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H. NILES, EDITOR.

671942

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

The editor has the pleasure to offer this first number of the 9th vol. printed on a beautiful new type of *American* manufacture. It is with pride we make the declaration, that the printing business of the United States is completely independent of the old world for its materials.

It may be well again to mention, that the SUPPLEMENT FOR THE EIGHTH VOLUME is nearly finished, and will be forwarded (to those who have ordered it) with the index for that volume, in about or less than two weeks. Those who wish it, will please to pay the editor's agents for it at the time they settle for the present year's REGISTER in advance. The supplement contains a very great mass of curious, entertaining and important things.

The present sheet will be found to have an unusual quantity of important matter. The grand drama in Europe has nearly closed; but some suppose it may again be opened with events as astonishing as any that have yet occurred. The details belonging to things past have latterly monopolized our pages so as to forbid the insertion of articles that we are more pleased to lay before our readers. If the REGISTER may lose some of its *usefulness* as a book of *reference*, by the calm of the world, the editor is satisfied he can render it much more INTERESTING, to the generality of his subscribers, as a *periodical paper*: To do which, he has a very ample stock of original and selected matter. And, indeed, the task is also easier to make up half of the sheet with articles from manuscript, than to labor through the tens of thousands of reports and paragraphs of the newspapers, to keep up and preserve a chain of facts.

"The prospect before us."

It is so much the custom for editors of works like this, to make an occasional stop, and hold a little familiar chat with their patrons, that I might be supposed to want due respect for the numerous readers of the WEEKLY REGISTER, if I were to omit an observance of it.

The existing state of things, as well as the "prospect before us," is most happy for the American people. THE REPUBLIC, REPOSING ON THE LAURELS OF A GLORIOUS WAR, GATHERS THE RICH HARVEST OF AN HONORABLE PEACE. Every where the sound of the axe is heard opening the forest to the sun, and claiming for agriculture the range of the buffalo.—Our cities grow and towns rise up as by magic; commerce expands her proud sails in safety, and the "striped bunting" floats with majesty over every sea. The busy hum of ten thousand wheels fills our seaports, and the sound of the spindle and the loom succeeds the yell of the savage or screech of the night owl in the late wilderness of the interior. The *lord of the soil*, who recently deserted the plough to meet the enemies of his country on its threshold, and dispute the possession, has returned in quiet to his fields, exulting that the *republic lives*; and in honor! The hardy hunter, whose deadly rifle lately brought the foeman to the earth, has resumed his former life, and, in the trackless forest, employs the same weapon, with unerring aim, to stop the fleet deer in his course. Plenty crowns the works of peace with abundance, and scatters from her cornucopia all the good things of this life, with prodigal bounty. A high and honorable feeling generally prevails, and the people begin to assume, more and more, a NATIONAL CHARACTER; and to look at home for the only means, under Divine goodness, of preserving their religion and liberty—with all the blessings that flow from their unrestricted enjoyment. The 'bulwark' of these is in the sanctity of their principles, and the virtue and valor of those who profess to love them; and need no guarantee from the blood-stained and profligate princes and powers of *Europe*. Morality and good order ever prevails—canting hypocrisy has but few advocates, for the Great Architect of the universe is worshipped on the altar of men's hearts, in the way that each believes most acceptable to HIM—undirected by the ministers of the "evil one," in the shape of *inquisitors* or *government* priests. The great body of the clergy of the United States are really "ambassadors of Christ," of moral lives and virtuous deportment; and the people, to whom *they* are amenable, liberally support them in these good dispositions. All sects unite, each in their own way, in love and unity, to seek the hidden treasure, and raise the grand anthem of "holiness to the Lord" when they find it in a conscience at ease. No man has a preference over another because he is supposed by the *law* to worship GOD more correctly than his neighbor. No man is compelled to contribute to the support of a sect that his own sense of reason does not approve. Every one is free to pursue what course he pleases in civil or religious matters, provided, only, he observes the rules laid down to preserve order and the moral law.

A practical proof of the advantages of these things was found in the god-like HUMANITY of the soldiers and seamen of the United States, in the late war. Determined to conquer, they seemed, in the strong metaphor of the late general *Wayne*, ready to pursue an *enemy* to the "gates of h—," but equally willing to risk every thing to preserve those who submitted, even though they had been *associates* of the *tomahawk* and *scalping* knife—villains that purchased the bloody trophy torn from the heads of *women* and *children!* When all have so well deserved a crown of glory for the practice of this heavenly quality, a notice of particular cases may appear invidious and unjust; but the forbearance of the gallant *Kentuckians* to the individuals of *Proctor's* army, who had recently been silent spectators, if not accomplices, in the massacre and burning to death of their fellow citizens at the river *Raisin;* and of the crew of the *Hornet*, who, hot from the fight, and with the shout of victory still on their lips, rushed into danger to rescue the crew of the *Peacock* from a watery grave, in doing which three of our noble fellows perished! nor was this all—for they stripped themselves to clothe the naked prisoners, who had not time to save any thing from the wreck—may merit the most distinguished regard.——Such things are the more resplendant from the opposite conduct of the *British*—whose general proceedings have been marked by

an *Algerine* insensibility to the sufferings of those who unhappily fell in their power. As one case, the generous, dying *Lawrence*, was refused a drop of his own wine to moisten his parched lips, and cheer the last struggles of expiring nature.*

Such are among the inestimable blessings that flow from a free constitution. May heaven, in mercy to mankind, preserve it as an example, and take our beloved country into its charge as the *permanent* asylum for the oppressed of all nations—as a city of refuge where the weary may find repose; acknowledging no throne but that of the CREATOR of all things;† yielding to no law not built upon the public will.

The progress of our country in population, wealth and resources, is without parallel. The census of 1820 will give us not less than ten millions of people; of which a large and unexpected portion will be found westward of the *Alleganies*, having emigrated from the *east*—with a *tripled* proportion of wealth and resources compared with what they were in 1810, the "calamities of the war," notwithstanding. The great ease with which a livelihood is obtained in the republic, will continue a like increase of the first for many generations; and the others will go on with a geometrical ratio. And much assistance to each may be expected from war-worn Europeans, seeking a place of rest from oppression and chains. It is hardly possible to imagine with any degree of certainty, the value annually *created* by the recently applied industry of the people to MANUFACTURES, aided by the various labor-saving machinery adapted to large institutions or *household* establishments. We are friendly to the former to a given extent, but it is on the latter that we chiefly rely to accomplish a sublime independence of the new world. The one is liable to objections as to health, morals and intelligence [the soul of liberty] and may also be productive of a state of *dependence*, that the other is free from; and by means of the time of women and children, unprofitably lost six years since, now gives a value to the general stock of wealth of not less than 30 or 40 millions of dollars a year. *This is a clear gain to the country*—not to speak of the multitude of large manufactories of cotton and wool spread over the United States.

I believe it may now be fairly calculated that the farmers of the United States, on an average, receive as much money for articles manufactured in their own houses, over and above what they require of them for their own wants, as they expend for others of a foreign product. This is a grand affair; and those who know some of the facts, will not esteem it unreasonable to say, that the stores in the city of Baltimore dispose of domestic goods to the value of a million *per annum*—the like general character and quality of which must have been looked for abroad eight or ten years ago. And so it is in other parts of the United States. It is true, we have latterly received vast quantities of foreign goods, so that perhaps, and probably, the whole revenue accruing in the year 1815, may amount to *forty-five* millions of dollars, the duties being doubled, as they are; but the country was completely exhausted of many things which the national industry, diverted by other objects, was yet incompetent to supply; and besides, with the progress of wealth, there is also a progressive demand made by luxury, far beyond the real wants or mere conveniences of a people.

A reduction and general modification of the existing duties, as well as a relinquishment of all the indirect taxes, is expected at the end of a year after the close of the war; but still, the national income will amply supply all its wants, and diminish the public debt as fast, perhaps, as true policy may require; for the national securities present us with a medium of commerce as well foreign as domestic, that, it is possible, might be too suddenly withdrawn. That is, supposing we shall have peace, of which there is the happiest prospect, in the late news received of a commercial treaty being signed with *England*, the nation most likely to involve us in war. But the demand for foreign manufactures will be small compared with what it would have been, if the *orders* and *decrees* of the late belligerents had not driven us into the idea of being independent of them. It is not less easy to abandon habits that do *"very well,"** than adopt others with the prospect of doing so. A general spirit for manufacturing was got up with great difficulty, and cannot now be laid aside without immense exertion and sacrifice. The money that has been invested in our various branches of manufacture, including the rearing of sheep and cultivation of the cane to make sugar, within the last 8 or 10 years, and now employed in them, far exceeds that occupied by foreign trade. And happily it is so; for if the weight of the power of the "legitimates" of Europe shall settle the people down into the calm of despotism, and a general peace lasts for five years, the *shipping interest* of the United States, now or recently engaged in trading with that part of the world and its colonies, will suffer a diminution of 40 or 50 *per cent.* and the demand for some of our most valuable and bulky staple articles of agriculture will be exceedingly reduced. The fact is, we had a great deal more of the commerce of the world than our share, as they who would have sold every honorable feeling to *England* for a miserable part of it, will soon ascertain But this is of little consequence to the bulk of the people; who would rather have peace and quietness than *Boston* memorials, insurrection resolutions, or *Hartford conventions.*

In the general prosperity, we behold the downfal of that faction which would have made a common interest with the British, during the late war—a faction that, for the profligacy of its proceedings, all things considered, stands without precedent—a faction that would have raised itself to power on the

*I give it as a deliberate opinion, that the British character, as exhibited by the officers of the army and navy, is more barbarous and cruel than that of any other people. See the WEEKLY REGISTER, in a thousand places, for the evidence on which this opinion is founded—see even the cases which accidentally, and in course, are stated in the present sheet, page 14. Are these wretches *"the bulwark of OUR religion!"* "Let me never see heaven," said the *Peruvian* to the murdering Spaniards that desolated his country, and who were exhorting him to turn *Christian*, *"if it be filled with such men!"* And perish the religion, say I, that seeks protection in rivers of human blood, and heaps of human misery.

†How magnificent and appropriate are the ideas that strike us from a consideration of the following words, with which the reverend doctor *Inglis* commenced his address to the throne of grace, on the happy occasion of laying the corner stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of *Washington*, in *Baltimore*:

"SOVEREIGN OF NATIONS, *whose throne is the only throne before which our free republic bows herself;* if we know our own hearts, it is our delight to do thee homage, as our monarch, our judge and our God!"

*"Let *very well* alone" says Franklin.

broken fasces of the union! *It falls as its country rises*—the stability of the republic is *arsenic* to its hopes and wishes. Miserable, in the honorable result of the war; miserable, that Great Britain did not reduce us to "*unconditional submission*"—miserable, that Mr. *Madison* was not "*deposed*" by a *foreign force*; miserable, that they are despised by the people they would have given soul and body to serve; miserable, that they are laughed at by all who consider them too contemptible for serious rebuke—they drink the very dregs of the cup of mortification, but alter their ways with bitterness and cursings. These men had no pride in the name of an *American*,* and it may be right to treat them as *aliens* when we speak of the affairs of the *republic*. But, if they must be considered as of our people, we have the satisfaction to say that they are a small and the only portion of the population whose heart does not leap with gratitude to heaven for its munificence to the UNITED STATES.

While thus the republic prospers in plenty and peace, with the exception of some shreds of the war yet existing with the late British allies, the savage murderers of the frontier west—a guarantee for whose good conduct will speedily be found in punishment received, if they do not cease their depredations, and all the departments of government go on with vigorous harmony; a part of the power of the nation is exerted to chastise *Algiers*. Unawed by the humiliation of the neighboring government of *Tripoli*, that of *Algiers*, following the lead of its patron, began to capture our ships and *impress* our seamen, for his *deyship* "*wanted men*." But no sooner was the affair with the principal settled, than preparations were made to open a new theatre of glory for our tars, and carry the "bit of striped bunting" in triumph over the *African* seas. With eagle-rapidity they have pounced upon the man-stealing barbarian, and, in a measure, already annihilated his marine, with an inferior force, and threatened his capital! Oh! that it may fall to the lot of this youthful republic to have the high honor of reducing this nest of pirates, so long the pest of the christian world, to an observance of the rights of peace and war; and make the *civilized* nations of Europe blush for that vile jealousy, wicked policy, and dirty calculation of interest which induced them to permit or endure such depredators. What men can do will be done by our forces in the *Mediterranean*—they who prostrated the bloody *cross* will bring down the pale *crescent*—the *eagle* on the ocean will not desert the pine tree's top that was his nesting place in the forest.

Let us then, fellow citizens, cherish our republican institutions, and hold up as "objects for scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at" any one that would jeopardize them, or bring them into disrepute. We have a strong monarchical party amongst us, whose principle is imported from England, that must be carefully watched. Let us recollect the saying of the sage who declared, that he who gives up essential liberty to purchase temporary safety, deserves neither liberty nor safety; and, always acting up to it, fix the disposition in our mind as a part of our existence, that these United States are, of God and by our right, free, sovereign and independent; and, in this persuasion, also feel a determination to obey the injunction of *Washington*, "and frown indignantly on the first drawing of an attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or "to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together "the various parts."

*"*Canadian-of-New-England*" folks.

Money Statistics.

The following calculations will shew the relative plenty, or scarcity, of money in Baltimore and Boston—on which every one may reason for himself.

☞The 1st column is the name of the bank—the 2nd the sum paid in on each share—the 3d the selling price, and the 4th the advance *per cent.*

Bank of Maryland	$300	$360	$20
——— Baltimore	300	350	16 66
Union Bank (half shares)	50	63	26
Mechanics'	15	22 50	50
Franklin	17 50	23 50	34 39
Commercial and Farmers'	25	34	36
Farmers' and Merchants'	45	53	17 33
Marine - -	25	30	20
City - -	15	20	33 33
		Nine banks—9)	253 71
		Average advance *per cent.*	$28 19

BOSTON.

State Bank	91 *per cent.*	*under par*	$9
Union Bank	92 *a* 93	"	7 50
Boston Bank	96 *a* 97	"	3 50
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	96 *a* 97	"	3 50
		Amount——	23 50
Deduct—			
Massachusetts Bank	1 *a* 1½ *above par*—	1 25	
New-England Bank*	2 *a* 3	2 50—	3 75
		Six banks—6)	19 25
		Average depreciation *per cent*,	$3 20

This account of the *selling prices* of the several stocks mentioned, is taken from the *public prices current* of the two places, and may be accepted as sufficiently accurate.

We have the following result—

The average *advance* of the Baltimore bank stock is	$28 19 *per cent.*
The average *depreciation* of the Boston bank stock is	3 20
	$31 39

These added together, shew that $100 of bank stock is worth $31 39 more in Baltimore than it is in Boston.

But the Bostonians will say that money there is at par with specie, and that ours is not. We admit it is so at present, but will not probably remain so. However, specie, at present, obtains a premium of from 12 to 14 per cent at Baltimore. Take even *all that* at the most unfair method it can be calculated, and still $100 of bank stock in Baltimore is worth $18 39 more than it is in Boston.

Nominal superior value *per cent.* of the. Baltimore stocks	$31 39
Deduct premium for specie—(medium)	13
	$18 39

Now, this clearly shews that the *Baltimore* banks are "bankrupts," as the Boston folks *very liberally* and *kindly* have said they were; and also proves—THAT THE PEOPLE THINK SO!! *Mirabile dictu!*

Very correct ideas of the prevailing *circulation* of money in the two places, may be gathered from a consideration of these facts.

*The real advance of the N. England Bank shares *per cent* is not stated. The price current says they are at 6¼ a 6½ *per share* advance. The above is, therefore, merely supposition, but, perhaps nearly correct.

British Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 12.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock his royal highness the prince regent, attended by the royal suite, entered the house, and being seated on the throne, in his royal robes, sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, knight, gentleman usher of the black rod, was despatched to order the attendance of the commons, who forthwith, to a great number, with the speaker at their head, appeared at the bar.

The prince regent then delivered the following speech from the throne:—

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"I cannot close this session of parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

"At the commencement of the present session, I entertained a confident hope, that the peace which I had concluded, in conjuction with his majesty's allies, would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare and unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of his majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions.

"These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy, of which no parallel can be found in history.

"The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Bonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his majesty's dominions, in conjuction with his majesty's allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience has proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe.

"Under such circumstances you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction, the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his majesty's arms and those of his allies.

"Whilst the glorious and ever-memorable battle, obtained at Waterloo, by field-marshals the duke of Wellington and prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the king of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris, and a large part of the kingdom of France, in the military occupation of the allied armies.

"Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjuction with his majesty's allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

"I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

"I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burthens which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expences of the former war, have rendered indispensible, and which his majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness.

"You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the campaign, has led to the restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion.

"I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his most Christian majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his majesty has himself repaired.

"*The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America has been followed by a negociation for the commercial treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both.*

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labors of the congress at Vienna, had been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which, as the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but yet I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in parliament.

"I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavors for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present session.

"In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquility of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys amongst the nations of the world."

At the conclusion of the royal speech, the lord chancellor having approached the throne, and received the prince regent's commands for the purpose, came forward, and addressed both houses as follows:

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"It is the will and pleasure of his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-second day of August next, to be then there holden: and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of August next."

Foreign Articles.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all our faithful subjects, health:

At the time when the most cruel of enterprizes, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, compelled us to quit momentarily our kingdom, we informed you of the dangers which threatened you, unless you hastened to shake off the yoke of a ty-

rannical usurper. We were not willing to unite our arms, nor those of our family, to the instruments which Providence has employed to punish treason. But now that the powerful efforts of our allies have dissipated the satellites of the tyrant, we hasten to re-enter our states, there to *re-establish the constitution* which we have given to France, to repair by all means in our power the evils of revolt, and of the war, its necessary consequence; to *reward the good, to put in execution the existing laws against the guilty;* in short, to call round our paternal throne the *immense majority of Frenchmen*, whose fidelity, courage and devotedness have brought such pleasing consolations to our heart.

Given at Chateau Cambresis, 26th of June, in the year of grace 1815, and our reign the 29th.

(Signed) LOUIS.

PARIS, JULY 5. Proclamation of the Commission of government to the French:

Frenchmen,—In the difficult circumstances in which the reins of the state were confided to us, it was not in our power to govern the course of events and to remove all dangers; but it was our duty to defend the interests of the people and of the army, alike endangered in the cause of a man abandoned by fortune, justice and the national will.

It was our duty to preserve to the country, the precious remains of those brave legions whose courage is superior to reverses, and who have been victims of a devotion which the country now claims.

It was our duty to save the capital from the horrors of a siege, or the chances of a battle; to maintain public tranquility in the midst of the tumult and agitations of war; to sustain the hopes of the friends of liberty, amidst the fears and inquietudes of a suspicious vigilance; it was our duty above all to avoid the useless effusion of blood.

It was necessary to choose between securing the national existence, or running the risk of exposing the country and the citizens to a general destruction, which would leave neither hope nor security.

None of the means of defence that time and our resources permitted, nothing that the service of the camps and of the city required, was neglected.

Whilst the pacification of the west was concluding, plenipotentiaries went to meet the allied powers, and all the documents of that negociation have been laid before your representatives.

The fate of the capital is determined by a convention. Its inhabitants, whose firmness, courage and perseverance are above all praise; its inhabitants continue to guard it.

The declarations of the sovereigns of Europe inspire too much confidence to fear that our liberties and our dearest interests can be sacrificed to victory.

We will receive at length the guarantees which are to prevent those alternate and temporary triumphs of the factions that have agitated us for 25 years, which are to terminate the revolution, and mingle under a common protection the parties to which it has given birth, and those who have opposed it.

Those guarantees, which hitherto have existed only in our principles and in our courage, we shall find in our laws, in our constitution, in our representative system.

For whatever may be the knowledge, the virtues, the personal qualities of a monarch, they are never sufficient to secure the people from the oppression of power, from the prejudices, the pride, the injustice of courts, and the ambition of courtiers.

Frenchmen, peace is necessary to your commerce, to your arts, to the amelioration of your manners, to the developement of the resources that remain to you.

Be united, and you are near to the close of your misfortunes.

The repose of Europe is inseparable from yours; Europe is interested in your tranquility and in your happiness.

(Signed) The Duke of OTRANTO.

Declaration of the house of representatives, July 5.

The troops of the allied powers come to occupy the capital; the house of representatives will nevertheless continue to sit and to deliberate in the midst of the inhabitants of Paris, where the express will of the people has called their delegates.

But, under these weighty circumstances, the house of representatives owes to itself, to France, to Europe, a declaration of its sentiments and of its principles; it declares, therefore, that it makes especially a solemn appeal to the fidelity and to the patriotism of the Parisian national guard, entrusted with the care of the place where the representatives of the nation are assembled.

It declares that it reposes with the highest confidence upon the principles of morality, of honor, of magnanimity, of the allied powers, and upon their respect for the independence of the nation, so strongly manifested in their declarations.

It declares that the government of France, whoever may be at the head of it, ought, at the same time, to be conformable to the wish of the nation legally expressed, and to co-operate with the other governments, to form a mutual connection and guarantee of peace between France and Europe—It declares that a monarch cannot offer a real guarantee, unless he swear to observe a constitution framed by the national representation, and accepted by the people.

Thus, any government which should not have any other title than the acclamations of the minority and the will of a party; or which should be imposed by force; *any government which should not adopt the national colors*, and should not guarantee the liberty of the citizens, the equality of civil and political rights, the liberty of the press, the liberty of religious worship, the representative system, the free consent to the raising of men and taxes, the responsibility of ministers, the irrevocability of all sales of national property, the inviolability of property, *the abolition of tythes, of feudal rights, of the old and new hereditary nobility, and of all confiscations of property;* the complete oblivion of the political opinions and votes given in the course of the revolution, the institution of the legion, the distinctions and rewards due to the officers and soldiers, to their widows and to their children; the institution of the jury, the irremovability of judges, the payment of the public debt—would have only an ephemeral existence, and would not secure the tranquility of Europe.

It declares that if the basis specified in this declaration should be either not recognized or violated, the representatives of the people, who this day exercise a sacred power, protest before hand, in the face of the whole world, against the violence and usurpation.

They confide the execution of the contents of this proclamation, to all good Frenchmen, to all generous hearts, to all enlightened minds, to all men jealous of their liberty, and finally to future generations.

Adopted by 443 votes against 34.

CHAMBER OF PEERS—JULY 7.

At half past 5 o'clock the following message was received:

Mr. President—Hitherto we believed that the intentions of the allied sovereigns were not unanimous upon the choice of the prince who is to reign in France. Our plenipotentiaries gave us the same assurance upon their return.

However the ministers and generals of the allied powers have declared yesterday in the conferences they have had with the president of the commission, that all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis the 18th upon the throne, and that he is to make this evening or to-morrow his entrance into the capital.

Foreign troops have just occupied the Thuillegies, where the government is sitting.

In this state of affairs, we can only breathe wishes for the country, and our deliberations being no longer free, we think it our duty to separate.

Marshal prince of Esling and the prefect of the Seine, have been charged to watch over the maintenance of public order, safety and tranquility.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) The duke of OTRANTO.
Count GRENIER,
QUINETTE,
CARNOT,
CAULINCOURT,
Duke of Vicenze.

Paris, July 7, 1815.

After reading the message, the members rose spontaneously, and retired without any deliberation.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES—JULY 7.

A message was received from government.—[See the peers.]

After it was read, there was a moment of silence and the members seemed to consult together.

M. Manuel—Gentlemen, you foresaw this event, but it ought not to occasion any change in your conduct. In some moments, perhaps, we shall be obliged to separate. Let us shew we are worthy of the confidence of our constituents—let us remain firm at our posts, and leave to other hands the odious task of dispersing the national representation. These expressions once electrified France and Europe. Let us repeat them a second time—"Say we are representatives of the people, and that we will not quit this place, but by the force of the bayonet."

Bravo, bravo! yes, yes! from all parts of the assembly and the tribunes.

It was moved that M. Manuel's proposal be put to vote. This motion was not supported.

The members disperse; but the president announced that the sitting adjourned until to-morrow at eight o'clock.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Friday July 7.
Downing Street, July 7.

Captain lord Arthur Hill arrived last night with despatches, of which the following are extracts, and a copy addressed to Earl Bathurst by the duke of Wellington, dated Gonasse the 2d and 4th, 1815.

GONASSE, July 2d, 1815.

The enemy attacked the advanced guard of marshal prince Blucher's corps at Villars Coterets, on the 28th, but the main body coming up they were driven off, with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon, and about 1000 prisoners. It appears that these troops were on their march from Soissons to Paris and having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villars Coterets, they got upon that of Meaux.—They were attacked again upon this road by general Bulow, who took from them 500 prisoners, and drove them across the Marne. They have, however, got into Paris. The advanced guard of the allied army under my command crossed the Oise, on the 28th, and the whole on the 30th, and we yesterday took up a position with the right upon the height of Rochebourg, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy. Field marshal prince Blucher having taken the village of Aubervilliers, of Vertus, on the morning of the 30th of June, moved to his right; and crossed the Seine at St. Germain as I advanced, and he will this day have his right at Plesis Pique, his left at St Cloud, and the reserve at Versailles. The enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Dennis strongly; and by means of the little rivers Rouillon and La Vielle Mer, they have inundated the ground on the north side of the town, and water having been introduced into the canal de l'Oureq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris. The heights of Bellevile are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.

Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle on the 18th, and all the depots of the whole army, it is supposed the enemy have there about 40 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called Les Tirailleurs de la Garde and the Federes. I have great pleasure in informing your lordship that Quesnoy surrendered to his royal highness prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th June. I enclose the copy of his royal highness' report upon this subject, in which your lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which this young prince conducted this affair. I likewise understand that Baffaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the king of France to take possession of that town.

(TRANSLATION.)

"PETIT WARGNIES, June 28, 1815.

"On the day before yesterday I had the honor of receiving your grace's letter dated Jouncourt, 26th inst. sent by your aid-de-camp, captain Cathcart, whom I have requested to inform your excellency that marshal count Rothallier had arrived this morning to summon the place in the name of Louis XVIII. He entered into a negociation with lieutenant general Delpreaux, governor of Quesnoy. The only result however, produced by this, was a very singular reply from the governor, from which it appeared to me that he might possibly be induced to capitulate, and I determined at once on firing some shells and shot into the town, and of advancing our tailleurs to the very glacis to annoy them in every quarter, with a view of making some impression on the commandant, and of endeavoring by that means to excite to revolt the national guards and inhabitants, who are said to be well disposed towards us.

"From the information collected as to the fortifications, there appears to me no reasonable chance of taking it by escalade, the ditches being filled with water, in addition to the inundation which had been made. At 11 o'clock at night, I ordered five howitzers and 6 six pounders to open on the town, and I continued the fire until 3 o'clock in the morning. The town was at one time on fire in three places, but the fire was shortly extinguished. Some men were killed in the town and several wounded, which appears to have produced exactly the effect which I wished. Last night, general Anthing, who commands the Indian brigade, sent an officer with the proposals to the commandant, according to the authority which I had given to him and coupled with a threat of bombardment and assault.

"Upon this a negociation was entered into, which ended in the signing of the following capitulation,

this night; that is to say: that he would send an officer, with an aid-de-camp of general Anthing, to Cambray, to ascertain the fact of the residence of the king of France in that town, and the abdication of Bonaparte in favor of his son, and that, thereupon, he would give us this night (at 6 o'clock) possession of the port des Forets, to be occupied by a company of artillery, and that the next morning the garrison should march out of the town; the national guards to lay down their arms and return to their homes; the commander and that part of the garrison who were not national guards, were to go and receive the orders of Louis the XVIII. in whose name we shall have possession of the town."

GONASSE, July 4, 1815.

MY LORD.—Field marshal prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my despatch of the 2d inst. that he intended to take upon that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Mendon; but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under general Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Mendon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two allied armies by a bridge which I had established at Argentueil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine towards the Pont de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negociation at the Palace of St. Cloud, of a military convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris. Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud; and I enclose the copy of the military convention which was agreed to last night, and which had been ratified by marshal prince Blucher and me, and by the prince d'Eckmuhl on the part of the French army. This convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and *touches nothing political.*—General lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre. I send this despatch by my aid-de-camp, captain lord Arthur Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your lordship of any further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favor and protection.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

This day the 3d of July, 1815, the commissioners named by the commanders in chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the baron Bignon, holding the porte feuille of foreign affairs; the count Guilleminot, chief of the general staff of the French army; the count de Bondy, prefect of the department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of his excellency the marshal prince of Eckmuhl, commander in chief of the French army on one side, and major general baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of his highness the field marshal Blucher, commander in chief of the Prussian army;—colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of his excellency the duke of Wellington, commander in chief of the English army, on the other side, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the allied armies commanded by his highness the prince Blucher, and his excellency the duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

Art. III. The French army shall take with it all its material, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the depots shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of administration, which belonged to the army.

Art IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the commanders in chief of the English and Prussian armies.

Art. V. The military, and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty, immediately after their recovery to join the corps to which they belong.

Art. VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. VII. The officers of the line, employed with the *Federes*, or with the tirailleurs of the national guard, may either join the army or return to their homes or the place of their birth.

Art. VIII. To-morrow, the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Dennis, St. Oben, Clichy, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The 3d day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

Art. IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard, and by the corps of the municipal gens d'armerie.

Art. X. The commanders in chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual authorities so long as they shall exist.

Art. XI. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the government, or depends upon the municipal authority, shall be respected, and the allied powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

Art. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account either as to the situation which they hold or may have held; or as to their conduct, or political opinions.

Art. XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacle for the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

Art. XIV. The present convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture it must be announced in the usual forms at least ten days beforehand.

Art. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present convention, the interpretation shall be made in favor of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. XVI. The present convention is declared common to all the allied armies, provided it be ratified by the powers, on which these armies are dependent.

Art. XVII. The ratification shall be exchanged.

to-morrow, the 4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) The Baron RIGNON,
Count GUILLEMINOT,
Count De BONDY,
The Baron De MUFFLING,
F. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present suspension of arms, at Paris, the 3d of July, 1815.

Approved,
(Signed) Marshal the prince D'ECKMUHL.

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From the London Gazette of July 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 11.

A despatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received from field marshal the duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to earl Bathurst.

Paris, July 8th, 1815.

My lord.—In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your lordship a copy, to my despatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of field marshal prince Blucher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday, which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The king of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

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From the London Gazette of July 8.

War Department—Downing-Street, July 6.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by earl Bathurst, from field marshal his grace the duke of Wellington, dated Louvres, 30th June, and Gonasse, 2d July.

Louvres June 30.

My lord.—I have now the honor of enclosing to your lordship, the returns of killed and wounded of the army on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; lists of officers, &c.

Brigadier general Hardinge, who was employed by me with the Prussian army, is not included in there returns; but he received a severe wound in the battle of the 16th, and has lost his left hand.—He had conducted himself during the time he was so employed in such a manner as to obtain the approbation of marshal prince Blucher, and the officers at the Prussian head quarters, as well as mine, and I greatly regret his misfortune.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

[Captain Newton Chambers, 1st foot guards, aid-de-camp to sir T. Picton, was omitted in the return of officers killed; and lord F. Sumerset severely wounded—right arm amputated.]

British killed, wounded, and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June.

Officers killed 108; non-commissioned 102; rank and file 1549; officers wounded 436; non-commissioned 383; rank and file 5123; officers missing 12; non-commissioned 17; rank and file 778—Grand total 8458.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On entering the French territory, the duke of Wellington issued the following proclamation:

"I announce to the French, that I enter their territory at the head of an army already victorious, not as an enemy (except of the usurper of the enemy of the human race, with whom there can neither be peace nor truce) but to aid them to shake off the iron yoke by which they are oppressed. I therefore give to my army the subjoined orders, and I desire that every one who violates them may be made known to me.—The French know, however, that I have a right to require that they conduct themselves in such a manner that I may be able to protect them against those who would seek to do them evil. They must, therefore, furnish the requisitions that will be made on them, by a person authorized to make them, taking receipts in due form and order. They must remain quietly at their homes, and have no communication with the usurper or his adherents. All those who shall absent themselves from their homes, after the entrance of the army into France, and all those who shall be absent in the service of the usurper, shall be considered as enemies, and his adherents, and their property shall be appropriated to the subsistence of the army. "WELLINGTON.

"Given at head quarters at Malplaquet, this 21st day of June, 1815."

Extract of the order of the day, June 20.

"As the army is going to enter the French territory, the troops of different nations now under the command of field marshal duke of Wellington, are desired to remember that their respective sovereigns are the allies of his majesty the king of France, and that France therefore be considered as a friendly country. It is ordered, that nothing be taken either by the officers or soldiers without payment. The commissaries of the army will provide for the wants of the troops in the usual manner; and it is not permitted to the officers or soldiers of the army to make requisitions. The commissaries will be authorized by the field marshal, or by the generals, who command the troops of the respective nations (that is to say, in case their provisions are not regulated by an English commissary) to make the necessary requisitions for which they will give regular receipts; and they must perfectly understand that they will be responsible for all they receive by requisitions from the inhabitants of France, in the same manner as if they made purchases for the account of their government. (Signed) "J. WATERS,
"Acting Adj. General."

THE LATEST.

Paris dates to the 28th July, received at New-York.

Napoleon Bonaparte, finding no chance of escape, gave himself up to the captain of a British 74, on 15th July. The London papers are full of speculations of what shall be done with him. Some are for sending him to Dumbarton Castle, in Scotland, a very strong place; others for shutting him up in the tower of London—and some for imprisoning him at Sheerness or in Newgate. The Paris papers suggest the idea of sending him to the island of *St. Helena*; or hint that his death might be useful. What his fate will be it is impossible to conjecture. If the accounts of his conduct before he delivered himself up be true, he exhibited a greater degree of indecison and want of fortitude than we supposed him capable of. The details at length are below.

The Prussians are treating France with great severity. They levied a contribution of fifty millions on the city of Paris, and demanded the payment of thirty millions of it in three days! Their troops have become so exceedingly licentious, that the emperor Alexander and lord Wellington had declared that unless they desisted from their depredations

they would withdraw their armies from France, and leave them to the vengeance of the enraged populace. Whether this declaration had the desired effect, was not known at our latest dates.

The emperors of *Russia* and *Austria* and kings of *Prussia* and *France*, are daily entertaining each other in great style at Paris.

France appears generally to have hoisted the white flag. Several of the generals have sent in their adhesion to Louis. Lyons capitulated on the 12th of July, and the allied troops entered on the 18th. Valenciennes held out, and was suffering a terrible bombardment; several of the streets were said to be in ruins. Cardinal *Fesch* was taken from Paris by a body of Austrian cavalry—destination not mentioned. The fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides. It is said that the allied sovereigns will not quit Paris until after having witnessed the coronation of the king at Rheims.

Soult has been arrested by the national guards at Mendes. *Davoust* seems to have left the army beyond the *Loire*, and returned to Paris. It is stated that *Macdonald* was to have the command of it. Desertions are very numerous from it. The duchess of Angouleme arrived in Paris on the 27th of July, and was received with great shouts by the people! On the 12th of July a mob attempted to haul down the tri-colored flag at *Bordeaux*; the soldiers fired upon them and dispersed them. But *Clausel* has sent in his adhesion, and the white-flag has been hoisted, with magnificent rejoicings.

STOCKS—*London, July* 22—Consols 57 1-4—Omnium 9 5-8.

The letter of Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, late minister of war, as is well observed by the Gazette de France, contains some mysterious expressions. What will be the fate of France is yet, in our opinion, somewhat uncertain. The power of the foreigners who invaded it may, for a time, press down the spirit of the people, but it is impossible they should forget that their king was imposed upon them by foreigners. And there is a high republican spirit in France. They have got so used to *revolutions* that Louis will sit uneasily on his throne, unless supported by hordes of foreign mercenaries near his person.

The Prussians have destroyed the bridge of *Austerlitz*, the *trees* of the garden of Luxenberg, and the *garden of plants*, at Paris.

The army of observation at Mount Jura, the army of the Loire, and in short the troops of every description through France, have conformed to the new order of things, but after more fighting than was supposed. In a proclamation from general Lecourbe to his army at Befort, the 23d July, he says "ten combats fought or sustained from the gates of Huningue till the walls of Befort, have proved to the enemy that this portion of the army of Jura have preserved the bravery and honor of Frenchmen." He then recommends obedience to the new government.

Strasburg refused to open its gates to the *foreigners*, but immediately sent in its submission to Louis.

Of the French legislative body.—A London paper of July 11, says—"The expiring factions in the French legislative body, after debating and wrangling to the last moment, have all dispersed and the leaders fled, some across the Loire with the army; and others to different ports to embark, A Paris paper of the 8th says, at six o'clock, yesterday, general DESSOLLES, commander of the national guard sent a body of men and closed the chambers of the peers and representatives.

The grand staff of the allied armies in and near *Paris*, with *Wellington* at the head, about 300 in number, paid a visit to the king of France in his palace on the 16th July, and were all presented to him. He made a personal acknowledgment to the duke for his humanity and the good conduct of his army towards the French people.

The prince of Orange, by proclamation has declared the annexation of Belgium to Holland, agreeably to the treaty made at London by the allied powers in the month of June 1814. He now takes the title of king of Netherlands, prince of Orange, Nassau, grand duke of Luxemburg, &c.

A letter from Bordeaux, of the 28th of July, contains the following:

"The allied powers must and will be paid for the trouble and expense incurred. 20,000 men, it is said, will remain in France for some time, until a new army can be re-organized on different principles."

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear immediately.

The accounts from England affirm, that permament garrisons of foreign troops are to be kept in the principal fortress of France: 12,000 troops have proceeded to *reinforce* the English army in the vicinity of Paris—a clear proof that Louis, 18, is the *desired* of the French people!

The duke of Otranto, who proved treacherous to Bonaparte, is said to have accepted an office temporarily under Louis, on condition that the king should observe the moderate course he has promised, and of which he (Fouche) set an example in his own conduct.

The French official papers, in 5 sheets, contain the acts of the congress of Vienna for dividing Europe. A summary of them may be received and shall be inserted.

Wellington has been created *prince of Waterloo*, by the king of the Netherlands, who has also conferred upon him the estate of *La Belle Alliance*.

In an eloquent letter from Fouche to Louis XVIII, he conjures him "to believe that the French people attach, at present, as much importance to their liberty as to their lives," &c. and urges him to make concessions before they be extorted from him by calamitous events.

The Austrian army, under the prince of Schwartzenburg, had arrived at Fontainbleau, after much hard fighting with the French garrisons.

The royal chamber of deputies was dissolved the 14th July, and a new election was to take place on the 14th and 22d August. A new house of peers is to be formed.

The island of Elba has been given back in sovereignty to the grand duke of Tuscany.

His Sicilian majesty (king Ferdinand IV.) entered Naples, his capital, on the 17th June, after an absence of nine years.

A Paris paper, of the 17th July, has the following curious article. It is proper to remark, on account of the allusion to the *violet*, that that color was the secret badge of the adherents of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, during is absence at *Elba*; the leaders of which had formed themselves into a secret association, having certain words by which to know each other. &c.

"Yesterday we remarked in the public promenades, a number of persons, always walking, three or four together, and wearing in the button-holes of their coat a red pink. Many citizens, perhaps too readily alarmed, have conceived this pink to be the successor of the *violet*, and a rallying sign. Some quarrels took place; the most serious, of which we were eye-witnesses, occured on the boulevard of

the Temple. Several of the king's guards, right or wrong, took offence at some words uttered among a groupe of individuals, all of whom wore the red pink. Acts succeeded to words, and the crowd and the tumult equally augmented. Some seditious cries were heard, but the disappearance of the principal actors in the affray terminated a scandalous scene, which doubtless will not be renewed. It is to be hoped that the public will be able to prevent the recurrence of such events, and to defeat the projects of those who might be inclined to disturb the public tranquility.

Two men presented themselves, yesterday, to the Keeper of the Thuilleries. One of them wore the decoration assumed by the national guard of Bordeaux. They requested that the dress of the body guards should be given them, in order, as they said, that they might approach his majesty, and present a petition to him. This story appeared suspicious, and the commissary of the police was informed of the affair. He interrogated them; but they had no paper about them, not even the petition of which they had spoken. They were immediately arrested and conveyed to the office of the prefect of police.

We have stated, on the authority of several journals, that a war contribution of one hundred millions had been required from Paris by the Prussians, and the king had obtained its reduction to eight millions."

It was understood at London, about the 12th of July, that the French army beyond the Loire amounted to about 70,000 men.

Lord Castlereagh arrived at Paris on the 6th of July.

The Prussian troops are accused of having plundered and destroyed the palaces of St. Cloud and Malmaison.

Louis was received at Paris with the cry of *vive le roi.*

PROSCRIPTION.—A decree issued by Louis 18, on the 26th July, singles out for example the following general officers, accused of treason against the king before the 23d of March, &c.

Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers Lallemant, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre, Desnouettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly, Monton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouot Cambrone, Lavalette, Rovigo.

"2. The individuals whose names follow, viz.

Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix, Lepelletier, Boulay de la Meurthe, Mehee, Fressinet, Thibaudeau, *Carnot*, Vandamme, Lamarque, (general), Lobau, Harel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Pommereuil, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Arrighi (de Padoue), Dejean son, Garrau, Real, Bouvier, Dumolard, Merlin de Donai, Durbach, Dirat, Defermont, Bory, Soint Vincent Felix Desportes, Garnier de Saintes, Mellinet, Hullin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin Janson eldest son, Le Lorgne Dideville. shall depart within three days from the city of Paris, and retire into the interior of France, to such places as our minister of the general police shall point out for them, where they shall remain under *surveillance*, until the chambers shall decide on their case whether they ought to leave the kingdom, or be delivered up for the prosecution of the tribunals."

By a second decree, the following peers are struck from the peerage.

The marshals dukes of Dantzick, Elchingen, Albufera, Conegliano, Treviso, The dukes of Raslin, Plaisance, Cadore, counts Clement-de-Ris, Colchen, Cornudet, d'Abouville, de Croix, Dedelay d'Agier, Dejeau, Fabre de l'Aude, Gassendi, Lacepede, de Latour-Maubourg, de Barral, archbishop of Tours, Boissy d'Anglas, Canclaux, Casabianca, Montesquieu, Pontecoulant, Rampon, Segur, Valence, Belliard.

Great division of opinion prevails at Paris—M. Darnonville reproaches with baseness and sycophancy those who flatter the court; it is a disgrace, he says, to rejoice when "the blood of 20,000 Frenchmen was still reeking." This reproach is angrily retorted. The "Independent" accuses the Journal de Paris of denouncing good citizens—yes, replies its editor, as Cicero denounced Cataline and Verres. These brief selections give a glimpse of the temper of Paris and the state of the country.—*Col.*

The following is the answer which the deputies of the provisional government received from the allied cabinet:

"*Haguenau, July* 1.

"The three powers regard as an essential condition of peace and of durable tranquility, that Napoleon Bonaparte shall be put out of a state to trouble, *by any chance*, the repose of France and Europe; and after the events which occurred in the month of March last, the allied powers expect that his person will be delivered up into their keeping.

WALMODEN,
CAPO D'ISTRIA.
KNESBECK."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

London, July 22d.—The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday.—Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at 4 o'clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official letter by lord Castlereagh from the duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 17th of July, of which the following is is an extract:

After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruizers and troops who were stationed to guard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, captain Maitland. I have the honor to be, etc. (Signed)

Le Duc d'OTRANTO."

Bonaparte's letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your royal highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

Despatches from M. Bonnefoux, naval commandant of the maratime prefect, to the minister of the marine, dated

Rochefort, July 15, 10 *in the evening.*—In execution of your excellency's orders, I embarked in my boat, accompanied by baron Ricard, prefect of the lower Charante. The reports from the Roads of the 14th, had not reached me, but I was informed by captain Phillebert, commanding the Amphitrite frigate, that Bonaparte has embarked on board the Epervier brig as a flag of truce, determined to proceed to the English cruising station. Accordingly at day break, we saw him manœuvring to make the English ship Bellerophon, captain Maitlaind, who on perceiving that Bonaparte was steering towards him, had hoisted the white flag at his mizen. Be

naparte, and the persons composing his suite, were received on board the English ship. The officer whom I had left to make observations, communicated to me this important news, and general Becker who arrived soon after confirmed it.

(Signed) BONNEFOUX.

From a Paris paper, of July 25.—Extract of a letter, dated *Rochfort, July 19.*—"I can at length give you authentic particulars respecting the departure of the man who has done us so much evil. His last moments upon the French soil did not answer the expectations of his partizans. Why could they not all have been witnesses of them like us? They would soon have forgotten him.

During his stay in the road, Bonaparte exhibited only weakness and hesitation in the measures that he sought to take to escape from his enemies. To his embarrassment and his anxieties was joined an insurmountable drowsiness that took possession of his senses. Both at the Isle of Aix, where he remained two days, and on board of the Saal, sleep would overpower him, even in the midst of conversation.

The more pressing the danger became, the more his indecision augmented. He distrusted the advice that was given to him to save him. The project of departing with the frigates had been abandoned, since the English commander had refused to let him pass. He resolved to defend himself at the isle of Aix; he caused the 14th crew to be exercised for a short time, and the batteries to be prepared in case of attack; but by the confession even of his warmest partizans, eye-witnesses, his energy had totally abandoned him; he had no more ideas.

To the acclamations of our seamen, he answered that it was too late; that he had been left in ignorance of the *devotion of his marine*—that those corps ought to have been clothed, and that he saw plainly that Decres had deceived him like the rest. At last, in the midst of all his uncertainties, he takes a fancy to freight a Danish vessel, and to escape, if he can, the English cruisers: upon reflection, he relinquishes that expedient; another is then employed—two French vessels are purchased for the sum of 1400 francs; they are armed in haste. Eight officers of the 14th, dressed as seamen, composed his crew; they were commanded by M. Gent, captain in that corps. The roll d'equipage, made out at the naval office, was sent on board. It was then believed that the measure was determined upon.—Every thing was ready for setting off. But M. Bertrand and his wife were in tears; they were affrighted at so perilous a voyage, undertaken in a frail bark of 12 tons.

Bonaparte assembles on board the council, and enquires what are the dangers to which he is to be exposed. The commandant Philebert declares to him that he cannot be answerable for the success of the voyage; all the officers are of the same opinion. It is then that he takes the resolution of delivering up himself to his enemies—thus terminating his bloody career by an act of cowardice. On the 15th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, dressed in the habit of a dragoon, accompanied by his suite, he leaves the frigate. He had personally superintended the embarkation of his people and of his effects. The wind and tide were contrary; he did not arrive until eight o'clock on board of the English commander, who was at anchor in the Road des Basques.—He was very well received. Assuming a firm countenance, he said "the fate of arms leads me to my most cruel enemy, but I rely upon his honor." Afterwards he questioned the officers respecting the force of the ship, and about all her armament, and walked about all the batteries as if it had been a review. At this moment our people left him to return to the isle of Aix.

I can assure you of the accuracy of these details. They are not hearsay—I was present.

Extract from the official correspondence of the maritime prefect of Rochefort.

ROCHEFORT, JULY 17.

My lord—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that his Britannic majesty's ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Bonaparte embarked on the 15th of this month, set sail for England yesterday the 16th, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

That vessel carries, besides that personage, all his followers, a list of whom is annexed; they were at first divided between the frigates La Saal and La Meduse; they afterwards passed in the evening of the 14th to the brig L'Epervier, and schooner la Sophie, from whence they went on board vessels belonging to the English division, commanded by admiral sir Henry Hotham.

List of the principal personages embarked in the Bellerophon with Napoleon Bonaparte:

Lieutenant-general count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace.

The countess Bertrand and three children.

Lieutenant-general the duke de Rovigo.

Lieutenant-general Talleman.

Major-general the baron Gourgaud, aid-de-camp of Napoleon.

Major-general Montholon-Semonville, do.

The countess Montholon-Semonville.

The count de las Casas, counsellor of state, and his son.

M. de Resigny, chef d'escadron, officier d'ordonnance.

M. Planat, chef d'escadron, officier d'ordonnance.

M. Autrie, lieutenant, officier d'ordonnance.

M. Schultz, chef d'escadron.

M. Pointkorski, captain.

M. Mercher, captain.

M. Maingault, surgeon to Napoleon.

[Here follows the names of forty persons, composing the suite of Napoleon, and of the other passengers embarked with him.]

(Signed) The baron BONNEFOUX.

To his excellency the minister secretary of state for the department of marine and colonies.

Report made to his excellency the minister of marine and colonies, by M. de Rigny, captain of a frigate, sent upon a mission to Rochefort:

MY LORD—I have the honor to render to your excellency an account of the information that I have collected, relative to the mission with which I have just been charged at Rochefort.

Upon my arrival at this port, on the morning of the 18th, I learned that Napoleon Bonaparte had departed for England, in his Britannic majesty's ship Bellerophon, captain Maitland, on the 16th of July, at half past one in the afternoon.

My instructions, prescribing me to have on this subject official communications with admiral Hotham, commanding the English squadron, I hastened to write to him, addressing to him at the same time despatches from Mr. Croker, secretary of the admiralty of England, of which I was the bearer.—Those letters were delivered to the admiral by lieutenant Freurian, whom his excellency was pleased to associate with me.

It appears from the different communications that I have had with the English admiral and M. the maritime prefect, that Napoleon having arrived at Rochefort on the 3d July, took up his residence at the maritime prefecture until the 8th. Pressed by

general Becker, who had been charged to escort and see him on board, and by M. the baron Bonnefoux, maritime prefect, to avail himself of every opportunity afforded by the wind and tide, he determined at length to embark in the boats that were waiting for him at every tide, and repaired at ten o'clock in the evening on board the Saal, and caused his suite to be divided between that frigate and the Meduse.

The next morning, the 9th, he landed upon the Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications.

On the 10th, the wind was favorable for putting to sea—but the English cruisers and the bright moon left the frigate but little hope of escaping.

Between the 10th and the 11th, Napoleon sent in a flag of truce on board the English ship Bellerophon, the generals Sayary and Las Casas. The flag of truce returned on the 11th.

Between the 11th and 12th, Napaleon learned from his brother Joseph the dissolution of the chambers, and the entry of the King, into Paris. Until then, Bonaparte had often expressed the opinion that the chambers would recall him, either because he wished the authorities that surrounded him to believe so, or because he really entertained such an expectation.

On the 12th he landed upon the island of Aix with his suite and their baggage, and in the night between the 12th and 13th, two half decked boats arrived there from Rochelle. It appeared that Napoleon had caused them to be purchased with the intention of embarking in them, and of endeavouring to gain, by favor of the night, a Danish smack, with which it is supposed he had agreed, and who was to wait for him at 30 or 40 leagues distance in the offing. It is not known why he did not avail himself of these arrangements, but doubtless they appeared to him to be too hazardous.

In the night between the 13th and 14th, he went aboard the French brig l'Epervier; and on the evening of the 14th, general Becker, who had been with a flag on board of the English squadron, having returned, Napoleon caused his suite and their baggage to be embarked in the Epervier.

On the 15th, in the morning, that vessel was perceived making sail *as a flag of truce* towards the admiral's ship; the sea not permitting her to approach quickly, the English boats met her and transported the passengers on board the Bellerophon. Under these circumstances, lieut. Jourdan, commander of the Epervier, conceived it his duty to request, and accordingly obtained from the commander of the Bellerophon, a written attestation of his having taken Bonaparte on board of that vessel.

On the same day a frigate belonging to the squadron set sail for England.

On the 16th, the Bellerophon set sail at half past one in the afternoon. The lightness and the direction of the wind that has prevailed since, does not admit of the supposition that she could have arrived on the English coast, before the 19th or 20th.

On the 17th, the maritime prefect of Rochefort addressed to the troops and seamen under his orders, a proclamation, which, in announcing the return of his majesty to Paris, amidst the acclamations of all the inhabitants, directed them at the same time to assume the white cockade.

The white flag was hoisted upon the forts, and on board of the vessels in the road, on the 17th at noon, and saluted by the artillery.

Ever since the 15th, M. the Baron Bonnefoux had manifested his intention to cause those colors to be hoisted by the troops under his command, but the commandant of the place not having yet received the orders addressed to the general, M. the Baron de Bonnefoux was of opinion, that he ought to wait, in order to act in concert with that superior officer, who soon received from major general Bertrand, commanding the department of the Lower Charente, orders to follow the movements of the marine.

I ought not to omit informing your Excellency, that the wise measures taken by M. the Maritime Prefect and major general Bertrand would have prevented the intentions of ill-designing persons, had there been any such.

Rochefort and Rochelle are animated by the best spirit; and those parts, which were the last under the influence of Bonaparte, have not on that account failed to be the first to manifest their devotion to the king's person, and their joy, on learning the return of our august monarch to his capital.

Your excellency will find annexed the copy of a letter addressed by Napoleon to the prince regent of England, and which must have reached his royal highness through the medium of the English squadron.

I pray your excellency to accept the homage of my profound respect, H. DE RIGNY.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

An Exeter (Eng.) paper says—"Bonaparte, we are told, walks the deck freely and sometimes talks to the sailors. The officers treat him with great politeness.

London July 20.—The Cabinet have not yet, we believe, finally resolved on the spot to which Bonaparte shall be sent. St. Helena is still spoken of, but with less confidence that when his unconditional surrender to us was first known.—Meanwhile he remains on board the Bellerophon. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Torbay, captain Maitland made the signal for general orders, the telegraphic answer to which was, to prohibit all communication with the shore, and to stand out three leagues to sea, and await the orders of the Admiralty.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday evening, and who left the Bellerophon, states, that Bonaparte was almost constantly upon deck, with his glass, reconnoitering, frequently walking backwards and forwards in a hurried step, and incessantly talking to himself.

The Bellerophon, as we said yesterday, has been ordered to Plymouth, where strict orders have been issued to prevent all intercourse between the shore and the ship. The curiosity of all ranks, as may well be conceived, is excessive. Persons from London and from other parts are flocking down to Plymouth, though they know that Bonaparte is not expected to land, and that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon.—But they can row in boats around the vessel, and can occasionally catch a glimpse of him.

He is the greater part of the day in the stern gallery, either walking backwards and forwards with his hands behind him, as he is represented in some of the pictures in the print shops, or surveying the shipping and shore through a glass. In general, he keeps alone, Bertrand and Lallemand remaining at some distance behind him. Occasionally he beckons to some of them to point out something to him, or to make some observation. He then walks on alone. Captain Maitland is more frequently with him than any of his suite, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. As usual, he passes but a short time at his meals, and drinks but little wine. He is said to drink regularly to the health of the prince regent. Coffee is frequently served

up to him on the deck, and when he first came near the land about Torbay, he is reported to have exclaimed, *"Enfin, voila ce beau pays!"* (At length, here is this fine country!) adding that he had never seen it except from Calais to Boulogne, whence the only points that could be seen were the white and bold rocks about Dover. He is plainly dressed, in general in a green coat, without any decorations, and a cocked hat.

Another paper says—"On board the Bellerophon he (Bonaparte) seemed to think himself emperor, taking possession of captain Maitland's cabin, and shortly afterwards invitied him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended the side, and was introduced to the admiral; Napoleon followed—"The emperor," said captain M.—Napoleon bowed to the admiral, without further ceremony walked into the cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him!!

"Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, masts and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the boatswain to question him; that officer always fitting out the French ships. He requested the marines to pass in review before him, examined the arms evolutions, dress, &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prize-money, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a purser or commissary, asked if he was not a rogue.

"In conversing with the admiral, he said, "I have given myself up to the English; but I would not have done so to any other of the allied powers; in surrendering to any of them I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual; in submitting to the English I place myself at the mercy of a nation."

The following particulars are equally curious and interesting. We derive them from head-quarters:—

"*On board the Bellerophon*—By some passengers who came in the *Bellerophon* it appears, that Bonaparte was quite at his ease on board that ship; took possession of the captain's cabin, *sans ceremonie*, invited the officers of the ship to his table, talked with great freedom on the present state of things, said it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France, and that Napoleon II. would be very soon recalled to the throne, that Fouche was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned to him. He acknowledged that England alone had ruined all his grand plans, and that but for her he had been now emperor of the east as well as the west. He walked on the poop and quarter-deck, conversed with the seamen, and affected great gaity and unconcern. In short, such is the talent of this "child and champion of jacobinism," that before they arrived in Torbay he was considered by all on board a *devilish good fellow.*

Of his family. Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent to Russia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien to England, Louis to Austria, madame Lætetia and cardinal Fesch to Rome, M. Hortense to Switzerland—and it is said that Murat embarked at Toulon for England, about the 18th of July.

What will be done with Bonaparte? is asked by every one—but no one is able to frame an answer satisfactory even to himself. The British cabinet seem also *bothered* about it—though they "stick at nothing."

London, July 29.—Yesterday evening it was announced by telegraph that the Bellerophon was arrived at Torbay, and this morning about 5 o'clock lieut. Fletcher, flag lieutenant of sir H. Hotham, arrived in town with despatches, giving an account of her arrival at that anchorage with Bonaparte and his suite, consisting of 45 persons, viz. marshal Compte de Montholon, marshal Bertrand, the generals Savary and L'Allemand, the compte de Lascasses, three lieut. cols. four captains, &c. the countesses, Montholon and Bertrand, and their four children.

We understand that the Bellerophon has been ordered round to Plymouth, and that the most positive instruction has been given to prevent all intercourse with the ship, that none of the party will be allowed to come on shore, and that no persons whatever will be permitted to visit the ship. St. Helena is still mentioned as the place of his future destination.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, July 25.

Extract of a letter from captain Maitland, of H. M. ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated in Basque Roads, the 14th inst.

For the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the count Las Casses and general Allemand, this day came on board his majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of his royal highness the prince regent.

Conceiving myself authorised by their lordships secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding may arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the count Lass Casses, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his royal highness may deem expedient.

NANTES, July 23.

The journal of this city contains the following letter:—

The marshal prince of Eckmuhl, commander in chief of the armies on the left bank of the Loire, to lieutenant general Maux. Lamarque, commander in chief of the army at the Loire.

"ORLEANS, July 11, 1815.—The army, on quitting Paris and retiring behind the Loire, according to the terms of the convention of the 3d of July, left near the provisional government commissioners appointed to require instructions, in case a new government should be established.

"These commissioners, in rendering an account to the army of the late events of the capital and the entrance of the king, have informed me of the overtures which has been made to them to induce the army to recognise that its union with the system of the government could alone prevent the dissolution of the state.

"The commissioners, in their communications give the assurance, that under a constitutional government no re-action is to be feared; that the passion will be neutralized; that the ministry will be one and responsible; that men and principles will be respected; that arbitrary dismissals shall not take place; that the army *shall be treated conformably to its honor:* these are the terms transmitted by the commissioners.

"As a pledge and proof of what they advance, they state, as a certainty, that marshal St. Cyr is appointed minister of war; that the duke of Otrante is minister of police, and that he only accepts this

office with the assurance that the government will proceed in a spirit of moderation and wisdom, of which he himself has always given the example.

"On these conditions, national interest ought freely to unite the army to the king. These interests require sacrifices; they should be made willingly, with a modest energy; the army subsisting, the army united, will become, should our misfortunes increase, the centre and rallying point of all Frenchmen, even the most violent royalists.

"Every one must feel that the union and the oblivion of all dissentions can alone effect the salvation of France, which will become impossible, should hesitation, difference of opinion, or private considerations bring dissolution to the army, either by its own means, or those of foreign force.

"Let us unite, then—let us never separate. The Vendeans have given us a touching example; they have written to us offering to lay aside all resentments, and to unite with us in the patriotic wish of preventing all dismemberment of the country. Let us be Frenchmen; you know that this sentiment always reigned exclusively in my soul; it will only leave me with my latest breath. In this name I demand your confidence; I am sure of meriting and obtaining it.

(Signed) "The marshal commander in chief,
"The prince of Eckmuhl."

N. B.—There is in this letter several paragraphs which appear to us unintelligible; events will doubtless explain them. The whole contents of the letter are contradictory to the positive account of the army having submitted to the king as it ought to do, purely and simply. [*Gazette de France.*

London, July 22.—Soult has been signally defeated between Chalons and Nancy, by prince Wrede; 14,000 men fell on this occasion. Lecourbe has also been overpowered, and compelled to shut himself in Befort, with great loss.

A German act of confederation was concluded and signed at Vienna, on the 8th of June. The sovereign princes and free cities of Germany bind themselves not to make war on each other under any pretext, nor to decide their differences by force, but to bring them under the consideration of the diet, &c.

July 24.—Paris papers to the 22nd instant, arrived this morning. The following principal conditions of the treaty negociating at Paris, it is said, are finally settled:

The integrity of France to be maintained. The expences of the war to be defrayed by France in 4 years. The evacuation of the country by the allied troops to commence on the 25th of August, with the exception of some corps, whose stay will be prolonged until the complete and solid re-establishment of the public tranquility.—This statement appears to be a mere speculation. Davoust has not submitted. On the contrary he is said to have re-crossed the Loire at Cosne, with intent to transfer the war to Burgundy. Cosne is on the Loire, above Gien, at which place the left division of his army lately passed that river.—If he has taken that direction, he must have joined Suchet, who left Lyons on the 13th. This army may yet prove troublesome. A Russian force has marched to the Loire, to join the Prussian troops previously sent to observe it.

Marshal Jourdan has concluded an armistice with the Swiss troops which occupied part of Franche Comte.

The French funds decline rapidly. The 5 per cent consols were on Thursday down to 57, a fall of 9 per cent since the preceding day. Bank actions 910.

The British government has officially announced the cessation of hostilities "on the coast of France," and against all French vessels under the white flag—Napoleon Bonaparte having surrendered himself.

Dusseldorf, June 20. Bonaparte's travelling carriage, which was taken by the Prussian major Keller, arrived here to-day. It is provided with some services of massy gold, valued at 250,000 francs.

Basle, June 27. At Bourgfeld, a village within musket-shot of this place, some peasants fired from a house upon the Austrian troops: *they were all sabred* and the house destroyed. In the evening, it was discovered that five voltigeurs and one officer had been assassinated; *in consequence, the village was wholly pillaged and burnt.*

Hegenheim, Bourglibre and Altkirch, and several other places, have been treated with nearly the same severity, and for the same reason. The allies have entered Munhausen. The archduke John is here.

☞Every man that has the least particle of patriotism within him, revolts at the idea of receiving the law from *foreigners*, and, feels impelled to resist their entry.* Let us call to mind the horrible howlings that were made about *French* cruelties in *Spain*, where the soldiers of Bonaparte meted to the Spaniards the same measure of punishment that the Austrians have inflicted on the French. If it was wrong in Spain, it is not right in France. The love of monarchy, and a thirst for power, generate the same crimes in all countries; but there are many vile enough to call the *same things* by different names.

War Events.

☞*Some articles prepared for this department, and alluded to in the editorial address, are, with many others, omitted for want of room.*

A naval court of enquiry has been held, by order of the secretary of the navy, on board the U. S. ship Hornet, in the harbor of New-York, on the 25d day of August, 1815, to investigate the causes of the return of that ship into port, and to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of armament, stores, &c. during her late cruise; and the following opinion has been pronounced by the court:—

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, are of opinion, that no blame is imputable to captain Biddle, on account of the return of the Hornet into port with the loss of her armament, stores, &c. and that the greatest applause is due to him for his persevering gallantry and nautical skill, evinced in escaping, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, after a long and arduous chase by a British line of battle ship.

SAMUEL EVANS, *President.*

HENRY WHEATON,
Special Judge Advocate.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant N. D. Nicholson, of the late U. S. brig Syren, to captain Samuel Evans, commanding naval officer at New-York, dated

NEW-YORK, *August* 24, 1815.

SIR—Conceiving it my duty to make known the treatment exhibited by British officers and men to those who are so unfortunate as to fall in their power, I am induced to acquaint you with the following circumstances:—

After the surrender of the Syren to the Medway

*If this proposition be correct, it follows that our eastern jacobins, folding their arms in regard to Genfine, &c. had not a particle of patriotism.

the officers and crew of the former were removed to the latter, the crew not being allowed the privilege of taking their clothing, &c. with them, so that the prize crew had a fair opportunity of plundering such articles as they thought proper, which opportunity they took care to profit by, as many of our men were pillaged of every article they possessed, excepting what they had on at the time; and the officers in like manner were plundered on board the Medway; the midshipmen, some of them, were completely stripped, others lost their watches, &c.

For my own part, I came off with the loss of about half my clothing, and thought myself well off, when compared with the losses of my shipmates. The morning after our capture, we were mustered on the quarter deck to undergo a search; the men were there stripped to the skin, and their clothing not returned, so that many of them were left without any thing more than a shirt and trowsers; the next day Mr. Barton (the first lieutenant of the Medway) distributed the clothing he had taken from our men, to his quarter-masters and quarter-gunners, in my presence. After being on board the Medway five weeks, we were landed at Simons-town, twenty-five miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, myself and brother officers paroled, and the men marched to Cape-town, under an escort of dragoons, being obliged to ford a lake on the march, where the boys were compelled to go over on the backs of the tall men; this march of twenty-five miles was performed in one day, and without shoes or food, the latter article they were kept without four and twenty hours; their shoes were stolen by the crew of the Medway while they were asleep; after remaining in this situation nearly eight months, without bed or bedding (they were not even furnished with straw, and their hammocks were taken on a plea of their being public property) we were all embarked in different men of war and Indiamen, for England; myself, with about sixty officers and men, in the Cumberland 74, captain Baker: we were all put on the lower gun-deck, without distinction, among their own crew, and fed on prisoner's allowance; and on my remonstrating with the captain for receiving such treatment, he ordered me off the quarter deck, with a threat, at the same time, to put me in irons. We remained in this situation eighteen days, after which lieutenants German, Gordon and myself, were removed to the Grampus 50, at St. Helena, admitted to the wardroom mess and treated with civility.

With respect, I have the honor, &c.

N. D. NICHOLSON.

Bounty Lands.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To those patriotic citizens who composed the late United States' Army:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—Observing that attempts are making in some of the public papers to lessen your confidence in the honor and assurances of the government, which pledges itself to give those who enlisted for the war donations of public land, because those lands are not miraculously prepared at the moment of the termination of the war for location; I have therefore thought it might be proper and satisfactory to you to submit for consideration the following facts, in order that you may know that the government, which has already expressed its sense of your meritorious services, is anxious to comply with its engagements.

Soon after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, I received the directions of the President of the United States, through the honorable the commissioner of the general land office, to set apart the best bodies of land belonging to the government, so that two millions of acres which had been appropriated by Congress, laying in the Michigan territory, two millions in Illinois, and two millions in the territory of Missouri, might be surveyed without delay for the soldiers of the late army, &c. In obedience to these instructions, a sufficient quantity was selected in Michigan as near the southern shore of Lake Erie and the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, as the private claims would allow—the same quantity north of the Illinois river and extending to the Mississippi, and down those rivers to their junction; and a like quantity between the St. Francis and the Arkansas rivers, extending down the Mississippi, believed to be the most valuable tracts in these territories; and a sufficient number of skillful surveyors were immediately engaged to survey and lay off these lands, that they might as soon as possible be prepared for location. Four of those surveyors, with all their assistants, were dispatched to Michigan—four were instructed as soon as practicable to commence the surveys north of the Illinois river—and arrangements were in train to prepare the rest to follow on, so soon as preparations were made for their commencement.—While we were thus proceeding, with a fond hope of soon having your land ready for location, our surveyors were driven by the Indians from Michigan, who, misled by a miserable policy, refused to permit them to proceed. The same hostile disposition of the lower tribes has thrown impediments in the way in the lower country,—although the surveyors report that that had the Indians been peaceable, such was the state of that country, from the uncommonly wet season and the richness of its soil producing an astonishing under growth, that it would have been impossible to commence during the heat of summer. Under these circumstances we are obliged to desist and wait the issue of the treaties which are authorised by the President of the United States to be held with the contending tribes of Indians, which every principle of humanity sanctions before a sad appeal to arms.

I can, therefore, with the greatest truth, assure you, that so soon as the difficulties are removed, which the government is using its endeavors to do, as it respects the Indians, no time will be lost in surveying those lands and preparing the way for you to obtain what you so justly merit.

EDWARD TIFFIN, *Surveyor-General.*

Chillicothe, Aug. 10, 1815.

CHRONICLE.

From the Mediterranean we have a multitude of accounts; and it is stated in so many ways that *Decatur* has nearly annihilated the Algerine power at sea, that we gladly believe it, though the fact is not stated as positively as is desired. One of the reports says—"that commodore Decatur, having been informed that the crew of an American vessel were put to the sword in Algiers, had declared an intention of beheading his prisoners (400 in number) in sight of Algiers, should the report prove true."

Spain and *Naples* are also said to have declared war against *Algiers*. The *Dutch* squadron has at last arrived in the *Mediterranean*, and a *Swedish* force was expected. But *Decatur's* "bit of striped bunting" will have pretty nearly settled the business for them. It does not appear *certain* that the Algerines had captured more than 1 American vessel.

The following account from the *Providence* (R. I.) *American*, of the 25th ult. is the most particular of any received, and comprizes in itself, also, the numerous reports prevailing, on this interesting subject:

Arrived here, late last evening, brig Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days passage from Gibraltar. We were politely favored with the following interesting intelligence, by an an intelligent gentleman who came passenger in the B.

The American squadron fell in with the Algerine frigate Messode, of 46 guns, and from four to six hundred men, off Cape de Gat. She was engaged by the Guerriere alone, and after an action of one hour and a half was captured by her; the Messoda had 24 killed and 24 wounded; the Guerriere had 7 wounded. They afterwards captured another frigate and a corvette off cape Palos; the particulars of the action not stated.

The prizes were sent into Carthagena, but were ordered, by the Spanish government, to leave the place; in consequence of which they proceeded to Toulon. It was reported that another Algerine cruiser, a brig, had been spoken going into Toulon, a prize to the American squadron. It was confidently expected at Gibraltar, that the greatest part, if not the whole of the Algerine fleet, would be captured, as there was certain accounts of their being at sea, long after they passed the Straits, which preceded the American squadron only forty-eight hours. There was another report in circulation, that the squadron had taken the second seaport in Algiers, called Oran.

Vessels which had arrived from the Straits brought various but confirmatory accounts of the probability of the *entire capture of the Algerine fleet;* but as they assert nothing particular as to the actual capture, except these already mentioned, they are only entitled to the credit of plausible conjectures. The report of the capture of the two frigates and the corvette was confirmed by a letter from captain Lewis, of the Guerriere, to one of the American consuls in Spain, and by him communicated to Mr. Horatio Sprague, American commission-merchant at Gibraltar.

The Dutch squadron, consisting of five frigates, and one sloop of war, passed Gibraltar on the 3d of July, and it was presumed would form a junction with the Americans.

A large Swedish frigate came to anchor at Gibraltar on the 11th, bound up. It was said she was the van-guard of a much larger force, to operate against the Algerines.

Further.—A vessel has arrived at New-York, by which an account is received, of a vessel being spoken in the bay of Biscay from Leghorn, that reported—*Commodore Decatur had made peace with the dey of Algiers, and the American squadron was then in the harbor of Algiers.*

Another account says, that the Algerine frigate Mossoda, or, as she is called by some, the Misauda, had 160 killed and wounded, and was a complete wreck. She was formerly captured from the Portuguese. Though the loss on board the *Guerriere* was trifling by the fire of the Algerine, the bursting of one of her guns is said to have killed and wounded about 30 of our gallant fellows. She did not sustain any injury in her hull.

On the 19th June, the schooner Flambeau, captain Nicholson, after leaving the prize at Carthagena, sailed with another schooner, and on the 20th fell in with a large polacre brig, which made sail from them and run on shore near Carthagena.—The Americans, from respect to the neutral territory, drew off—but on the Algerine commencing a heavy fire on them, and thus violating the Spanish neutrality, returned and captured the brig, with about 200 men, 48 of the crew escaped on shore by swimming. The brig, mounting 22 guns, was got off, and also carried into Carthagena.

At Lisbon, the 4th July, an Ottoman ship arrived from the Mediterranean, the captain of which states that about 14 days ago, he heard a very heavy cannonade, and the next morning saw the American squadron capture and take possession of three Algerines, one frigate and two brigs. The Ottoman captain already knew of the capture of the vessels carried into Carthagena.

Treaty with America. The following article is copied from the London Courier of the 17th July:

The following are reported to be the principal terms of the commercial treaty about to be concluded with the United States of America.

By the 1st article, the navigation laws of the two countries are, for mutual benefit, dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. This benefit not only extends to the ships but to the cargoes. Thus cotton wool, which on coming to England in British ships from the United States, is liable to a duty of only one penny per lb. and if imported in American vessels, is a subject to a charge of three pence in the pound, will incur the same duty, if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.

The second article admits of free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this company has no power or authority to obstuct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign state.

A third article, and not the least important in the view of the American government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The London Globe of the 19th July, says—"In the new commercial arrangements with America, we learn that some privileges have been granted to America in the fur trade."

Foreign Office, (London) July 15—His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on behalf of his majesty, to permit Robert Gaunt Beasly, esq. to act as consul general in this country for the United States of America, until his successor in that situation shall have been duly appointed. And approved of James Maury, esq. as consul at Liverpool.

The honorable Mr. Bagot, the British minister to this country, was preparing to sail in the frigate Lacedemonian, captain Jackways, which was fitting up for his reception.

Specie. We congratulate the public on the prospect that specie may soon again come into circulation. The late events in Europe, with the eagerness of some to supply the wants of the *British* government, have, together, reduced it nearly to par at Liverpool; one vessel having arrived there from *Boston* with 2,000,000 dollars! The consequence was that dollars fell from 5s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. This is very pleasant news—the speculators will make a *swamping* business of it. The brokers, generally, have made a stand in purchasing the precious metals.

Guadaloupe surrendered at discretion, early in the last month.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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West-Point.

To a distinguished friend who lately visited West Point, the editor of the REGISTER is indebted for the following description of that celebrated post.

How often has the traveller occasion to remark the incongruity of *geographical* descriptions, with the *real* appearance of places which come under his notice! From the manner in which Dr. Morse has mentioned *West Point*, a stranger would hardly expect to behold a spot, where awful magnificence, romantic wildness, and aujust sublimity of scenery, rivet the attention with mingled influence; while associated recollection revives the days long past, when a band of patriots here opposed the sole barrier to the subjugation of our fathers. It is, indeed, a spot formed by nature to be the nursery of heroes. As its name imports, it is a point of land on the *Western* shore, of the river Hudson; sixty miles from the city of New-York and one hundred from Albany. Viewing it as you ascend the river, it appears to be nothing more than a rugged and almost inaccessible promontory; but having gained the summit of the bank, you are at once struck with surprise and admiration at finding yourself on a beautiful verdant plain, containing nearly eighty acres, and forming the area of an amphitheatre; the one half of which is encircled by the river, and the other by the lofty mountain upon which stand the mouldering ruins of the old Fort Putman. From the centre of this area, looking up the river, the first object which arrests the eye, is the towering and precipitous mountain called the *Crow's Nest;* whose rocky sides overhang the water, in awful and terrifick grandeur.* Opposite to this, in the middle of the river, as if it had been riven by some convulsive throe of its parent mountain, from its original attachment, stands a small, but beautiful island; smiling in all the wild luxuriance of uncultivated nature. Farther on, at the distance of ten miles, is to be seen the village of *Newburg*, a name which will awaken, in the revolutionary soldier, the remembrance of other times. Beyond this, the sight is bounded by a distant view of the *Catskill mountains*, the highest in the state. Thence casting the eye on the Eastern shore of the river and pursuing its downward course, bleak and barren mountains, delightful valleys teeming with the fruits of industry, and here and there a farm-house peeping through the embowering wood, alternately fix the gaze of the beholder; until at length it rests upon the white chimnies of a mansion, half concealed amid the surrounding foliage, as if still ashamed that it had once been the habitation of the traitor Arnold.

In 1802 the congress of the United States passed a law to organize and establish a *Corps of Engineers and Cadets;* giving authority to the president to make promotions in the same, so as that the number of the whole corps should at no time, exceed *twenty* officers and cadets. It was further enacted by the same law "that the said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at *West Point*, in the state of New York, and *shall constitute a military academy.*"

From this circumscribed beginning, has sprung one of the noblest institutions of which our country can boast. For many years after its establishment, the *academy* was scarcely known beyond the narrow limits of its own circle; until, among other measures preparatory to the declaration of war in 1812, another law was passed, augmenting the corps of Engineers; authorising an additional number of professors; and extending the limit of cadets to *two hundred and fifty.* Still, however, something was wanting, to excite the attention, and awaken the interest of the public, to this cradle of Mars.

Fortunately, the occasion was not distant, which was destined to rouse the energies of the nation, and call into active exercise the latest benefits of the institution. The names of *Wood, McRee, Douglas*, and a host of youthful warriors, who with the valour, skill and confidence of hardy veterans, sprung at once from the peaceful lap of science to the rude and stormy field of war, soon rung with re-echoed sound, to the remotest corner of an admiring country. *They were pupils of the military academy.* Then first, did *West Point* become an object of eager inquiry. Fathers were anxious to give their sons such an opportunity of rising to renown; and the sons themselves felt the glow of youthful desire, kindle in their bosoms, to emulate the noble examples before them. The table of the secretary of war was now crowded with applications for *cadets' warrants;* and, before the commencement of the exercises of the present year, the limited number was complete.

To the indefatigable zeal and exertions of the late colonel Williams, the public is indebted, more perhaps than to any other individual, for the original establishment of the military academy. But for the order, system, regularity and discipline which pervade every branch of the institution, all praise is due to the present superintendant, captain *Alden Partridge*, of the corps of engineers. This officer, to a cultivated understanding, and extensive scientific acquirements, unites a zeal for the improvement of the cadets, which eminently qualifies him for so responsible a station. His stern justice, rigid impartiality and strict discipline, inspire in the cadets a proper degree of fear, while at the same time, his urbanity of manners, kindness of deportment, and polite condescension, win their respectful affections. His frown is deprecated as the severest punishment for dereliction of duty; his smile is hailed as the best reward for its observance.

The whole number of cadets is divided into two companies; young men of the largest size forming the first, and the smaller ones the second.—They are governed by officers appointed, in rotation, from among themselves. Those who act as *commissioned* officers, hold their stations for a month—the *non-commissioned* officers for a week. At the beat of *reveille*, the companies parade, and the *roll*

* The perpendicular height of this mountain, ascertained by actual measurement, by one of the officers at the Point, is 1415 feet, above the level of the water.

is called; after which they return to their quarters, for the purpose of cleaning their respective chambers, making their beds, and preparing for breakfast. At half-past 7 o'clock the bugle calls them to this repast; to which they march in regular order, and take their seats at the table with the same exactness that they would perform a military *manœuvre*. Twelve persons are appointed from their own body as *carvers*, who have command of the table ceremonies; and except by these, not a word is spoken during the meal. When the time allowed them is elapsed, the order is given to *rise*; and in an instant the line of march is resumed, and they return to their quarters. At 8 o'clock, the studies are commenced. Those not immediately engaged in reciting to some one or other, of the professors, remain in their own chambers. At half past 12 or 1 o'clock the bugle is again sounded to summon them to dinner; on which occasion the same ceremonies are observed as at breakfast. At 2 o'clock the studies are resumed in the same manner, and continued until the time to prepare for the sun-set parade. At this parade they are put through the manual exercise, and the various *evolutions* of infantry; all which they perform in a style of military precision, and with an easy elegance and regularity of motion, not surpassed by the best disciplined soldiers. Before the parade is dismissed the companies are drawn up in an open square, and an evening prayer is delivered by the chaplain; after which they retire, and have just time to disencumber themselves of their accoutrements, &c. when the bugle sounds the call to supper. At 8 o'clock the *tattoo* warns them to repair to their respective chambers, out of which they are seen no more until the next morning's *reveille*.

On Sundays, the church service is performed in the morning and afternoon by the chaplain of the corps, the reverend Mr. Empie. The writer of this cannot refrain here from expressing the high gratification he derived from hearing two of this gentleman's sermons, during his stay at West Point.—The classical purity of the language, the soundness of their religious doctrine, and the unaffected fervor of manner in which they were delivered, were alike calculated to interest and delight the hearer.

The branches of science now taught at the academy, are mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, engineering (which, it is believed, includes the whole art of tactics) ethics, the French language, drawing, &c. The professors are all gentlemen of the highest respectability and talents, who appear to have devoted themselves wholly to the good of the institution. With such teachers, and such guardians of their manners, morals and religion; in a spot where every thing combines to awaken love of country, and a veneration for the patriots of the revolution—the cadets cannot fail to become enlightened men, virtuous citizens, and brave defenders of their country's rights.

A little of the fostering care of congress, however, is still wanting to give to this institution that broad and extensive utility of which it is susceptible. A further appropriation of money should be made, for the erection of additional barracks and other buildings. The number of cadets might be advantageously increased to *five hundred*, and a professor of languages should be added to the academy. That part of the law which directs that they shall "be encamped at least three months of each year," ought to be repealed, not only as unnecessary, but as highly detrimental to the improvement of the cadets, or if not wholly repealed, the time of continuing in camp should be left to the discretion of the superintendant. *Castrametation*, which is the only thing intended to be taught by encampment, can be as well taught without the necessity of confining the cadets to tents for three months in the year; which, added to the term of winter vacation, leaves them only half the year for mental instruction.

These are points which deserve the serious consideration of congress; and which if correctly decided on, will render the *Military Academy* at *West-Point* a blessing to generations yet unborn.

Letter to the Editor.

Charleston, S. C. August 19, 1815.

Mr. Niles—In your Weekly Register of the 12th instant, (see vol. VIII. page 420) I observe an anecdote or two said to be related by an officer of the old revolutionary army, which appears to me to be an insidious attempt to diminish the horrors and odium of the Dartmoor massacre, by a false or mutilated representation of affairs which took place at the barracks in Cambridge, near Boston, with the Saratoga convention prisoners. Permit another old officer of the revolutionary army to state the real circumstances of the above affair; and he believes there will appear a material difference between the business of Dartmoor and Cambridge, not only in their situations as depots of prisoners, but in the conduct of the guards. Cambridge barracks were not enclosed, and nothing but a line of centinels kept the prisoners within bounds; in consequence of which many of them escaped and found their way to Newport, R. Island, at that time a British post. Dartmoor appears to have been extremely well secured.

It is well known that the Saratoga convention prisoners were marched to Cambridge, near Boston, not only as *at that time* a *safe* depot for them, but also for a more convenient port of embarkation, in case that convention were ratified by Great Britain. Here they were placed underguard of a few hundred militia. Among the British officers and soldiers, it was a good and a standing joke to disregard the challenges of the sentries, and even sometimes to attempt disarming them. Colonel David Henley, an excellent officer of the regular army, being at length appointed to the command of that post, was determined to make himself and his troops respected. Orders were given to fire upon any one who should attempt to pass the sentries without leave. In defiance of this order, a British lieutenant, riding in a chaise with a common prostitute, attempted to pass a centinel, and, though repeatedly challenged, refused to stop. The sentinel then fired and shot him dead on the spot.

The second anecdote requires to be properly stated. The circumstances are these: when the militia guards were relieved, according to daily routine, the British prisoners were in the habit of surrounding, jeering and insulting, and sometimes impeding their movements. They were repeatedly warned of the impropriety of this conduct, but it sometimes required more than words to check the insolence of the prisoners. In their quarters, also, the guards were resisted, when endeavoring to quiet disturbances. In particular, one night some of the militia had their arms injured, or destroyed. Colonel Henley having seized the chief rioters next morning, was so abused by one of them, that in a moment of irritation, he gave the fellow several pricks in the breast with a sword—but neither *run him through the heart* as stated, nor did the prisoner die of his wounds—but was about his usual business in a few days. Colonel Henley was brought before a

court martial upon charges preferred against him by general Burgoyne, who acted as prosecutor.—Colonel Tudor, of Boston, was judge advocate; general (at that time lieutenant-colonel) Brooks, I believe, was a member of the court; brigadier-general Glover was president. Colonel Henley was acquitted.

Although I was not immediately on the spot, yet I was not at such a distance as to be entirely ignorant of these facts. But to give you an unerring document, permit me to refer you to the trial of colonel Henley which was published in Boston about the time. It must be a very scarce book, but I believe you may procure a copy from the military philosophical society of the United States—to my certain knowledge one was presented to it; or you may consult general Heath's memoirs; which, whatever else may be said about them, are a very faithful recital of *facts*.

One of the old Revolutionary Army.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

The preceding letter is inserted as well in respect to the character supported by the writer, as to elucidate the facts belonging to the things alluded to; though we very respectfully, yet decidedly, differ in opinion with him as to the scope or bearing of the paragraphs (extracted from an eastern paper) that gave rise to his remarks. For really, instead of considering the anecdotes as an "insidious attempt to diminish the horrors and odium of the Dartmoor massacre," we supposed that (*represented even as they were*) they were calculated *only* to shew a superiority of conduct in our people on that occasion compared with that of the British in the murders of Dartmoor; and we utterly disclaim any other inducement in giving place to them.

Church and State.

From a late English paper. The following is an accurate statement of the value of the different sees, according to present rentals in 1813. The inequality among them is generally as little known, as the claims of the greater part of those who possess them, to any of the rewards of the establishment.

Sees.	*Possessors.*	*Pr. ann.*
Canterbury	Duke of Rutland's cousin	£20,000
York	Lord Vernon & lord Harcourt's brother	14,000
Durham	Lord Barrington's uncle	24,000
Winchester	Late lord North's brother	18,000
Ely	The duke of Rutland's tutor	12,000
London	Dr. Randolph	9,000
Bath and Wells	Duke of Gloucester's tutor	4,000
Litchfield, &c.	Lord Cornwallis' uncle	6,000
Worcester	Dr. Cornwall	6,000
Hereford	Duke of Beaufort's tutor	4,000
Bangor	The son of the queen's English master	5,000
St. Asaph	Lord Buckingham's tutor	1,200
Oxford	Brother of the prince regent's tutor	3,000
Lincoln	Mr. Pitt's secretary	5,000
Salisbury	Princess Charlotte's tutor	6,000
Norwich	Dr. Bathurst	4,000
Carlisle	Duke of Portland's tutor	3,000
St. David's	Dr. Burgess	5,000
Rochester	Duke of Portland's secretary	1,500
Exeter	Lord Chichester's brother	3,050
Peterborough	Dr. Madan	1,000
Bristol	Mr. Percival's tutor	1,000
Landaff	Dr. Watson	900
Gloucester	Dr. Huntingford	1,2 0
Chester	Lord Ellenborough's brother	1,000

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

Although in the first volume of the *Weekly Register*, page 130, we gave a pretty full account of the hideous church establishment of England, it may be profitable to revive the subject, and offer some additional facts and remarks to elucidate its enormity.

The whole exhibits 25 *livings* in the church, for which the the *people* at large pay the enormous sum of 164,900 pounds sterling, to which add the living of the bishop of Sodor and Man, with about 1000*l.* more, and we have a grand aggregate for the support of *twenty-six* fat priests, of 165,900*l.*; equal to $736,596 *per annum.*

It is worthy of notice that these livings produced about 100,000 dollars more *per annum* in 1813, than they did five years before—being estimated in the statement above alluded to at 600,000 dollars. To which, for various interesting particulars, the reader is invited to refer.

Let us compare this with the facts that belong to the pay and emoluments of the *dignities* of the United States; that we may see the merit of those who grumble at *our* expenditures, and extol the system of the British government:

1	The President of the United States	$25,000
1	Vice President	5,000
4	Secretaries of state, treasury, war and navy	19,000
8	Chief justice, six associate justices and attorney general	28,000
21	District judges of courts of the United States	31,000
23	Territorial judges	27,500
218	Senate and house of representatives of the United States	283,000
6	Governors of territories of the U. S.	14,500
18	Governors of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana, whose average salaries are about 2,200$ each	39,600
120	Supposed amount of chancellors and superior judges of the several states, at 2000	240,000
18	Attornies generals	18,000
438 *persons*		*Dollars.* 730,600

From this it appears, that *four hundred and thirty eight* persons, of the highest dignity in the government in the United States, and of the individual states, and filling all the most responsible and most active offices, are supported for a less sum than is paid by the people of *England* to maintain *twenty six* fellows in the *church*—a lazy, idle, sottish and gluttonous pack, whose united labor "for the good of souls," is not equal to that of one honest itinerant Methodist preacher.

It is calculated that the *church establishment* receives in rent and tythes, about *one eighth of the whole rental of all the kingdom of England.* What a gormandizer is the church—ONE EIGHTH OF ALL! The chiefs of those who thus fleece the flocks they are appointed to guard, are mostly appointed by the king, that is, the ministry—and we may easily suppose what pliant creatures they are—ready to "give scripture" for deeds of deepest villainy. They are not worse than other *government* priests; but no better than the *hound-inquisitors* of Spain and Italy. The spirit that supports them all s that of ravening wolves. How else could they eat up the substance of the people?

Such is among the most accursed fruit that the tree of monarchy bears.

In contrast to these *fat things*, let us bear in mind that at least *two fifths of the laboring classes in England are paupers*—and well they may be.

Foreign Articles.

MARSHAL BLUCHER'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES OF THE 16TH AND 18TH.

[Translated from Dutch papers for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Narrative of the operations of the Prussian army of the Lower Rhine.

On the 15th instant Napoleon after having assembled on the day before, between Maubeuge and Beaumont, five corps of the army and the different corps of the guard, commenced hostilities. The points of concentration of the four corps of the Prussian army were Fleurus, Namur, Cimsy and Hanoye, the situation of which permitted the army to unite upon either of the points in twenty-four hours.

On the 15th, Napoleon advanced by Thuin on both banks of the Sambre against Charleroy. General Ziethen had assembled the first corps of the army near Fleurus, and sustained that day a vigorous combat with the enemy, who after having taken Charleroy, directed his march upon Fleurus.—General Ziethen maintained himself in the position near that place. Field-marshal Blucher, with the intention of giving as soon as possible a great battle to the enemy, directed the three other corps of the Prussian army upon Sambreff, one and a half leagues from Fleurus, where the 2d and 3d corps ought to have arrived on the 15th, and the 4th on the 16th.

Lord Wellington had assembled his army near Ath and Nivelles, which put it in his power to give assistance to field-marshal Blucher, in case battle had been given on the 15th.

June 16.—Battle of Ligny.—The Prussian army was posted on the heights of Brie and Sambreff, and in front of the latter place, and occupied with imposing forces the villages of Ligny and St. Amand situated upon its front. In the mean time the 3d corps only effected its junction. The 4th, which had been stationed between Liege and Hannoye had been retarded in its march by many circumstances and had not yet arrived. Nevertheless the field marshal Blucher resolved on giving battle, believing that lord Wellington had already put in motion to support him a strong division of his army, as well as all his reserve, stationed in the vicinity of Brussels, and that the 4th corps of the Prussian army was on the point of arriving.

The battle began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy deployed above 130,000 men. The Prussian army was 80,000. The village of St. Amand was the first point attacked by the enemy, who after a vigorous resistance succeeded in gaining possession of it. He then turned his efforts upon Ligny. It is a large village, strongly built, situated along the stream of that name. There commenced a conflict which ought to be placed in the number of the most obstinate mentioned in history. Villages have often been seen taken and retaken; but here the combat continued for five hours in the village itself, and the movements forward and backward were made with the greatest rapidity. On each side new troops were constantly advancing. Each army had behind that part of the village which it occupied, great masses of infantry which kept up the conflict, and constantly strengthened themselves by reinforcements from the rear, and from the heights upon the right and the left. About 200 pieces of cannon, from the two sides, were pointed at the village, which was on fire in many places at once. From time to time, the battle extended along the whole line, the enemy having likewise brought up a great force against the 3d corps. The height of the action was, the whole time near Ligny:

Affairs appeared to take a favourable turn for the Prussian troops, a part of the village of St. Amand having been retaken from the French by a battalion which the field marshal Blucher commanded in person, in consequence of which advantage we regained a height abandoned after the fall of St. Amand. Yet at Ligny the battle continued with the same fury. It appeared that the issue of the conflict must depend upon the arrival of the English troops, or at least of the 4th corps of the Prussian army. In fact, the arrival of this last corps would have furnished the field marshal with the means of making an immediate attack with the rght wing, from which might be expected great success. But intelligence was received that the English division destined to support us was vigorously attacked by a corps of the French army, and that it was with difficulty that it maintained its position at Quatre Bras. The 4th corps did not make its appearance, so that we were compelled to sustain alone the attack of an enemy much superior in numbers.

The evening was already far advanced, and the conflict near Ligny was the whole time prolonged with the same animosity and the same equality of success. The arrival of the necessary succors was invoked in vain. The danger became more pressing every hour. All the divisions were in action or had already been engaged, and there was not a single corps to support them. On a sudden a division of the enemy's infantry, under favor of the night, without being perceived went round the village, at the same time that some cuirassiers forced the passage on the other side, and took in the rear the body of our army stationed behind the houses. This surprise on the part of the enemy became decisive, especially at a moment when our cavalry stationed likewise on a height behind the village, was repulsed by the enemy's cavalry, after repeated attacks.

Our infantry posted behind Ligny, although compelled to a retreat, did not suffer any depression, either from the surprise of the enemy in the midst of the darkness, a circumstance which exaggerates to a man all the dangers to which he is exposed, nor by the idea of finding itself surrounded on all sides. Formed into masses, they repulsed with coolness all attacks of the cavalry, and retired in good order to the heights, whence it continued its retrogade movement upon Tilly. In consequence of the sudden charge of the enemy's cavalry, many of our cannon in their precipitate retreat had taken directions which conducted them by defiles, in which they were necessarily disordered; and in this manner 15 cannon fell into the hands of the enemy. At a quarter of a league from the field of battle the army was reformed. The army did not hazard a pursuit. The village of Brie remained in our occupation all night, as likewise Sombreff, where gen. Thielman engaged the 4th corps of the French army, and at break of day began slowly to retreat for Gemblours, at which place the 4th corps of the army under general Bulow had arrived in the night.—The 1st and 2nd corps marched in the morning past the defile of Mount St. Guibert. Our loss in killed and wounded was great. The enemy made no prisoners except a part of our wounded.

We lost the battle but not our honor. Our soldiers fought with a bravery which left nothing to be desired; and their self possession was preserved, so that each one retained an entire confidence in his own strength. This day the field-marshal Blucher exposed himself to great dangers. An attack of

cavalry, conducted by himself, failed of success, while the cavalry of the enemy was pushing with rigor, a shot penetrated the horse of the field marshal. The animal, far from being arrested in his course by this wound, plunged with the greatest fury, until he fell down dead. The field marshal stunned by this violent fall, remained entangled under his horse. The enemy's cuirasseurs were approaching following up their advantage. Our last horsemen had already passed by the marshal; an adjutant alone remained near him, and had just descended from his horse, resolved to share his fate.—The danger was great, but heaven was propitious to us. The enemy continuing the charge passed rapidly near the field marshal without perceiving him; and the next instant, a second charge of our cavalry having repulsed them, they repassed with the same precipitation, and as before without precieving him. They with some difficulty disengaged the field marshal from under his horse, which was dead, and he soon remounted, upon the horse of a dragoon.

On the evening of the 17th the Prussian army concentrated in the environs of Wavre. Napoleon moved in pursuit of lord Wellington upon the great road which leads from Charleroy to Brussels. An English division sustained on the same day a violent conflict with the enemy. Lord Wellington had taken position upon the road of Brussels, having his right wing supported against Braine la Lieu, his centre near mount St John, and his left wing against la Haye Saint. Lord Wellington wrote to the field marshal that he was resolved to offer battle in this position if he would support him with two corps of his army. The marshal promised to come with his whole army. He even proposed, that if the enemy did not attack, the allies should themselves make the attack the next day, with all their forces united. From this it may be judged how far the Prussian army had been disorganized by the battle of the 16th, and how much its *moral* was weakened. Thus ended the 17th.

Battle of the 18th of June.—At break of day the Prussian army was put in motion. The 4th, and 5th corps of the army marched by St. Lambert, where they were to take a covered position in the forest situated near Frichemont, to take the enemy in the rear, when the occasion should be favorable for it. The 1st corps was to operate by Ohain, upon the right flank of the enemy. The 3d corps was to follow slowly, to furnish assistance in case of necessity. The battle commenced at about 10 o'clock in the morning. The English army occupied the heights of mount St. John, the French was upon the heights of Planchenort. The first was about 80,000 strong, the enemy exceeded 130,000. In a short time the battle became general through the whole line. It appeared that Napoleon had the design of throwing back the left wing upon the centre, and of thus effecting a separation of the English army from the Prussians which he thought was in retreat upon Maestricht. For this purpose he had placed the greatest part of his reserve in the centre against his right wing, and at this point he attacked with fury. The English army fought with bravery which it is impossible to surpass. The repeated charges of the old guard had no effect against the intrepidity of the Scotch regiments, and in every shock the French cavalry was overthrown by the English cavalry.

But the numerical superiority of the enemy was too great. Napoleon was continually advancing considerable masses, and with whatever firmness the English maintained their position, efforts so extraordinary must have a termination.

It was half past 4 o'clock. Excessive difficulties which the passage of the defile of St. Lambert occasioned, had considerably retarded the march of the Prussians columns, so that only two brigades of the 4th corps of the army had arrived at the covered position which had been assigned to them. The decisive moment had arrived, and there was not an instant to be lost. The generals did not suffer it to escape. They resolved to attack immediately with the troops that had arrived at their destination. Consequently general Bulow with two brigades and a corps of cavalry advanced rapidly upon the rear of the right wing of the enemy. The enemy did not lose his presence of mind; he immediately turned his reserve against us, and a murderous conflict commenced also at this point. For a long time the battle was uncertain, and the struggle with the English army continued with no less violence.

About 6 o'clock we received intelligence that general Thieleman with the 3d corps of the army was attacked near Wavre by a very considerable corps of the enemy, and that the possession of the town was already disputed. The field marshal did not suffer this news to trouble him. It was on this spot, and no where else, that the affair was to be decided. A struggle kept up with a constantly equal animosity, and always supported by new troops, could alone secure victory, and if it was gained here, every disadvantage whatever near Wavre would be of little importance. Consequently all the columns continued their movements.

It was half past 7, and the issue of the battle was yet uncertain. All the 4th corps of the army and a part of the 2d corps under general Pirch had arrived in succession. The French troops fought to desperation; meantime some irregularity was perceived in their movements, and it was remarked that several pieces of cannon were on the retreat. At this moment the first columns of the corps of general Ziethen arrived at their points of attack near the village of Smouhen, on the right flank of the enemy, and immediately charged. This movement decided the fate of the enemy. His right wing was penetrated in all parts, and it abandoned its positions. Our troops sprung forward with a charging step, and assailed them on every part, while the whole English line moved in advance.

Circumstances were extremely favorable for the attack made by the Prussian army. The ground was in form of an amphitheatre, so that the artillery could freely extend its fire from behind a number of heights, gradually disposed above one another, thro' the intervals of which, the troops descended into the plain, formed in brigades, and in the greatest order; while new corps were continually unfolding, as they came from the forest behind us. The enemy preserved the means of retreat until the village of Planchenort in its rear, which was defended by the guard, was taken by assault, after many very bloody attacks. From that time the retreat became a rout, which soon communicated to the whole French army, which in its frightful confusion, hurled along every thing that attempted to stop it, and could not be distinguished from the flight of an army of savages.

It was then half past nine o'clock. The field marshal assembled all the superior officers, and gave them orders to put the last man and the last horse, on the pursuit of the enemy. The head of the army accelerated its march. The French army pursued, without relaxation, was absolutely disorganized. The highway has the aspect of an immense shipwreck. It was covered with an incalculable number of cannon, cassions, carriages

baggage, arms and wrecks of every kind. Those of the enemy who wished to repose a short time, and who had not expected so prompt a pursuit, were chased again from their new *bivouacks*. In some villages they attempted to rest, but as soon as they heard the noise of the drum or the sound of the trumpet, they hastened away, or threw themselves into houses. There was a bright moon, which greatly favored the pursuit, for the whole march was but a continual chase given the fugitives, either in the fields or in the houses.

At Genappe the enemy was entrenched with cannon and overturned chariots. On our approach, we heard all at once, in the town, a great noise, and movement of carriages. At the entrance we were received by a brisk fire of musquetry. We replied by a few discharges of cannon, followed by a *hurrah*, and an instant after the town was ours. It was there that among many other equipages, the carriage of Napoleon was taken, which he had just quitted to mount his horse; in which, such was his precipitation, that he lost his sword and his hat. The affairs lasted in this manner until break of day. Nearly 40,000 men in the greatest rout, the remnant of the whole army, escaped safe by Charleroy, part without arms, carrying with them only 27 pieces of their numerous artillery.

The enemy passed in his flight, his fortified places, the only defence of his frontier, which are now in possession of our arms.

At 3 o'clock, Napoleon had sent off from the field of battle a courier for Paris, with the news that victory was beyond doubt. Some hours after, he was without an army. We have not an exact knowledge of the loss of the enemy. It is sufficient to know, that two-thirds of this army are killed, wounded or prisoners. Of the number of the last are generals Duhesme, Montou and Compans. At this moment about 300 cannon and 500 caissons are in our power.

Few victories have been so complete; and surely there is no example of an army, two days after having lost a battle, having engaged in such a conflict and so gloriously sustained it. Honor to the troops capable of so much constancy and valor! In the midst of the position occupied by the French army, and upon the very height is a farm called *La Belle Alliance*. The march of all the Prussians columns was directed upon that farm, which could be seen from all sides It was there that Napoleon was during the battle; it was there that he gave his orders, that he flattered himself with victory; and it was there that his fall was decided. It was there too, that in the dark, and by a happy chance, field marshal Blucher and the duke of Wellington met, and saluted each other as conquerors.

In commemoration of the alliance which this day exists between the English and Prussian nations, of the union of the two armies and their reciprocal confidence, the field marshal has desired that this battle may bear the name of *La Belle Alliance, the happy alliance.*

By order of field marshal Blucher.

GEN. GENISENEAU,

From the London Public Ledger.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA.—The "New French official Gazette," dated Wednesday the 19th of July, is filled to the extent of 20 pages, with the acts of the congress of Vienna. It begins by stating, that the powers who have signed the treaty concluded at Paris, May 30, 1814, in conformity with the 32d article of that act, with the princes and states of their allies, in order to complete the dispositions of the said treaty, and to add the arrangements necessary by the state in which Europe remained at the conclusion of the late war, and desiring to comprehend in one common transaction, the different results of their negociations, and to give effect to them by their reciprocal ratifications, have authorised their plenipotentiaries to in a general instrument the dispositions of greater and more permanent interest and to join to that act as integral parts of the arrangement of congress the treaties, conventions, declarations and other particular acts, such as they are found cited in the present treaty.

There then follows the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries.

The first article relates to the annexation of the duchy of Varsovia to the empire of Russia. This duchy, with the exception of provinces and districts otherwise disposed of, is irrevocably to be possessed by the emperor of all the Russias, who is to join to his other titles that of king of Poland, and the Polonese subjects of Russia, Austria and Prussia, are to be represented in the national institution.

The 2d article refers to the limits of the grand duchy of Posen, and describes the line of territory which shall be under the sovereignty of the king of Prussia.

The 3d article relates to the salt mines of Wicliezka, which the emperor of Russia is to have the full property of.

The 4th article settles the boundaries between Gallicia and the Russian territories.

By the 5th article the emperor of Russia restores the circles of Tarnopol to the emperor of Austria.

The 6th declares Cracovia a free city.

The 7th limits the territories of Cracovia.

The 8th grants the privileges of free commerce to Podgarza.

The 9th guarantees the neutrality of Cracovia.

The 10th relates to the constitution of the academy and bishospric of Cracovia.

The 11th grants a general amnesty.

The 12th, in conformity with the preceding article, declares that all sequestrations shall be taken off, and that all proceedings against persons for political acts shall be null and void.

The 13th contains an exception where definitive sentences upon appeal have been announced.

The 14th provides for the free navigation of the canals and rivers, throughout the whole extent of ancient Poland.

The 15th refers to the cession of Saxony to Prussia; these appear to be very considerable.

The 16th settles the titles which have been assumed by the king of Prussia, who is to add to his titles those of the duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringen, Margrave of the two Lusatias, and count of Heneberg. The king of Saxony is to continue the title of Upper Lusatia; and, eventually, some other titles.

The 17th contains an express guarantee, on the part of Russia, Great Britian and France, of all the cessions to the king of Prussia in full sovereignty.

By the 18th Austria renounces the rights of sovereignty over Lusatia.

The 19th contains, on the part of the king of Prussia and the king of Saxony, a reciprocal renunciation of *feudal rights.*

The 20th allows the liberty of emigration to persons, and the exportation of their property.

The 21st guarantees religious establishments,

and establishments for public intruction, in the districts ceded by Saxony.

The 22d grants a general amnesty to the subjects of the king of Saxony.

The 23d designates the provinces of which Prussia is to have possession. The enumeration extends to some length.

The 24th and 25th describe the territory to be enjoyed by Prussia on the banks of the Rhine.

By the 26th the title of king of Hanover is confirmed to the king of Great Britain.

The 27th relates to the cessions of Prussia to Hanover.

The 28th is a renunciation on the part of Prussia to the chapter of St. Pierre-a-Nærten.

The 29th specifies the cessions of the king of Great Britain and Hanover to the king of Prussia of a part of the duchy of Lauenbourg.

The 30th provides for the free navigation of the commerce of the port of Embden.

The 31st delineates the military routes through the territories of Prussia and the king of Hanover.

The 32d merely contains minor regulations respecting the bailiwick of Meppen.

The 33d refers to the cessions to be made to the duke of Oldenburgh.

The 34th gives the title of grand duke of Oldenburgh to the duke of Holstein Oldenburgh.

The 35th and 36th settle the titles of the grand dukes of Mecklenburgh, Schwerin and Strelitz, and the grand duke of Saxe Wiemar.

The 37th specifies the cessions to be made to the grand duke of Saxe Wiemar.

The 38th and 39th relate to the same object.

The 40th provides for the cessions of the ancient department of Fulda.

The 41st has merely reference to the preceding article.

The 42d conveys the city of Wetzlar in full sovereignty to the king of Prussia.

The 43d contains arrangements respecting the ancient circle of Westphalia.

The 44th and 45th contain a disposition relative to the grand duchy of Wurtzburg and the principality of Asschaffenburgh, in favor of Bavaria, and the establishment of the prince primate.

By the 46th, it is declared that the city of Frankfort shall be a *free* city, and form part of the Germanic league.

The 47th grants indemnities to the grand duke of Hesse.

Then follow a variety of articles relative to the Germanic confederation—the regulation with respect to election—the mode of collecting votes—the residence of the diet of Frankfort—the formation of fundamental laws—the maintenance of peace in Germany—these extend to, and include the 64th article; there are then a variety of articles respecting the limits of the Netherlands, and the grand duchy of Luxemburgh—the duchy of Bouillon, and the cessions to the house of Nassau, in Germany, and the union of the Belgic provinces.

At the 74th article commences the regulations relative to the affairs of Switzerland.

The 77th provides for the rights of the inhabitants of the principality of Berne; they are to enjoy the same political and civil rights they formerly possessed.

The 79th relates to the arrangements between France and Geneva.

The 80th refers to the cessions of the king of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva.

There is then in the 83d article, an arrangement relative to the funds placed in England.

The 85th describes the limits of the estates of the king of Sardinia.

The 87th gives the king of Sardinia the title of the king of Geneva.

The next material article is the 93d, which restores the ancient Austrian possessions, including all the territory which had been ceded by Austria by former treaties; and then there is an enumeration of the territories so restored.

The 96th provides for the navigation of the Po. There then follow a variety of arrangements which our limits do not allow us to state.

The 105th and following articles relate to the affairs of Portugal. The restitution of Olivenza and other restitutions on the part of the prince regent of Portugal. These arrangements are continued and detailed with a minuteness which we find it impossible to follow, on account of our circumscribed space.

By the 119th article, all the powers assembled at congress, as well as the princes and free cities who have concurred in the arrangements, are invited to accede to it.

The 20th article referring to this treaty being in the French language, provides that it shall not be a precedent for subsequent treaties or negociations, being in a language different from what they formerly used to be.

The 21st article provides that the ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged within six months, and by the court of Portugal in a year if possible. The treaty is to be deposited at Vienna, among the archives of the court and state of his imperial and apostolic majesty, in order that it may be referred to by any of the courts of Europe who may wish to consult the original text. It is dated Vienna, the 9th June, 1815, and then follow the signatures of the plenipotentiaries.

☞The above but faintly describes the cuttings of the "illustrious" *carvers*. The people in general will not be able to comprehend their extent until we get *a new map* of Europe, to compare with that we have at present—then shall we see the *moderation* of the "legitimates" and their respect for the sovereignty of nations.—Some *supplementary* articles may be expected, affecting *France*.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

GERMAN ACT OF CONFEDERATION.

Art. 1. The sovereign princes and free cities of Germany, including there majesties the emperor of Austria and the kings of Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands, namely the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, for those of their possessions which formerly belonged to the German empire, the king of Denmark for Holstein, the king of the Netherlands for the grand Duchy of Luxemburg, unite themselves into a perpetual league, which shall be called the German confederation,

II. The object thereof is the maintenance of the internal and external security of Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the different German states.

III. The members of the confederation have, as such, equal rights: they bind themselves, all equally to maintain the act of confederation.

IV. The affairs of the confederation shall be managed by a general assembly, in which all the members of the confederation shall be represented by their plenipotentiaries, who shall each have one vote either severally, or as representing more than one member as follows:

Austria 1, Prussia 1, Bavaria 1, Saxony 1, Hanover 1, Wurtemburg 1, Baden 1, Electorate of Hesse 1, Grand Duchy of Hesse 1, Denmark for Holstein, 1, the Netherlands for Luxemburg 1, the grand Ducal

and Ducal Saxon houses 1, Brunswick and Nassau, 1, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz 1, Holstein, Oldenburg, Anstein, Reuss, Shaumburg, Lippe, and Waldeck 1, the free cities Frankfort, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg 1, total seventeen votes.

V. Austria has the presidency in the diet of the confederation; every member of the league is empowered to make propositions, and bring them under discussion; and the presiding member is bound to submit such proposition for deliberation within a fixed period.

VI. When these propositions relate to the abolition or altertion of the fundamental laws of the confederation, or to regulations relating to the act of confederation in itself, then the diet forms itself into a full committee, when the different component members shall have the following votes proportioned to the extent of their territories:

Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemburg four votes each; Baden, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Holstein, and Luxemburg, 3 votes each; Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Nassau 2 votes each; Saxe Weimar, and a great number of minor German princes, with the free towns, 1 vote each; total 69 votes.

VII. Questions in the diet shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes on the ordinary occasions, the president to have the casting votes; but when in full committee, the question must be decided by a majority of at least three fourths.

VIII. The diet of the confederation has its sitting at Frankfort on the Maine; its opening is fixed for the 1st of September, 1813.

IX. The first business of the diet, after its opening, will be the formation of the organic regulations of the confederation, in regard to its external, military, and internal relations.

X. Every member of the confederation engages to assist in protecting not only all Germany, but every separate state of the league against any attack, and reciprocally to guarantee to each other the whole of their possessions, included within the confederation.

After war has been once declared by the confederation, no member can enter into separate negociations with the enemy nor conclude a separate armistice or peace.

Although the members possess the right of alliance of every kind, yet they bind themselves to enter into no treaties hostile to the security of the confederation or that of any confederate state.

The members of the league also bind themselves not to make war on each other under any pretext, nor to decide their differences by force, but to bring them under the consideartion and decision of the diet.

Besides the preceding articles, there are a variety of others relating to the internal regulation of Germany, of which the following are the most interesting.—

XIII. In all the states of the confederation a constitutional assembly of the states general shall be established.

XVI. Diversity of Christian religious faith, in the states of the German confederation, can occasion no difference in respect to the enjoyment of civil and political rights.

The diet will take into consideration in what way the civil amelioration of the professors of the Jewish religion may best be effected; and how the enjoyment of all civil rights in return for the performance of all civil duties may be most effectually secured to them in the states of the Confederation; in the mean time the professors of this faith shall continue to enjoy the rights already extended to them.

XVIII. The confederative princes and free cities agree to secure to the subjects of their Confederate states the following rights.—

a The possession of landed property out of the state in which they reside, without being subjected to greater taxes or charges than those of the native subjects of such state.

b. The right of free emigration from one German Confederate state to another, which shall consent to receive them for subjects; and also the right of entering into the civil or military service of any such confederate state; both rights, however, to be enjoyed only in so far as no previous obligation to military service in their native country shall stand in the way.

c. The diet on its first meeting shall occupy itself with the formation of some uniform regulations relative to the freedom of the press, and the securing of the rights of authors and publishers against oppressors.

XIX. The members of the confederation also engage, on the first meeting of the diet, to take into consideration the state of commerce and intercourse between the different states of the confederation as well as that of navigation, on the principles adopted by the congress of Vienna.

The above act was concluded, and signed at Vienna, on the 8th of June, 1815.

BONAPARTE. The master of a vessel arrived at New-York, was informed by the captain of a British frigate in the English channel, just from Plymouth, that Bonaparte and one of the principal persons of his suite, had been landed from the Bellerophon and sent up to London, under a strong military escort—and is probably lodged in the tower, where some of the rooms had been elegantly fitted up.

Bonaparte's effects. Previous to Bonaparte's departure for Rochefort, he demanded permission to carry with him 2200 volumes of the library of Trianon, together with the superb Egyptian manuscripts of Denon, and the Greek iconography of M. Visconti. He was allowed to take them and attended in person to their packing; and was said to be particularly careful of those which treated on American subjects.

His effects were transported in six waggons; two of them said to be loaded with gold and silver specie, and plate. The Paris papers affirm that he created a million of annuities to raise the money for the expedition.

A CASE IN POINT. *From the Democratic Press.*—Frequent enquiry has been made, what should be done with Bonaparte? His surrender to *one* of the allies is supposed by some writers to put him at the mercy of the whole body. I have in recollection that lord Rawdon had ordered the execution of colonel Haines at Charleston for a breach of parole. The truth in that case was, that there was no breach of parole; yet colonel Haines was executed, notwithstanding the intercessions of a vast number of ladies and gentlemen.

Congress ordered, that if ever lord Rawdon, now earl Moira, governor general of India, should fall into their power, he should be given up to the maurchee for execution upon being identified.

Rawdon was captured in an English frigate by the fleet under the command of commodore de Grasse and brought by that fleet into the Chesapeake, at the time that a combined attack was about to be made upon lord Cornwallis, at York and Gloucester.

As soon as it was known at the lines that Raw-

don captured, general Washington demanded of the French navy to deliver him up to him for execution. A delay took place of a few hours, in which time lord Rawdon was sent off for France, and the humanity of De Grasse saved his life, for *Washington* claimed the victim for a just retaliation.

Allied powers as France and America were at that period, yet France screened Rawdon from a public execution—now, shall then Britain give up Bonaparte to her allies.

An Old Revolutionary Soldier.

The state of France.—The London ministerial papers already grumble at *Louis*, because he has not yet hung up some of the jacobins and rebels. It does not certainly appear that any distinguished character had been even arrested as late as the 25th of July. These papers say that the ministry of the interior had been twice offered to *Carnot* and twice refused. *Ney* and *Soult* have gone to their country houses. *Talleyrand* is prime minister, and Fouche has one of the most important posts in the realm. It observes "*the selection of the ministers is the triumph of jacobinism.*"

The Prussians are busy in packing up the articles late in the French museum, that Bonaparte brought from their country as the spoils of war. The carrying off of these monuments of the arts was called *barbarous*—what shall we say of those who wantonly *destroy* them?

The *Prussians*, at *Paris*, would appear to be almost as *gothic* as the *British* at *Washington* and *Alexandria*. We have already noticed their *contributions*—but about the 10th of July they had prepared to blow up the magnificent bridge which *Bonaparte* had caused to be built, and called *Jena*, though the king has changed its name! Every thing was prepared for the purpose—they resisted all the influence of *Wellington* and others of the "most august;" but the presence of the emperor *Alexander*, at 11 at night, saved the structure. But the Prussians were more excusable for their attempt to destroy this bridge, than the British were to burn our capitol.

The *London Courier* of July 19, says—"We are happy to find that the emperor of *Russia* has named one of his officers to be *governor* of Lorraine—[Louis XVIII being king of France!] This is symptomatic, we trust, of the separation of that, as well as other provinces from France. We should be glad to see *Austria** appoint a *governor* of Alsace.

Three acts of justice are expected from the hands of the allied sovereigns; or the blood and treasures of their subjects will have flowed in vain.

1. The punishment of Bonaparte.

2. The payment by France of all the expences of the war, together with the surrender of all the works of art and science which she has pillaged from other countries; and

3dly. The *diminution* of her territorial powers to such a point as shall render it impracticable for her to carry into effect those designs which she has and always will have at heart, of attacking the independence and security of other nations.

Disbandment of free corps, &c. Louis, by the grace of God, &c. issued an ordinance to-day, of the following purport: the battalions of national guards d'elite raised in the several departments since the 20th March, 1815, shall be disbanded.

The conscripts of 1815, shall in like manner return to their homes, &c.

All the free corps shall be disbanded. All commanders, officers and soldiers, of these corps, shall retire to their homes.

☞ DISARMING THE PEOPLE. In recommending to the mayors of the department of Isere, the strict execution of the decree of departmental commission which ordains the disarming of all the communes, M. Randon de Saint-Marcel, commissary-general of police, adds the following instruction:

"Fowling-pieces do not *appear* as comprised in the general disposition of the first article; nevertheless you will take them away from the inhabitants of your commune whom I shall particularly designate at the foot of the present."—*Journal de Paris.*

The fortifications about Paris are already demolished. There is a report that 150,000 *Russians* are to remain in France to *civilize* its population.

There are good reasons to believe, from what we see in the British papers, that France will be partitioned. Alsace and Lorraine seem determined to be taken from her. It is probable, also, that they will be completely divest the country of all its military stores, arms, &c.

A letter from a distinguished American officer now in London, has the following pointed paragraph—

"The rumors from France are contradictory; one moment they are without an army, and then they are in great force on the Loire: but there is one thing certain, they are playing the devil in Paris by contribution, &c. &c. Such conduct will only exasperate the rest of the nation to hold out the longer, for Paris was given up under a convention that the allies were not to enter it, yet they have done so, and quartered the soldiers in every house. What would any nation think of a king who would suffer a foreign general to lay contributions on the inhabitants of his capital, and he residing in it at the same time, which has been the case with Blucher at the head of the Prussians; this convinces me that the English had but a secondary hand in marching to Paris, and that the Prussians, not the British, as it was stated here, drove the French army before them through France."

The latter opinion seems supported by a host of testimony, and the fact appears clear, that Wellington's army would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival of the Prussian force, on the evening of the 18th.

Contributions. The following may serve as a specimen of the proof of the fact that the allies made war only against *Bonaparte!*

"A contribution of FOUR MILLIONS has astonished the department of the Upper Rhine: it must be completely discharged by the end of this month (July.) Besides these payments, its commerce is assessed for 360,000 francs, under penalty of 4000 francs for every day of its postponement; Mulhouse for 100,000, and Colmear for 280,000 francs. Every inhabitant of Mont-Blanc must pay an extraordinary assessment of 60 centimes per franc of their contributions to defray the various purposes of the army, &c."

The allied armies in France were estimated at 700,000 men, and more were yet entering. They are levying immense *contributions* in every part they had reached—treating it in every respect as a *conquered* country. And, indeed, so it is—Is it possible that Louis is its *sovereign*, in his capital, while *foreigners* are levying contributions upon it? Pshaw! Louis is the slave and creature of the allies, and not the *king* of France.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. *From the Journal de Pa-*

*This has been done!—baron de Hesse has been appointed—and Louis is *king* of France!

ris of July 24.—A journal gives an imperfect list of the responsible editors of newspapers, who have just been appointed by his excellency the minister of police. They are Messrs. Couchery, of the *Journal des Debats;* Manuel* of the *Journal de Paris;* Cheron, of the *Gazette de France;* Mutin, of the *Quotidienne;* Anger, of the *Journal General de France;* Jay, of the *Independant;* Arnault, of the *Aristarque;* Peuchet* of the *Journal du Commerce;* Davrigny, of the *Journal des Campagnes*, and the *Narrateur;* Pellence, of the *Nain-Jaune, Nain-Vert*, the *Journal des Dames* and the *Censeur des Censeurs; in short, the most petty hand-bills must have an editor answerable for their contents.*

There was a great deal more fighting in France after the battle of Waterloo than was expected—but the details are now uninteresting. For the *subjugation of the country* seems complete, and the "deliverers" are destroying the substance of France. Some fortified places, however, were yet besieged by the Austrians, about the 20th of July. An article from *Geneva*, dated July 16, says—"Many vehicles with wounded arrive at Basle. The passage of troops are repeated every day without intermission; 60,000 Austrians and 18,000 Russians are approaching, destined *to reinforce the army of Alsace, reduced by frequent combats.* The Rhine swelled by copious rains, has broken up the bridge of boats at Rhinweiler, an event that has thrown back nearly to one point the troops who are to cross the river.

Marshal Ney is considered by many in France to have played a traitor's part in the battle of Waterloo. We have published his account of that memorable affair—the following, from the *Journal de Paris*, has reference to it:

"A letter inserted in the Oracle of Bruxelles, contradicts some assertions in that which was addressed some time ago by marshal Ney to the duke of Otranto.——The marshal affirms in this letter that he was without money to commence the campaign.——The correspondent of the Oracle says, on the contrary, that a small pocket book found with the horse of marshal Ney at Mount St. John, mentions thirty-seven thousand francs received some days before by this general, for the extraordinary charges of war. The poor man!"

A Vienna paper informs, that the courts of Madrid and Naples have demanded some diamonds and other valuable effects of the wife of *Murat*, a *prisoner* at Trieste; and that the Austrian court has given orders to examine her abode, and make out an inventory of the articles therein.

The emperor Alexander has presented two swords, supposed to be the richest and the most splendid ever seen, to the duke of Wellington and prince Blucher.

The Moniteur contains a letter to the editor from general Alix, in which he says "the report of marshal Grouchy contains an error which affects me; and which I hasten to rectify: I *was not killed* at the attack of Wavre; I was not even there!"

A letter from Bordeaux has the following remark:—On the 8th, the Bourbon family, *carried on the shields of strangers*, have re-entered the metropolis.

The Spanish patriots.—We learn, in a London paper, that many *Spaniards*, illustrious for their exertions in support of their country, which having rescued, they were forced to abandon to save their lives, from the "*legitimate*" fool they put on the throne, are in London, in great want. It appears that those of the proscribed, who had the good luck to reach France, were liberally provided for by Bonaparte; the man that they so gallantly opposed.

The Dublin Evening Post reprobates the duplicity of the allies, who declared at Vienna, that they only made war on Bonaparte and meant not to impose a ruler on France, but under the walls of Paris, their generals inform the deputies of the provisional government, "that all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne of France."

Gold. There are many reasons to believe that *Castlereagh* contributed as much to the defeat of Napoleon at *Waterloo* by *gold*, as *Wellington* did by *steel.* It is thought that some in whom he most confided, were purchased; which is likely enough.

The Austrian force that entered France under Swartzenburg, was about 100,000 strong.

Among the wonderful things of the day, we learn by a London paper of July 24, that there was a person in that city who left France about a month before, who insists that he is the real dauphin of France, supposed to have died in the temple in the early part of the revolution. He requested an interview with the duchess d'Angouleme, but she refused it. Be the fact as it may, she had rather, perhaps, be the wife than the sister of a king.

Cuirassiers.—As the cuirassiers of the imperial guards are often mentioned in French bulletins, we presume the following brief description of their armour, size, and character, which we copy from a late London paper, will not be unacceptable to our readers.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"The cuirassiers of the French imperial guards, are all arrayed in armour, the front cuirass in the form of a pigeon's breast, so as to effectually turn off a musket shot, though fired ever so near, owing to its being kept so bright; the back cuirass is made to fit the back; they weigh from nine to eleven lbs. each, according to the size of the man, and are stuffed inside with a pad; they fit on by a kind of fish-scaled clasp, and are put off and on in an instant; they have helmets the same as our horse guards, and straight long swords and pistols, but no carabines; and if there is a good horse to be found they are sure to have him. They are all chosen men, must be five feet seven French, (above six feet English) have served in three campaigns, twelve years in the service, and of good character."

A number of anecdotes are published in the London papers to shew that Bonaparte was very minutely informed of the condition and force of the British army near *Waterloo*, and that he calculated upon a complete victory, and immediately after expected to enter Brussels, where, they say preparations were actually made for his reception. They also publish the following proclamation which the Prussian hussars got wet from the press:

Proclamation to the Belgians and the inhabitants of the left Bank of the Rhine.

"The ephemeral successes of my enemies have detached you for a moment from my empire. In my exile upon a rock in the sea, I heard your complaints. The God of battles has decided the fate of your beautiful provinces; Napoleon is among you; you are worthy to be Frenchmen; rise in a mass, join my invincible phalanxes to exterminate the remainder of these barbarians, who are your enemies and mine; they fly with rage and despair in their hearts.

"At the imperial palace of Lacken, June 17, 1815.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"By the Emperor, the major-general of the army.

"Count BERTRAND."

British loss. Wellington (says the Albany Argus) states the total loss of British killed, wounded and missing, in the actions of the 16th, 17th and 18th

*It is stated that these have refused the *royal bounty*, rejecting their appointments.

June, at 8,458. We find the British force stated, before the actions, at 46,500 men, including the German legion; hence the loss was about 2 to every 11. The Hanoverians, Dutch, Belgians and Brunswickers which formed a part of Wellington's army, were stated at about 48,000. If, as is probable, the carnage was as great among the auxiliary troops as in the British lines, his lordship's total loss must have exceeded 17000. What the loss of the Prussians and other allies was we have not seen stated.

Wisdom. The British transports which, to the number of 60, proceeded to Portugal for the purpose of conveying a Portuguese army to the Netherlands, to act under the duke of Wellington, returned to England; the Portuguese regency having refused to send their troops abroad to co-operate with the allies.

Prince d'Eckmuhl and the army.—In making known to the different corps of his army the address he had presented to the king through generals Haxo, Gerard and Valmy, marshal prince Eckmuhl (Davoust) has published the following order of the day:

From Head-quarters near Orleans, July 17, 1815.

It is for you, soldiers, to complete this submission by by your obedience; hoist the white flag and cockade.

I require, I know it, a great sacrifice; we hold these colours after five-and-twenty years; but this sacrifice the interest of our country requires us to make.

Soldiers, I am incapable of giving you an order which should not be founded on these sentiments, or which should be foreign from honor.

Last year, in like circumstances, the government of our country having changed, I had defended Hamburg and Haarburg to the last moment, in the name of Louis XVIII.; hearing then, as now, the interest of our country alone.

All my compariots have applauded my conduct; a fine army has been preserved to France, not a soldier has deserted his ranks, aware that he serves his country whatever government it may have, and that an army cannot be a deliberative body.

Soldiers, adhere to the same conduct; defend our unfortunate country in the name of Louis XVIII.; that monarch and our countrymen will be grateful to us for it; we will make common cause with the brave Vendeans who have just given an affecting example in declaring that they will unite with us to combat the enemies of France; and you will besides have preserved to your country a numerous and brave army.

I expect of you the same spirit of discipline of which you have given proofs since your departure from Paris.

The marshal commanding in chief the armies of the Loire and Pyrenees.

Signed, prince *d'Eckmuhl.*

BERTHIER. *Munich, June* 8. The tragical end of prince Alexander Berthier, allied by marriage to our royal house, excites here a great sensation.—whatever pains some may have taken to attribute this event either to an accidental cause or to a transport of despair, the public persist in beholding it a special and terrible act of vengeance. This is the explanation which they give. During the last war against Austria, a book-seller of Erling, named Palm, had printed a pamphlet in which were represented the disasters attending the movements of great armies. Marshal Berthier caused him to be arrested, he refused to give his author, and was shot by virtue of a military sentence. His relations and friends have since travelled all over England, the north, and Russia, supplicating succor for the widow of Palm, and endeavoring by every means to diffuse an interest in his memory. Some of those individuals, disguised as Russian officers, or being really in the Russian service, penetrated into the castle where the prince was detained upon his parole of honor. They threatened, according to one account, to carry him off as prisoner. According to another report, they informed him that he was sentenced to be shot. In fine, it appears, that endeavoring to escape from their fury, the prince fled to the highest story of the house. It is uncertain whether the prince threw himself out of the window, or whether those who pursued him precipitated him. The superior authorities, Russian as well as German, have instituted enquiries, the result of which has not been given to the public. In the mean while, this melancholy catastrophe forms the subject of universal conversation.

Prince Berthier. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 17th inst. gives some particulars respecting the death of marshal prince Berthier. Upon hearing that Bonaparte had confiscated his property, he applied for passports at Bayreuth, Munich and Vienna, to go to France, which were declined, but were granted to his wife. The confiscation of his estates seemed to have a great effect upon his mind. When a division of the allied troops had just passed through Bamberg, he fell from the window of the palace, 60 or 70 feet high. On enquiry, it appeared that his death was imputable only to accident. He had complained for some time of a head ache. His wife's carriage was waiting at the door, but the dust raised by the cavalry detained them some time from going out. He went to an adjoining room to look out of the window, being high, he got on a chair, on which he is supposed to have lost his balance. He fell on a wall in front of the palace, and thence into the street, and was killed by the fall immediately. He was buried in the cathedral with all ceremony, and his funeral was attended by two Russian regiments, and several general officers. His property in France is stated at 80,000 francs per annum, besides money in the bank of England.

Madrid June 2. The royal decree of May 29th, concerning the restoration of the Jesuits, contains the following passage:—

"Previous to recalling into my kingdom the society of Jesus, I resolved to enquire into, and I have discovered, the falsity of the criminal charges alleged against it by its rivals and enemies, who are likewise those of Jesus Christ. The religion of the Incarnate Word is a fundamental law of the Spanish monarchy, the law followed by my glorious predecessors, who merited by their virtue the title of *Catholic.* I have satisfied myself, that the real enemies of the altar and throne are they, who endeavored to load with contempt, and dishonor by infamous calumnies the virtuous member of the society, and raise up against them so many persecutions."

Paris, July 18.—Yesterday a considerable sum was paid on account of the contribution imposed on Paris. It was the produce of a distribution of the burthen on different classes of citizens. The notaries, it is said, paid 226,000 francs; the law agents, 300,000; the merchants, 600,000; the bankers 400,000; the exchange agents, 500,000. Towards the reimbursement of the money thus advanced, they are to receive municipal bonds, payable on the amount of the extraordinary contributions to be imposed on the proprietors of the capital.

On the 6th inst. Grenoble was vigorously attacked by a column of 3000 Austrians and Piedmontaise, under the orders of gen. Siplengs. After an action

of three hours duration an armistice was concluded which was to last to the 9th.

July 24.—The city of Orleans is assessed in a contribution of 5000,000 francs.

It is asserted that commissaries of the four great powers will be charged to watch *Bonaparte* during his whole life in whatever quarter of England he shall be detained, which is not yet determined.

It had been reported that the Austrians had carried Befort by storm after five bloody assaults. —But it appears that Lecourbe and his gallant army still held the place on the 23d of July. Gen. L. had defended the ground inch by inch; but upon hearing the events at Waterloo and the abdication of Napoleon, he proposed an armistice to prince Colloredo, which was accepted; the French army continued to occupy an entrenched camps under the walls, until they should receive orders from the new government.

July 29.—The Hanseatic legion arrived at Brussels, has received orders from the duke of Wellington to continue its march for Paris.

A war contribution of 250,000 francs has been imposed on the district of Fontainbleau.

The persons belonging to Bonaparte's family, who had remained at Paris, were finally to leave the city, either last night or this morning.

London July 25.—Yesterday a very orderly procession of discharged sailors marched from below the bridge to the admiralty to request the attention of the lords commissioners to some points which may add to the comforts of their situation, now that the king's service will not require them. They complain that numbers of *American* and other foreign sailors are employed in our merchantmen. English employment, they say, should be given to Englishmen, who are willing to work, and they request that some regulation may be adopted to ensure the regular payment of their wages, as in the king's ships. They were in number from one to three hundred, and one of them with a clarionet performed the office of musician to the party, playing "God save the King," in which he was every now and then joined by *their best singers*.—Their best speakers were condescendingly admitted to an audience. They were kindly informed that proper attention should be paid to their reasonable requests, and the party went away as happy as any thing could possible have made them, except the capture of an enemy's ship after a well fought battle.

House of Commons, July 2.—The speaker having taken the chair at the usual hour, a little bustle was created by the sudden appearance of lord Cochrane. His lordship was proceeding towards the table for the purpose of taking the oaths and his seat on his re-election, unattended by any members when the speaker informed him, that according to the practice of the house, his lordship must be introduced by two members. Lord Cochrane shortly afterwards complied with this form, his lordship going to the table between sir H. Montgomery and Mr. Tead. Having taken the oaths, his lordship, agreeably to another form of the house, proceeded towards the speaker, whose custom it is to shake hands with every newly returned member; but on this occasion no shaking of hands took place, his lordship contenting himself with a bow.

Thursday, lord Cochrane gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for the minutes and proceedings on his trial, for the purpose of intituting ulterior proceedings against the chief justice of the court of king's bench.

Yesterday, Thomas Abbot Green, esq. lately elected one of the sheriffs, paid his fine of 600l. and 20 marks, to be excused serving in that office. The lord mayor has ordered summonses for a common hall on Tuesday next, for the election of two sheriffs in the room of John Idle, and T. A. Green, esqrs.

Five hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Calcutta.

The French prisoners at Dartmoor, on the late change in France, struck the tri-coloured flag.

HORRORS OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

Extracts of letters. Brussels, June 25.—"We arrived here two days after the battle, and took the first moment to go upon the field. I do not think it possible for language to describe the horrors of the sight; thousands of men and horses lying on the ground in a state of putrefaction, and in every variety of shocking and mangled deformity. The peasantry (whose first object was stripping and plunder) were employed in burying and burning the bodies; but I am told that yet there are great numbers on the ground, and, of course, in a still more horrible state. It was at a farm which, from a singular coincidence, is called La Belle Alliance, that the conflict was most severe; its situation is close to the road leading from Waterloo to Namur, and about three English miles from the former place. There the slaughter was inconceivably great; and in a small wood adjoining, the scene was so frightful that I could not remain, although I had viewed with comparative composure the thousands that lay extended on the plains, the whole of which consisted of corn fields, and mostly of rye, which at this time is five feet high, or more, but in the circumference of some miles was not only levelled, but put on the appearance of a sandy plain covered with hills and heaps of the slain You will form some idea of the total loss, when I tell you that two days ago, the returns of wounded in Brussels only were said to be 23,000, and ever since the roads have been lined with waggon loads of mangled sufferers, many of whom have been lying neglected or undiscovered in the standing corn. The head of the medical staff told me yesterday, that there are many more to arrive, whose wounds have not yet been dressed, and it is confidently said that the grand total of killed and wounded on both sides, amounts to more than 70,000.

London, July 20. A private letter from Mons, under date of the 14th of this month, contains the following particulars: "It is only four days since the burning of the dead bodies with which the field of the battle of Mont Saint Jean was strewed.—Several thousand carts were put in requisition for this operation in the department of Jemappe. After the lapse of ten, twelve and even fifteen days, there were found among the dead carcases great numbers of the wounded, who, impelled by madness or hunger, had eat of the bodies of the men and horses that surrounded them. I say madness, because there were some of them that even then cried, in their dying agonies, *vive l'empereur*, as they were raised up by the persons engaged in the removal."

Of the attachment of his followers to Bonaparte, the following anecdotes are cited:—

"A favorite Mameluke, who was taken prisoner on the 18th, having heard of his master's decisive defeat, exclaimed, "then I shall never live to see his downfall"—with these words he opened his knife and cut out his eyes. A French soldier, who had just suffered the amputation of an arm, actuated by a like spirit, requested that the limb should be given to him; when, taking it in his remaining hand, and brandishing it round his head, he exclaimed, *vive l'empereur, vive Bonaparte!*"

War Events:

Or, matters belonging to the late war with G. B.

THE BATTLE MONUMENT. The committee of vigilance and safety of the city of Baltimore, have announced their plan of arrangement for a grand civil and military procession, to be formed on the 12th inst. to proceed to lay the corner stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the brave men who fell in defence of this city on the 12th and 13th of September last. We shall publish a full account of it, when it takes place.

BRITISH FORCE IN CANADA. The follow paragraph from a London paper of July 17, may assist the discovery of an interesting fact—

London, July 17. 12,000 troops from Canada have arrived at Portsmouth, on board 52 transports.—These forming 14 battalions, will be soon followed by seven others, making 18,000 men.

☞Other transports had previously arrived. *Query*—what was the greatest British force in Canada during the war?

PLATTSBURG is fast recovering, and with handsome improvement, from the destruction of its buildings, caused in September last.

Lieutenant John Gamble, late of the ESSEX frigate, who came passenger in the Oliver Ellsworth, arrived at New-York, was captured at the Sandwich Islands on the 19th of June, 1814, by the British ship of war Cherub, of 26 guns, having been left at the Marquesses by captain Porter, in charge of three ships. After remaining there five months, making preparations to depart, a mutiny took place amongst his men, in which lieutenant G. was wounded.—The mutineers and prisoners of war succeeded in taking the ship Seringapatam out of the bay. Two days after lieut. Gamble was attacked by the savages, and lost midshipman William Feltus, and 3 men, besides one dangerously wounded.

Lieutenant Gamble afterwards burnt the ship Greenwich, got out of the bay in the ship sir Andrew Hammond, and in a distressed state reached the Sandwich Islands, where he was captured by the Cherub; and after remaining on board that ship 7 months, was set ashore at Rio Janeiro, where he remained 5 months, and then embarked on board the Swedish ship Good Hope, for Havre; and on the 1st of August, in lat. 47, long. 18, was put on board the ship Oliver Ellsworth. Lieut. G. left at Rio, midshipman Clapp and 5 men.

St. Louis, July 29. The commissioners have finished treaties with all the Indians that assembled in a proper way at Portage des Sioux. It will probably be the last of August before Mr. G. Kennerly arrives with the Indians high upon the Missouri and Mississippi. No doubt, however, of the utmost expedition. Mr. K. is an active, enterprising gentleman, in whom the utmost confidence is to be placed.

Talk of the Big Elk, principal Maha chief, to governor Clark.

Father—I have always listened to your words, your counsels are yet fresh in my memory—I am your child; if my skin was white, I should be your oldest son.

Father—When we are at our villages, or on our lands in the prairies, if we die, we are *sometimes* buried and sometimes not. If they bury us, we are put in a Buffalo robe, perhaps an old robe, and are left a prey for the wolves and crows, and our bones are scattered over the plains. Who would not wish to die among you! that he may be buried with the honors of war, as you buried one of our red skin chiefs, who died at Portage des Sioux.

Father—I speak rather loud, if it is not agreeable to you tell me so, and I will speak lower.

My father—I have always given my young men good counsel, if you doubt it, enquire of the warriors present—they will tell you the truth.

INHUMAN VILLAINIES. It is probable, among the *impressed men* who have returned from *Dartmoor*, where an Algerine barbarity deposited them for *exchange* as *regular prisoners of war*—a procedure the most cruel and base I ever heard of, and which ought to stamp the British name with everlasting infamy, there are not less than 500 who had been enslaved upwards of *ten years*—many as much as *seventeen*, and some even longer! It would be quite safe to say that from eight to ten thousand of our people have *perished* in this horrible slavery, since the wretched business of impressment, or man-stealing, began. What is the extent of suffering by the Algerines compared with this? Look at it fairly.

We have lately noticed the two following cases, and select them from many others of the same character:

From the Boston Patriot. The following letter, detailing the particulars of the barbarous flogging of Joseph Slater, an American seaman, by the British *Huns*, because he refused to fight against his native country, has been handed us for publication. Mr. Beasley has undoubtedly communicated a copy of the letter to our government, and we cannot think they will suffer such a flagrant act of villainy to pass unnoticed. The *magnanimous* British, not being able to meet our *soldiers* on land, or *seamen* on the ocean, resort to the despicable and cowardly practice of *flogging* and *shooting* them when in their power, unarmed and defenceless—

Prison ship Irresistible, Chatham, September 12, 1814.

R. G. BEASLEY, ESQ.

Honored sir—We consider it a duty which we owe to our country and fellow citizens in general, to inform you, as our country's agent, of the barbarous treatment which *Joseph Slater*, an American prisoner of war, received on board the British national brig *Censor*, lieutenant R. W. Lucas, commander. It appears from the statement of Mr. Slater, that he had been acting boatswain of the brig, and returning from the Belt with a convoy bound to England, saw a schooner which they expected to be an American privateer, when Mr. Slater was ordered to pipe all hands to quarters, which he did, and then went aft, and informed lieutenant Lucas, that should the chase be an American, he would not fight her, and offered himself up as a prisoner of war, but could not be received as such, and was obliged to return to his duty, and continued to do duty until the 3d instant, when he was sent on board the *Namur*, lying at Sheerburgness, and examined before three captains and the first lieutenant of the Namur, and was returned on board the old brig (the old Censor) as a prisoner of war—when Mr. Lucas (the commander) ordered him *both legs in irons*, and kept him in that situation under the centinel's charge and on prisoner's allowance, until the 10th instant, and *publicly whipped*, by order of lieutenant Lucas, and was then sent to this ship as a prisoner of war. We examined Mr. Slater's back as soon as he came down into the prison, and found that he had been scandalously and inhumanly whipped, as all his wounds were fresh, and appeared to agree with his statement, that he had been flogged about two hours before we saw him.

He likewise shewed us his protection, certifying him to be a native citizen of the United States, and no doubt remains with us of this being such we

therefore pray you to make his case known to our government, and to the English board of admiralty, or to take any other method you may think prudent to obtain redress.

We are, with due respect, your very humble servants,

(Signed) GEORGE M'LELLAN, *President.*
LABAN THAYER,
JOHN WARNER,
JOHN S. BAGENT,
THOMAS WETERMAN,
Members of the committee.

From the Providence Patriot. Mr. Samuel Hopkins, of Foster, and Mr. Henry Stone, of Scituate, in this state, have recently returned home, the first after an absence of 17 years, and the latter of 13 years. They were impressed into the naval service of Great Britain from American vessels, and as the rest of their countrymen who were in slavery did, at the commencement of hostilities, gave themselves up as prisoners of war; since which period, they have been immured in the dungeons of Dartmoor. Mr. Hopkins has a family, who had long since numbered him with the dead; a son, who has nearly attained the age of manhood, during the lingering years of his father's servitude in the "floating hells of Britain." Mr. Stone had repeatedly written to his father while in slavery, and the necessary documents were as often forwarded to procure his release, but in vain. Their sufferings have been almost beyond endurance; and their joy on finding themselves once more on the soil of liberty, nearly overpowered their faculties.

Sir George Prevost, it is said in a Quebec paper, will come off with flying colors, as no one will probably appear to prosecute him—that he has been 'graciously received, &c.' As the prince regent has been 'graciously pleased' to order that certain regiments lately serving in *Canada*, may have the word "niagara" inscribed on their colors, to perpetuate *their* glorious victories at *Chippewa*, *Bridgewater* and *Erie*, we would humbly recommend that the old knight might have "plattsburg" inserted on the crest of his coat of arms, to serve in lieu of a motto like this—

The valliant knight, with fifteen thousand Englishmen,
To Plattsburg slowly went, and then—ran back again.

Blue-lights and red-lights! It is stated in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, probably on the authority of sir *Robert Hall*, commissioner of the British navy in Canada, that an American came to him, and offered, for 200 dollars, to destroy the whole of our flotilla on *Champlain*! The offer is said to have been rejected with indignation; but "his majesty's" commissioner would better have served the cause of justice by seizing upon the miserable, pitiful wretch, so that if punishment could not be inflicted, his name and character might at least have become known to his countrymen.

"Patriotic." It is pompously announced in the Boston papers, that "the Boston Hussars, under the command of captain Richard Sullivan, have volunteered their services as his excellency's escort on commencement day, which have been accepted."—This is *not* the company that volunteered to assist in dispossessing the British of a part of Massachusetts, during the late war.

CHRONICLE.

Treaty with Algiers!—We understand that despatches have been received from commodore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his having, on the part of the United States, concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Dey of Algiers. With the conditions of the Treaty, of course we are unacquainted; but we learn, generally, that they are such as Commodore Decatur thought proper to dictate. *Nat. Int.*]

Washington, Sept. 2.

Copy of a letter from commodore Decatur to the secretary of the navy, (received via Norfolk) dated

United States ship Guerriere.
Off Gibraltar, June 15, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you of our arrival off this place on the 15th, after a passage of 25 days, having previously communicated with Cadiz and Tangiers. The Spitfire, Torch and Firefly, separated from the squadron during a gale of wind on the 26th ult. and the Ontario on the 31st.

I am happy to find they have, with the exception of the Firefly, all arrived; the latter vessel, I fear may have lost her spars, and have returned to the United States. From all the information I can collect, I feel assured, that the Algerines have returned into the Mediterranean. The vessels that had separated from us, are now joining, and I shall proceed in search of the enemy forthwith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Extract of a letter from commodore Stephen Decatur, to the secretary of the navy, (received via Norfolk,) dated

United States ship Guerriere,
Off Carthagena, June 19, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 17th inst. off Cape de Gatt, the squadron fell in with, and captured, an Algerine frigate of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500 men, commanded by Rais Hammida, who bore the title of admiral; she struck her flag after a running fight of 25 minutes.

"The admiral was killed at the commencement of the action. After the Guerriere (who from her favorable position, was enabled to bring the enemy to close action) had fired two broadsides, the enemy, with the exception of a few musketeers, ran below. The Guerriere had four men wounded by musket shot, which is the only injury done by the enemy in this affair.

"We have 406 prisoners including the wounded.—The prisoners state that about thirty were killed and thrown overboard.

"Their squadron is said to be cruising in our vicinity; five days ago they were off this place, unless I obtain some further intelligence of them by to-morrow, I shall proceed to the port of Algiers, in the hopes to intercept their return.—For the present, I have determined to send the prize into Carthagena."

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States ship Guerriere, off Cape Palos,
June 20 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 19th inst, off Cape Palos, the squadron under my command, captured an Algerine brig of twenty-two guns, and one hundred and eighty men. After a chase of three hours, she ran into shoal water, where I did not think it advisable to follow with our large ships, but dispatched the Epervier, Spark, Torch and Spitfire, to whom she surrendered after a short resistance. Twenty three men were found dead on board. We received from her eighty prisoners, the residue of her crew having left her in boats. Many of them must have been killed by the fire of our vessels, and one of the boats was sunk. None of our vessels sustained any damage, nor was there a man killed or wounded. This brig is larger than the Epervier—was built in

Algiers five years ago, by a Spanish constructor, the same who built the frigate captured on the 17th inst. and is perfectly sound.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. BENJAMIN W. CROWNINGSHIELD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant of the United States frigate Macedonian, on board prize frigate Mishouri, *to a gentleman in Boston, dated*
CARTHAGENA, July 2, 1815.

"I arrived here on the 23d of June, in the late Algerine brig of war ESTEDIO of 22 guns and about 200 men, prize to our squadron under the command of commodore DECATUR.

"I presume, ere this, you have heard of our capturing an Algerine frigate off Cape de Gatt, on the 17th June. The MISHOURI, the prize frigate, from which I address you, is a 44 gun ship, and had a complement of upwards of 400 men, I think the stoutest I ever saw on board of any ship. She was the flag vessel, and commanded by an admiral, who was killed early in the action. The contest only lasted about 8 or 10 minutes. The number of her killed could not be ascertained, but she was literally cut to pieces in her spars and rigging. Our loss was trifling, only 4 killed, (3 by a gun bursting) and one by a musket ball from the enemy,—the wounded did not exceed 10.—I would enter into a descriptive detail as repects the character and appearance of these uncouth looking people were I not confident that your knowledge of them extended much further than my own, * and therefore it would be productive of neither information or amusement to you, yet I must add, that they are the most servile beings on earth."

Numerous arrivals. There arrived at Baltimore on Sunday—2 ships from Bremen, 1 do. from Nantz, 3 do. from Liverpool, 1 do. from Amsterdam, 1 brig from Bordeaux, 1 do. from Lisbon, 1 schooner from from St. Jago de Cuba, upwards of 20 brigs and schooners from Halifax, St. Andrews, and various American ports, and between 80 and 100 bay craft—laden with vast quantities of British, German, French and Dutch goods, &c. &c.

It is stated that Mr. *Gallatin* declines accepting his appointment as minister to France.

Dreadful gale. The British homeward bound West India fleet of between 2 and 300 sail, encountered a dreadful gale about the 8th of last month. It is supposed that one half of them have lost their masts or foundered! The convoy, the Warrior 74, with 2,000,000$ on board, it was thought had gone down! One of the fleet, a great ship, with a full cargo of sugar, found deserted at sea, has been towed into Salem; by a vessel of that port. The Warrior has since been spoken, dismasted.

A *British* ship from *London*, with 25,000 stand of arms, and a great supply of ammunition, &c. was lately spoken on her passage for and probably has arrived at *Carthagena.* The arms and stores are avowedly for the patriots of *New-Granada;* a delightful country in the interior, where a republican government has long been fully established.

The frigate United States, commodore Shaw; Alert, store ship, lieutenant Stewart; and schooner Hornet, lieutenant Page, sailed on Saturday last from Boston for the Mediterranean.

The *Algerine* admiral killed by *Decatur*, it is said was a *Scotchman* of the name of *Lyle.*

The *Java* frigate, built at Baltimore, appears likely to prove, from the trial that has been made of her, one of the fastest ships that ever floated; and she is certainly among the most beautiful, as well as the strongest of her class.

* *The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed has been in Algiers.*

Captain Cole, of the ship Savannah, arrived at New-York from Havre-de-Grace, is the bearer of despatches from the American consul to our government, and from Louis XVIII to the French minister resident in this country.

A Boston paper contradicts the English story of the arrival, at Liverpool, of the brig Panther, with 2,000,000 on board, which produced the fall of the price of dollars from 5s 6d sterl. to 4s 8d, and says that she had only $300,000 on board.

Our cities are all very healthy. Deaths in New-York for the week ending September 2—54; of whom 30 were under five years old, and 2 accidental.

An Englishman, lately attached to some office in *Canada*, but more recently employed as an agent at *Boston* to receive and export *his majesty's* gold, has disappeared with no small quantity of it. This may be considered as an attempt to blunt the edge of lord *Castlereagh's* broad-sword.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.—The following comparative statement of the strength of parties in the last and present congress, is copied from the *Norfolk Herald*, and we believe is correct. It may be well to remark, that the most of the elections took place at the very time when the war pressed the most heavily on the people, and that many republican members were *certainly* lost by the absence of voters, voluntarily under arms in defence of their country.

	13*th Congress.*		14*th Congress.*	
	Rep.	Fed.	Rep.	Fed.
New Hampshire	0	6	0	6
Massachusetts	5	16	3	17
Rhode Island	0	2	0	2
Vermont	6	0	0	6
Connecticut	0	7	0	7
New-York	10	17	20	7*
New-Jersey	3	3	6	0
Pennsylvania	21	2	18	5*
Delaware	0	2	0	2
Maryland	6	3	4	5
Virginia	16	7	13	5
North Carolina	9	4	10	3
South Carolina	8	0	7	1
Georgia	6	0	6	0
Kentucky	10	0	10	0
Tennessee	6	0	6	0
Ohio	6	0	6	0
Louisianna	1	0	1	0
	113	69	116	66

Republican majority in the 13th congress 44
do. do. 14th do. 50
Net republican gain 6

NOTE.—In New-York the election of two of the federal members is contested; admit that only will be left out. In Pennsylvania one of the federal members has died since his election; we may safely put his successor down *republican.* Thus, the presumed republican gain is 10.

SPLENDID WORK. *Humboldt* and *Bonplant's* work on *South America*, has been received at the Baltimore Library. It makes several folio volumes, most beautifully printed and superbly ornamented with maps and plates, colored in the highest style. It was published at Paris, and will cost nearly 1,000 dollars!

Guadaloupe did not surrender at discretion and non-resisting. The French force consisted of about 700 troops of the line and the militia of the island; the British of 6000 regular troops. The latter proceeded to the west end of the island, near Basse

terre, the heights of which they carried by storm through superior numbers, after great loss! The 64th British regiment was nearly destroyed. Point-Petre yet held out on the 10th of August, but has been pressed into submission by the weight of the British.

Further. By an arrival at Baltimore, on Thursday last from Guadaloupe we have the following intelligence: On getting possession of the island, the British seized 12 or 14 American vessels, which they were pleased to suspect of having French property on board—and ordered off several others, without cargoes. They captured the schooner Express, of Baltimore, without designing to assign any reason, and kept her captain on board as a prisoner! Hereafter, it is the will of the British that we shall not trade to Guadaloupe! *Herein is amity!*

British deserters. Desertions are frequent from the British army on the frontier. Seven of their soldiers arrived here yesterday morning. They state that 16 started, but were discovered and fired upon after leaving the Canada shore, when four of the number were killed, and the remaining five taken.———*Buffalo Journal.*

The 80 gun ship, belonging to Spain, which lately blew up before the Island of Marguerita, off the Spanish Maine, had 1,000 soldiers on board and a great quantity of specie, for the purpose of paying off the Spanish troops in that quarter. Every thing was lost, and every soul perished—the catastrophe had a very sensible effect at Cadiz, when the news reached that city. ☞This ship belonged to the "legitimate" king of Spain; just before her annihilation, the officers and men on board of her had "*delivered*" nearly all the people of Marguerita of their lives—having "legitimately" *murdered* many of the women and children of that island. God is just.

CEYLON AND THE "LEGITIMATES."

The kingdom of *Ceylon* is probably more "venerable" for its ancient institution than any in Europe. It is a delightful island in the East Indies, esteemed by its people as the "terrestial paradise;" populous and wealthy. It produces an abundance of most things desired, and is 250 miles long and 200 broad—its inhabitants prided themselves on maintaining their ancient laws and customs. The "legitimate" king of Portugal first attempted to put down the *legitimate* king of Ceylon, and he invited the "legitimate" Dutch to drive them off. They, having got a foot-hold, maintained a "legitimate" possession, in spite of all the effort of the Ceylonese "patriots" and their *legitimate* princes, until the dearly liberty-loving English beat the Dutch, and assumed "legitimate" possession of the greater part of the island. Since then, it seems by the article below, that they have even laid unholy hands upon the crown and throne of the ancient and venerable *legitimate* king of *Ceylon!* What a rascal *Bonaparte* was for doing less than this in *Spain.* But *Bonaparte* being himself "*il*-legitimate," had not, perhaps, as much right to do a villainy as the royal house of the *Guelphs.* THIS makes a great difference in every thing! His "confederation of the Rhine," for instance, was abominable—but a confederation organized at Vienna, in its most essential principles like his, is———*angelic.* O foul and abominable hypocrisy—it is "rank, and smells to heaven!"

A vessel recently arrived at an eastern port spoke, July 27, the British frigate Niger, from the East Indies, 7 weeks, bound to England, informed that he had on board the crown and throne of the king of Ceylon, which place was in possession of the British, having been captured after a hard fought action, in which the British lost two general officers and a number of men,—the crown and throne were valued at eight millions,—they had likewise on board a great number of wild beasts,—he said that American privateers had been very numerous in the East Indies.

An Alligator, measuring three and an half feet, was shot in a swamp about three quarters of a mile from Brushwick ferry, (L. I.) on Saturday afternoon last, by Mr. J. T. Brownwere. While in the act of levelling his piece at a flock of snipes, he discovered the alligator within a few yards of the spot where he stood, making towards him; when he instantly lodged the contents of the piece in its throat and killed it.

Frost. There was so severe a frost at Quebec the 7th of *August* last, as to destroy the leaves of cucumber plants, pumpkins, beans, &c. It did a great deal of damage.

The Franklin.—From a Philadelphia paper.—It has been objected to the construction of the national ship Independence of 74 guns, built at Boston, that her lower deck ports were not sufficiently high from the water; and as the Franklin of 74 guns built by Messrs. S. Humphreys and C. Penrose of this city, and launched from the navy-yard, was supposed to be on the same model, apprehensions of a similar defect in that ship have been entertained. These apprehensions are relieved by the subjoined comparison between the Independence and the Franklin.

	Feet.	Inch.
The Independence, when launched, drew aft,	19	0
Franklin, do. do.	17	2
Independence, do. forward,	14	6
Franklin, do. do.	13	6
Independence, fifth port from aft above water	10	0
Franklin do. do.	11	8½
Independence, fourth port from forward	12	0
Franklin, do. do.	13	4

The Independence had on board, when launched, thirty-five tons ballast, which could not have settled her more than two inches. Her bowsprit was not in.

The Franklin had no ballast on board, but her bowsprit was in.

SOMNAMBULATION; *from the N. Y. Columbian.*—On Monday night, a gentleman, who lodged in a boarding-house in Pearl-street, arose in his sleep, leaped from the third-story window, and walked some distance, without waking—until he was aroused from his unconsious state by a watchman. What is wonderful, he is not sensible of having sustained the least injury in the dangerous descent. Last night, at the same hour precisely, he made an attempt to repeat the leap, but was prevented by his fellow-lodgers, just as he had raised the sash for the purpose. Of the authenticity of this statement there is or can be no doubt.

Married, recently—at Knoxville, Tenn. major-general *E. P. Gaines* to Miss *Blount.*

Died, August 17, at Providence, R. I. general *William Allen*, father of the late captain Allen, of the U. S. navy, aged 64.

Also, at Hartford, on the 21st, suddenly, *Chauncey Goodrich*, esq. lieutenant-governor of the state of Connecticut.

Also, on the 30th July, in Woodland county, Ky. captain *Francis Peart.* Having no children, he left his estate, valued at between 60 and 100,000 dollars, for the establishment of a *free school*, to bear his name.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The title page and index for the last volume will be presented next week; and the supplement for that volume will be finished by Tuesday next, and forwarded as ordered.

The analytical review of a pamphlet that has recently appeared in *England*, entitled, "*Secret Memoirs*" *of the Cochrane's*, &c. which is commenced in the present number, will not fail to interest our readers. The very respectable gentleman who communicated the article will be pleased to accept our thanks.

We have a much more particular account of the proceedings of the congress of Vienna than that published in our last, which shall be inserted. The editor has the pleasure to state, that he has received a letter from an enlightened friend at a distance from Baltimore, who undertook to prepare a sett of what may be called *war tables*, in which the time, place and manner of every battle that took place in the late war, whether on land or water, is proposed to be stated; with a list of all the forces engaged and an account of the killed and wounded, on both sides, as far as they can be ascertained, to be accompanied by references, to the WEEKLY REGISTER for official accounts and details. The task is one of great labor, but the gentleman says he expects soon to complete it. It is not easy to estimate the value that ought to be placed on such things. These tables will not interfere with another sett that the editor is himself preparing to shew the general effect of the war on the ocean.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiana, are conspiring together, to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, with which the United States are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprizes; are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. *And I hereby enjoin and require*, all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or any of the states or territories, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprizes, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or providing for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means within their power: And I require all good and faithful citizens and others, within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein; and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations and designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

L. S.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president,

JAMES MONROE, *secretary of state.*

☞The preceding proclamation probably originated in observing the following address, published in the newspapers:

"*New Orleans.*

"Sir—The favorable moment has at length arrived for making a successful attempt in favor of the patriots of New Spain. The enterprize offers an easy road to distinction, and promises a glorious reward for merit. The place of rendezvous is *Belle Isle*, near the mouth of *Caffalia*. About 500 chosen men, amongst whom are some late commissioned officers of the United States' army, will accompany me from that place to Matagorda, where we land; thence to Labahia, is thirty five miles. At Labahia, on the river San Antonio, about forty miles from the sea coast, and eighty miles from San Antonio, I will wait for reinforcements from Nacthitoches, &c. Labahia will fall an easy sacrifice! it is badly defended, and its weakness is well known.

"*Sabaki*, the proscribed patriot, a native of the province of *Yacatan*, and delegate from thence to the *Cortes of Spain*, accompanies me. We have arms and ammunition; 1000 men already engaged, and can calculate largely on aid from Tennessee and Kentucky. The country through which we pass, and of seat our operations, abounds in cattle and sheep, and nothing will be wanting to insure complete success. Our cause embraces the best interest of humanity—the general enlargement of an oppressed people, and all the blessings attendant upon unrestrained commerce and industry, this too, accompanied by a prospect of incalculable advantage to the United States.

"HENRY PERRY."

The moment this address from Mr. *Perry* appeared, one hundred pens were dipped into "legitimate" gall to assail the executive of the United States for *encouraging* "a band of desperadoes" in an attempt to overturn the "sacred" authority of

the fool of *Spain* over the rich provinces of Mexico; but they were hardly drawn forth, and had not yet reached the paper, before the proclamation met them, and spoiled, utterly spoiled and lost forever, all the fine things that might been said about the divine right of kings, &c.

There is no man of sense in the United States, that is really attached to a free government, or who looks at the *interest* of his country in a commercial or political point of view, that does not sigh for the independence of Mexico; and exult in the hope that that fine country may, in the possession of a liberal government, attain that high rank in the world to which its vast resources and peculiar advantages entitle it. Such are, no doubt, the wishes of every member of the executive of the United States, in their individual capacities; but in their public character they have made haste to shew that rigid impartiality and just spirit of neutrality which has ever distinguished our *government*. Notwithstanding the high precedent established by the "illustrious congress of Vienna," we yet believe that no nation has a right to interfere with the internal government of another people, and it is to be hoped we shall always act up to it. But *individuals* may do as they please, in respect to this matter. And for doing this, they can produce the very highest "legitimate" authority. *England*, every body knows, is not only the standard of the "law and the gospel," but also the dear, very dear ally of Spain—yet ships from England, for several years past, have publicly cleared out for ports of the revolted Spanish provinces in America, laden with arms and military stores. It was only last week we noticed the arrival at Carthagena of a British ship from London, with 25,000 stand of arms for the patriots of *New Grenada*.

It is worthy of remark, and we make the observation to shew the servility of our English jacobins, who take upon themselves a character as if all the *religion* and *liberty* of the world depended upon them!!! that, while they eagerly seize the pen to *vagabondize* a republican *American* who takes any part in assisting the patriots of *Mexico*, they are as mute as fishes if a royal *Englishman* does the same thing. But this is easily accounted for—if England says, white is black—why, it is black: for England cannot do wrong.

University of Maryland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR,—As I presume your miscellany is more generally diffused than any work of its kind in our country, permit me to occupy a page, with a view of making known an institution whose infancy bears no comparison with its extensive claim to public patronage.

Among the numerous improvements that do honor to the public spirit of your flourishing city, there is none better calculated to extend its reputation than the *University of Maryland*. The establishment of this seminary would seem to form an exception to a general principle, that commercial states are unfriendly to the cultivation of the sciences. I speak only of the *Medical Departments* of the new school, as I have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the professors of the arts and sciences, some of whose chairs (I believe) are not yet organized. Whether we consider this subject in an ornamental or useful light, it becomes a subject of interest.—The splendid edifice which constitutes the Medical College, as the centre from which the other departments are to diverge, stands on Lombard-street extended, in the western end of the city. It is constructed on the plan of the [old] Pantheon at Rome. The front faces on the Washington road, commanding an extensive prospect down the Patapsco and Chesapeake. The grandeur of the exterior of the building does not excel the internal convenience of the apartments. The anatomical theatre with its necessary appendages, are as extensive and appropriate as those of any of the European schools. The lecturing room alone is capable of containing twelve hundred persons with convenience. The Chemical Hall, immediately below, is but little inferior; it will accommodate about a thousand, a part of its area being taken off by the laboratory and necessary apparatus. The apparatus is complete, accommodated to the taste and views of the learned and eloquent professor. Hitherto the professors of the Theory and Practice, Institutes of Physic, Surgery, Materia Medica and Obstetrics, have been compelled to occupy the anatomical theatre as a lecturing room; but they are now accommodated with a new room derived from an alteration in the library in the front of the building. The improvement, suggested and completed since the last session, adds greatly to the comfort of the classes, as it is sufficiently large and is easily warmed. The library, though not the most extensive of the kind, is competent to most of the useful purposes of the medical pupil. While it contains many of the most useful works, it presents the curious enquirer with some of the rarest of both ancient and modern times: a few of which (I believe) are not to be found in any other collection in our country.

The situation of Baltimore near the centre of the union, and its convenience to the western country, as well as its easy access by water, designate it as the most eligible spot for the establishment of a great emporium of science.

But it will be asked, what will all these arrangements and advantages accomplish, unless the chairs be filled with *corresponding talents?* To this most material consideration we invite the attention of all who claim an interest in the general diffusion of medical science. This institution, which promises to rank with the most eminent, originated in the zeal and conscious worth of a few individuals whom chance had cast together, kindred spirits whose sympathetic feelings produced an electric attraction which the laws of nature render irresistible. It is from such accidental coincidencies that such institutions always arise; they cannot be forced by the strong arm of power, nor even the delusive incentation of money. Genius may be repressed for a time by the want of pecuniary assistance, but it will finally triumph over the most imposing obstacles. For two years, the present incumbent of the anatomical chair lectured alone to a private class, and on the third winter the professor of the theory and practice seconded his efforts by delivering a course to the students of medicine residing in the city. The other component parts of the present Medical Faculty of the University immediately fell into the views of the two first, and were soon constituted a body corporate by a law of the state. Since this period, so auspicious to the institution, the degree of Doctor of Physic has been annually conferred upon a number of young gentlemen, as distinguished for their acquirements as their numbers were unexpected. The number of pupils has nearly doubled every year, and seems to increase in the ratio of the numbers who have it in their power to compare the merits of the University with those of other institutions. It is to be admitted, that the professors in the new school have dissented in many important doctrines from the opinions taught in other schools, but their tenets are candidly stated, ably defended,

nd eloquently enforced. I have listened with delight to most of the public lecturers both in Europe and America, and can declare with truth that I have witnessed as much real science, and as eloquently displayed as in the best of the ancient schools. Does it not become every description of citizens to cherish and support such an institution, one which is so admirably calculated to serve the best interests of humanity? What human pursuit can be prosecuted without health? Neither life, liberty nor property can be enjoyed without it. By what criterion, but the laws of such an institution, can the mass of mankind decide on the merits of the candidates for public favor? By what other power can the people be protected against the arts and profligacy of empyricism? If my time and the apprehension of encroaching upon your journal would permit, I could descend to some minutiæ which would place this subject in a more conspicuous light; but I believe the attention of physicians concerned in directing a medical education throughout the United States, is sufficiently awakened, and I will therefore only state the names of the respective professors and the time at which the courses commence.

Anatomy.—By *John B. Davidge*, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—*Nathaniel Potter*, M. D.
Chemistry—*Elisha De Butts*, M. D.
M. Medica—*Sam'l Baker*, M. D.
Surgery—*William Gibson*, M. D.
Institutes—*Maxwell M'Dowell*, M. D.
Obstetrics—*Richard W. Hall*, M. D.

The Medical Courses commence annually on the last Monday of October. VIATOR.

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Mr. Harper's Letter.

The following has recently been published in the Baltimore papers, and has excited an uncommon sensation. We give it for reference without remark, except to say that its authenticity is not questioned. It is copied from the "Baltimore Patriot."

"*Baltimore, October 10th*, 1814.

"I congratulate you, most sincerely, my dear sir, on the good news contained in your letter, which is still more gratifying from the knowledge that we have done so well in the other counties. You will have seen the returns from them before this reaches you. We have two-thirds of the house of delegates, and a majority of more than twenty on joint ballot. *Laus Deo.*

"The object of our commissioners, in sending home the Adams, I have no doubt is to obtain new instructions. From the regent's proclamation, recalling British subjects, his speech to parliament, and the address of the house of commons to him, I think it clear that the British government have taken their stand on this ground; *that as we began the war to drive them from their doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and their RIGHT of impressment*, they *must* have those points settled before they lay down their arms, and will not be content with our merely waiving our CLAIMS. To this effect I presume their commissioners were instructed. Ours had no instructions to do more than waive those claims.—Even to that extent ours were not authorised to go, to [till] our government was informed, by the arrival of the French frigate "Olivier," of the dethronement of Bonaparte. Till then, *they had no intention to make peace*, but *then* they saw that the game was over, and accordingly by the return of that vessel sent instructions to the commissioners to waive the whole claim about impressment, *in hopes that they might get off on those terms.* They have learnt by this arrival, I believe, that more is necessary, *and they must do it.* It will be a bitter pill for Mr. Madison to acknowledge the British RIGHT OF IMPRESSMENT, and their doctrine of perpetual allegiance; BUT HE MUST SWALLOW IT. He will *squal* [squall] *and kick*, and *make wry faces*, BUT DOWN IT MUST GO. The *thing IS RIGHT IN ITSELF, and though disgraceful to him, not in the least dishonorable to the nation!* The British doctrine on the subject of impressment and allegiance is *CLEAR and* UNDENIABLE, *nor would it ever have been denied by our government had they not been seeking a pretext for quarrel with Great Britain. To compel them now to "eat their words," is an act of* RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE *at* WHICH ALL MEN OF SENSE AND HONOR MUST REJOICE.

"I am, My Dear Sir,
Very truly
Your friend & servt.
ROB: G: HARPER.

Geo: Baer, Esq."

"Picture of Cincinnati."

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a sheet of a new work now in the press, entitled "*A picture of Cincinnati.*" The following extracts will interest our readers:

"*Manufactures*—As this town is *older* than the surrounding country, it has at no time had a surplus of laboring population or of capital. The former have been required to assist in clearing and improving the wilderness; the latter has been invested in lands, which from their low price and certain rise, have held out to capitalists a powerful inducement. The conditions which are said to constitute the basis of manufacturing establishments, have not, therefore, existed in the same degree as if the town had been *younger* than the adjoining country. Notwithstanding this, some progress has been made, as will appear from the following sketch, which embraces the manufactures most worthy of notice.

Cincinnati has no iron foundery; but is well supplied with blacksmiths, who fabricate in a neat and substantial manner, every article which those tradesmen usually make, and many others which belong to the whitesmith. Several shops are devoted to the manufacture of cut and wrought nails, which are made in sufficient quantities for the town and adjacent settlements. Stills, tea kettles and other vessels of copper, with a great variety of tin ware, are made in abundance. Rifles, fowling pieces, pistols, dirks and gun locks of every kind are manufactured. It is six years since a manufactory of cotton and woolen machinery was established, in which time 23 cotton spinning mules and throstles, carrying 3,300 spindles; 71 roving and drawing heads; 14 cotton and 91 wool carding machines; besides wool spinning machinery to the amount of 130 spindles; twisting machines and cotton gins, have been made. Plated saddlery and carriage mounting of all kinds, many different articles of jewelry, and silver ware of every sort—after the most fashionable models and handsomely *enchased*, are manufactured. Swords, dirks, &c. are mounted in any form, and either plated or gilt. Clocks of every kind are made, and watches repaired.

Stills, chimney pieces, monuments, and in short all the varieties of stone cutting, are executed with neatness and taste. Common pottery, of a good quality, is made in sufficient quantity for home consumption. A manufactory of green window glass

and hollow ware, is about to go into operation; and will be followed by another of white flint glass the ensuing summer. Clean sand, of a beautiful white color, has been found in abundance near the mouth of the Scioto; but no clay proper for crucibles has been discovered as yet on the Ohio, and that article has been brought from the state of Delaware.

The principle manufactures in wood are the following:——sideboards, secretaries, bureaus, and other articles of cabinet furniture; all of which may be had of a superior quality, made either of our beautiful cherry and walnut, or of mohogany freighted up the Mississippi. Fancy chairs and settees, elegantly gilt and varnished. Waggons, carts and drays; coaches, phætons, gigs and other pleasure carriages, trimmed and ornamented. Plane stocks, weaver's reeds, and the different productions of the lathe, comprehending wheels, chairs, screws, &c. The various kinds of cooper's work, for the execution of which a machine has been erected and is now in full operation. The author of this invention is William Baily, of Kentucky, who in 1811 obtained a patent. The power is given by one or two horses, which with a man and a boy can dress and joint, in a superior manner, the staves necessary for one hundred barrels, hogsheads or pipes in twelve hours. It can also be employed in shaving and jointing shingles, with equal advantage. The proprietors of the establishment in this place are making arrangements for the exportation of dressed staves to New-Orleans.

To the productions in wood may be added, the STEAM SAW MILL, erected on the river bank, below, but adjoining the town. The principal building is a strong frame, 70 by 56 feet, and three stories high. The engine drives four saws in separate *gates*, acting at the rate of 80 times in a minute, making the product of each saw about 200 feet of boards an hour. The carriages run upon *cast racks*, are propelled by the improved *short hand* and *gigged* backwards by *bevel wheels*, in the manner of the best mills. The logs to be sawed are chiefly brought in rafts to the beach, and drawn up the bank and into the mill by power from the engine. Other branches of business will be carried on in this establishment. The engine is estimated at 20 horse power, and of Evans' patent, except the condenser, which the proprietors have abandoned, as being attended with a degree of trouble and expense altogether disproportionate to its advantage. In place of this, they pour on the waste steam a current of cold water, which becoming instantly heated, is employed to replenish the boilers. The steam mill company, and Cincinnati manufacturing company, have adopted the same alteration, with great success.

There are four cotton spinning establishments, most of them small. The whole contain upwards of 1200 spindles, which are moved by horses. Wool carding is performed in several places; and an extensive woolen manufactory, designed and calculated to yield 60 yards of broad cloth per day, will be in operation the ensuing winter. It is owned by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company. The machinery is driven by an engine of 20 horse power. The products of the loom have not been great; but several handsome pieces of carpeting, diaper, plaid, denim and other cotton fabrics, deserve to be mentioned. Cables, the various kinds of small cordage and *spun yarn*, are made in two extensive ropewalks. The latter has for some years been an article of exportation. Wool hats are not manufactured here; but fur hats, of a good quality, are made in such quantities as to give a surplus for exportation to the Mississippi, where they are exchanged for peltry. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on at six tan-yards in this place and its vicinity; and the manufacture of shoes, boots and saddlery, is extensive. Skin-dressing in allum is executed with neatness. Trunks covered with deer skin and oil cloth, leather gloves, and a variety of brushes, are made, of a good quality. Blank books, and all kinds of common and extra binding, are executed with neatness.

The Cincinnati Manufacturing Company have embraced in their plan, manufactories of white and red lead, of such extent as will yield six or seven tons per week. The latter is not yet completed—but the former, which is the third that has been erected between the Mississippi and the mountains, is in operation, and produces white lead of an excellent quality. It must indeed be superior to that brought from the Atlantic states, as it has no mixture of *whiting*, with which the imported white lead is always alloyed.* Arrangements for a sugar-refinery were made early in the present year; the buildings have been commenced, and the establishment will be in operation in a few weeks. Tobacco and snuff are manufactured in four different shops. Pot and pearl ash, soap of various kinds, and candles, are made in such quantities as to give a large surplus for exportation.

The rectification of spirit and distillation of cordials, are prosecuted to such a degree as to give an ample supply of the latter for domestic use. But these establishments, both in extent and utility, are eclipsed by our breweries. The first was erected on the river bank in the lower part of the town, four years ago, and uses the river water; the other was established since, on a smaller scale, and derives its water from wells and cisterns. The two are calculated to consume, annually, 30,000 bushels of barley. Their products are beer, porter and ale, of a quality at least equal to that of the Atlantic states. Large quantities have been exported to the Mississippi, even as far as to New Orleans, the climate of which they are found to bear very well.

The manufacture of flour, at the steam-mill, will be carried on to a great extent. The machinery is all on the plan of Oliver Evans, and driven by an engine of 70 horse power. Four pair of six feet burr stones will be run. Two pair have been in motion for several months, and produce about 60 bbls. of flour per day; the whole when in operation will, it is expected, afford 700 bbls. a week. The flour is generally of a superior quality.

In the year 1814, a mustard manufactory was erected above the town, but has not yet got into such extensive operation as to supercede the importation of that article.

In the fine arts we have not any thing to boast—but it is worthy of being mentioned, that all kinds of labelling, sign and ornamental painting, together with engraving on copper of official and other seals, cards of address and vignettes, is executed with taste and elegance.

Bounty Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT. To facilitate the business of obtaining warrants for military bounty land under the acts of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812, and of the 10th December, 1814, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following INFORMATION:

1st. Every person whose services entitle him to a land warrant, and who personally applies for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his

*See Cooper's Emporium of Arts and Sciences.

original discharge, which ought to express *the date* of enlistment, *the term* for which the person was enlisted, that *he has faithfully served* the United States during that term, and he is *honorably discharged*. The phraseology of *discharges of disability* necessarily differs from ordinary discharges; but *in those* the term "*honorably discharged*" is deemed tantamount to the certificate of the faithful service required by law.

2d. In cases where the original claimant shall not personally apply for his land warrant, his *original discharge* must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a power of attorney, duly executed, of the following form:—viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, late a in captain company, in the regiment of who was enlisted the day of one thousand eight hundred and to serve* and honorably discharged from the army of the United States, on the day of one thousand eight hundred as will more fully appear by my original discharge hereunto annexed, HAVE, and by these presents DO, nominate, constitute and appoint my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf, to procure and receive from such officer, person or persons, as shall be legally authorised to grant the same, a *warrant* for the quantity of land to which I am entitled for the services rendered by me as a in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower the said to do and to perform all such acts and things, and to give such a receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself do were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an attorney or attornies under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at this day of one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of }

State of } ss.
and county of

being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above power of attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this *day of* }
181 *before me,* }

State of } ss.
and county of

and being duly sworn, depose and say, that they and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named and well know him to be the person described in the above power of attorney.

Sworn to, and subscribed this *day of* }
181 *before me,* }

State of } ss.
and county of

I certify that the above named and are credible witnesses. Dated at the day of 181

*For "five years" or "during the war," as the case may be.

I Clerk of the county of State of do hereby certify that before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is a acting under the authority of this state, and that the above is his signature.

§ SEAL. § In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said county, &c. — this — day of — &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a *Notary Public*, and, of course, attested by his official seal and signature, the above Certificate of a county clerk on each Instrument will be dispensed with: but in such a case it will be required that *one* separate official Certificate from the *Municipal* or state *Authority* shall attest the quality and signature of such notary, which *Single Certificate* shall be admitted as the sanction of *all such* Notarial acts that accompany it.

N. B. All Substitutions of such *a Power must be made before a Notary Public*, in legal form.

3d. In caseswhere the original claimant is *dead*, and an heir applies in his Right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the person in whose Right the application shall be so made, did *enlist in such* or *such* a Company or Corps, on *such a day*, and for *such a term;* and that he was *slain* by the enemy, or did *otherwise die* while in the service of the United States, at *such a time* and *place*.

Next, the *actual Claimant* will be held to adduce legal Certificates from competent authority to ascertain that *he* or *she* thus claiming a land warrant, is *a legitimate Heir at Law* and of lawful age: in which case, although other Heirs may exist, yet the warrant will be issued in the name of the heir so proving, adding thereto the words—" *and the other Heirs at Law of—&c. &c.*

A Land warrant will *not* be issued to an *Executor*, nor to an *Administrator*.—The government of the United States, has not authorised any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining military land warrants; which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended *land office* for *such purposes*, nor any other *Agency* of that nature, in any state of the American Union.

August 22d, 1815.

Roman Statistics.

FROM THE IRISH MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—*A statistical numeration of the armies and population of ancient Rome, collected from Livy, Dionysius, Plutarch, and Eusebius, &c.*

Rome in its infant state, before an aspiring ambition had made conquest a national pursuit, was surrounded by numerous nations, each enjoying its own form of independent government, until the more fortunate arms of the new state gradually subverted them as the infancy of political existence, which proves, that nations by balancing power against the spirit of conquest, had not yet taught small communities to unite: they fought separately, and were conquered separately.

Rome began with a monarchy, but the people getting disgusted with a form of government which is more pregnant with crimes, and more expensive than any other yet known, rejected the kingly oppressors, four of them were assassinated and expelled which concluded this form of government, and Rome might have existed to this day, in all its power and grandeur had not her vices thrown her back again into the hands of masters, who under

he name of emperors, exercised all the tyranny of kings, without using the odious distinction.

The rapid increase she made in population, may be seen by the following statistical view of each of the several musters of fighting men from the foundation of the city, to the usurpation of Sylla.

Year of the city.	Before Christ.	Fighting-men number.	Year of the city.	Before Christ.	Fighting-men number.
1	753	3,300	512	242	260,000
37	716	47,000	533	221	270,213
96	657	84,700	546	208	137,108
245	509	130,000	549	219	214,000
256	498	150,000	560	194	243,704
260	494	110,000	565	189	253,308
270	475	103,000	574	180	273,244
283	466	124,000	580	174	269,015
294	460	132,409	584	170	312,810
361	393	152,580	589	165	337,452
410	344	160,000	594	160	328,314
435	319	250,000	599	155	324,000
460	294	262,005	606	148	322,000
464	294	273,000	611	143	328,342
474	280	278,222	617	137	323,000
478	276	271,224	622	132	313,822
469	265	292,224	628	126	390,736
502	252	297,797	638	116	364,336
506	248	251,222	667	87	463,000

From the above statistical account it is evident that the population multiplied very fast under the kings, occasioned by the various arts used to entice the citizens of the surrounding states to settle among them. That under the beginning of the aristocracy at 265 the augmentation was prodigious, after the establishment of equal liberty and equal laws in the commonwealth. From 410 of the city to 435 it is evident by the general survey (Livy ix. ch. 19, and x, 47,) that there was in 25 years an increase of 90,000 warriors. This enormous increase happened under the government, when it became popular, when liberty and equality removed the obstacles, which controlled the conquering genius of the people, by penal and prohibitory statutes, enacted against the plebeians (for so the people were stigmatized by the aristocratic ascendancy of Rome) whereby they were prevented from acquiring property—consequence, rank, or state honors. But as censors and tribunes were established, thereby the morals were admirably maintained, and the vigor of the law supported and preserved for a long time: for as good laws make good men, so good men defend good laws, whereby they are both a mutual defence to each other.

Thus, we see the councils of popular assemblies more bold, more magnanimous, and wiser than the paralized efforts of aristocratic senates, and ill guided princes. To what other cause can we attribute the ambitious, nay gigantic designs of the petty governments of Athens and Lacedemon, states not as large as Munster, and other petty republican states, but to the noble avarice, not of wealth, but of glory and fame for their country and selves, united by the virtues and emulation of their particular magistrates and commanders, where the supreme dignities are successively attainable in annual rotation, as the never failing reward of individual ability and desert.

The Bourbons.

The names of some of the Bourbon family so frequently recurs in the papers, that a short notice of them respectively, appears desirable.

When Louis XVI. ascended the throne in 1774, there were in France 5 families of the royal blood, viz:—1. reigning family. 2. family of Orleans. 3. of Conde, 4 of Conti. 5. of Penthievre (the last a *legitimated* family, viz: its parent stock born out of wedlock, but acknowledged.)

There were, besides, in Europe, 3 families decended from the house of Bourbon, viz—one in Spain, one in Naples and one in Parma.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, now Louis the 18th, was born Nov. 17, 1755.

Charles Philip, count D'Artois, 3d brother to Louis XVI, was born Oct. 9, 1775.

The duke D'Angouleme, eldest son to count D'Artois, was born Aug. 6th, 1775.

Maria Theresa Charlotte, Duchess of Angouleme, (Daughter of Louis XVI, and first cousin to her husband) was born Dec. 19, 1778. N. B. By the salic law, women did not inherit the crown of France. *The lilies do not spin*, was the adage.

The Duke of Berri, second son to the count D'Artois, was born Jan. 24, 1778.

Philip, duke of Orleans, son of the noted *Egalite*, was born Oct. 6. He afterwards came to the U. States, through which he travelled with his two brothers, one of whom is since dead. Philip taught French in Canada—he was once a republican; he since became reconciled to Louis XVIII. having, of course, abjured former principles.

The mother of Philip D'Orleans is a daughter of the virtuous duke of Penthievre. If her husband's life was a tissue of infamy, her own is a bright pattern of whatever is amiable or attractive in the female character. She is on earth a suffering angel. Bonaparte is said to have lately settled on her a large pension. Her misfortunes did not come from him. Let this little digression be excused. We have seen her so often at Anet, Vernon and other places, visiting the abodes of indigence and sickness, encouraging industry, disseminating piety and virtue, in all which she was accompanied and aided by her venerable father, that we cannot forbear adding our distant blessing to those, which, we doubt not, she still continues to receive.—Her other children, not being conspicious at present, are not mentioned here.

The branch of Conde has been remarkable for courage and gallantry. The prince of Conde long headed the Emigrants. The high qualities and the melancholy fate of the duke D'Enghien, are well known.

The Bourbons are reproached with degeneracy. Religious ideas and a factious dignity prevented their intermarrying with protestant families of royal rank abroad, or in noble families of the kingdom. Their connubial connexions were confined to the catholic houses of Austria, Savoy, Spain, Bavaria, and Bourbon. Natural history requires no more to account for that degeneracy. Moral causes, still more efficient, might be adduced to aid the explanation—We leave the task to others. Strange, yet necessary decline of dynasties! Inevitable effects of luxury, inertness, torpor, and hereditary power! Look at the house of Medicis—at the family of the Stuarts—at the last malchiers at Vienna, in the insignificant Charles VI! This alone ought to be sufficient to cure mankind of the mania of hereditary rulers.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Foreign Articles.

To the inhabitants of the ceded parts of the kingdom of Saxony

By the treaty of peace concluded on the 18th of this month, and ratified on the 21st, between me and the courts of Austria, Russia and Prussia, I have consented to the cession of that part of my hereditary states, of which the congress at Vienna had disposed, which had, at the same time, added the clause, that the rest of my hereditary states, would not be restored, till I had consented to the cessions demanded.

During my long government, I have been guided in all my operations solely by my solicitude for the good of the subjects who were entrusted to me. The issue of all human enterprizes is in the hand of God. All my efforts to avert so painful a sacrifice have been in vain. I must part from you; and the bonds which your fidelity and your attachment to my person rendered so dear to me—the bonds which have formed for ages the happiness of my house, and of your ancestors, must be broken. Conformably to the promise made to the allied powers, I release you, Subjects and Soldiers of the provinces separated from my kingdom, from your oath to me and my house; and I recommend you to be faithful and obedient to your new sovereign.

My gratitude for your fidelity, my love, and my ardent wishes for your welfare, will always attend you. (Signed) Frederick Augustus.

Luxemburgh, May 22.

Proclamation. "We, Ferdinand IV. by the grace of God, king of the Two Sicilies and of Jerusalem, Infant of Spain, duke of Parma, Placenza, Castro, &c. grand hereditary prince of Tuscany, &c. &c.

"Neapolitans!—The time is arrived when I return to my throne of Naples! all combines to favor my steps. Your unanimous wishes calls me back.

"The general assent of the high allied powers does justice to my claims. The constant and powerful assistance of my allies animates and preserves me. I come at the head of an army, not like conquerors, to deceive and incite to revolt unsuspecting nations, or like adventurers to obtain by force and fraud what a state of peace cannot procure them.

"I return to the bosom of my family. I come to bring peace and consolation. I come to restore the ancient purity [of what is not said] and to efface from the minds all the sufferings they have undergone. No; it is not your destination to carry the torch of discord among those who are not your enemies. You are not destined to be degraded by that species of glory which results from terror and devastation. The history of your ancestors is very glorious for you. Descendants of the Bruzi, the Campani, and the Sannili, you must make the foreign disturbers of your civil happiness and your tranquility tremble, but not be the instruments of their ambition, or the victims of their deceit. Your sons shall not perish in the icy plains of the north —your livelihood the fruit of your exertions, the production of your happy soil, shall be enjoyed by yourselves alone.

"Neapolitans, return into my arms; I was born among you, I know and esteem your manners, your character and your customs. I wish nothing more than to give the clearest proofs of my paternal love, and to be able to make the new period of my government the happy epoch of the welfare and real happiness of our country. A single day shall efface the sad recollections, the sufferings of many years.

"The most sacred and individual pledges of moderation, mildness, mutual confidence, and a perfect union, shall guarantee your repose.

"Neapolitans!—Support by your aid our enterprise, the object of which is so great, so just, so beneficial, and which forms a part of the common cause of Europe, which so valiantly defends it with an immense force, and by the union of civilized nations.

"I promise you, that without any exception, no account shall be demanded, no notice taken of those who during my life, as well as during my former absence, have failed in the duty of fidelity to me. An impenetrable and eternal veil shall cover all the actions that have taken place. All opinions that have been expressed during this period, I promise, on this head, in the most solemn manner, and upon my royal word, the most complete, the most exact, the most general and eternal amnesty and oblivion.

"I promise to all Neapolitans and Sicilians who serve in the army, by land or by sea, that they shall retain their pay, their rank, and the military honors which they at present enjoy.

"May God, the witness of the sincerity and firmness of my sentiment, crown the result with his blessing." FERDINAND.

Palermo, May 6, 1815.

Switzerland, May 26.

Note delivered to the diet by the ministers of the four great Powers, which was read in the sitting of the 12th May.

"From the moment that Bonaparte returned to France, all Switzerland resolved by an unanimous and energetic determination to take up arms to defend its frontiers, and to keep off those disorders of all kinds with which Europe is menaced by the return of this Usurper.

"This measure, which fully displayed the energy of the diet, and the wisdom of its deliberations, was perfectly in harmony with the sentiments of all Europe, which openly applauded the conduct of a people, who, though nearest to the danger, was seen to pronounce without hesitation, on the events of which France is the theatre, and boldly profess sentiments so honorable, by repelling the proposals made by the pretended government of that country to all the states, and which were every where rejected with indignation.

"In this unexpected and unparalleled crisis, the Helvetic confederacy, guided by its ancient integrity, has joined of itself the system of Europe, and embraced the cause of social order and of the safety of nations. It has felt the conviction that so long as the volcano, rekindled in France, should threaten to influence and convulse the world, the inestimable advantages which the high allied powers take a pleasure in seeing enjoyed by Switzerland, its welfare, its independence, its neutrality, would be always exposed to the encroachments of that illegal and destroying power which no moral restraint is able to check.

"United by the same wish, of annihilating this power, the sovereigns assembled at the congress of Vienna have proclaimed their principles in the treaty of the 25th of March, as well as the engagements they contracted to maintain them.

"All the other states of Europe have been invited to accede to it, and they have readily answered this invitation. Thus, the moment is arrived, when the august sovereigns, whose orders the undersigned are commissioned to execute here, expect that the diet, on receipt of the present official communica-

tions, will, by a formal and authentic declaration adopt the same principles, and in concert with the undersigned resolve on the measures which may become necessary to oppose the common danger.

"But at the same time that the powers expect without any doubt, that Switzerland, agreed with them on the principal object, will make no difficulty in declaring that it is armed to attain it, and that it will place itself in the same line of policy, they are very far from proposing to it to display any other force than such as is proportioned to the resources and the usages of its people. They respect the military system of a nation which, remote from all ambition, puts forces on foot only to defend its liberty and its independence; they know the value which Switzerland attaches to the principle of neutrality; it is not to infringe upon it, but solely to accelerate the period when this principle may be applied in an advantageous and permanent manner that they propose to the confederation, to assume an energetic attitude, and adopt vigorous measures commensurate to the extraordinary circumstances of the times, but without forming a precedent for the future.

"It is conformably with these principles that the undersigned have received from their respective courts, the necessary instructions to regulate by a convention which cannot but be agreeable to Switzerland, the footing upon which its adhesion is to subsist to the sacred cause which it has already embraced. They have therefore, the honor to invite the diet without delay to name plenipotentiaries to enter into a negociation with them upon this subject.

"The allied monarchs impose upon themselves, the greatest sacrifices; nevertheless they require from Switzerland, only those from which it cannot possibly withdraw itself in a crisis in which its dearest interests are at stake, and to alleviate the burden of putting on foot the forces necessary for the vigorous defence of their frontiers, as well as to insure its success, they propose to keep at the disposal of Switzerland all the assistance which the general operations of the war shall permit them to dedicate to this object.

"The monarchs desire in this manner among this nation (the object of their particular regard and esteem) those sentiments of attachment, confidence and gratitude, to which they believe themselves so justly entitled, sentiments which they would have at heart still to increase and strengthen at the time of a general peace, by paying particular attention to the interests and safety of Switzerland.

"The undersigned renew to his excellency the president, and to Messrs. the deputies to the diet, the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

Zurich, May 6, 1815.

STRATFORD CANNING,
KRUDENER,
SCHRAUT,
CHAMBRIE."*

Answer of the diet

"At the moment when a new political convulsion shewed itself in France, Switzerland, struck with the dangers of its situation, took with vigor and celerity the measures of safety which the importance of the circumstances required. The diet has made known by proclamation the object of these armaments; it has avoided all connection with the man who has taken the reins of the French government, and has refused to recognise him.

"The ministers of the allied powers justly infer from this conduct, that Switzerland, united in interest and intentions with the other states, must oppose with all its might a power which threatens the peace, the tranquility, the independence, and the rights of all nations. Such are, in fact, the resolutions of the diet.

"The relations which it maintains with high allied powers, and even with them alone, leave no doubt respecting its disposition or its designs; it will abide by them with that constancy and fidelity which have been at all times honorable features in the Swiss character.

"Twenty two little republics, united among themselves for their security and the assertion of their independence, must seek their national strength in the principle of their confederation.—This is what is prescribed by the nature of things, by the geographical situation, the constitution and the character of the Swiss people.

"A consequence of this principle is its neutrality recognised in its favor, as the basis of its future relations with all states. It equally results from this principle, that in the great contest which is on the eve of commencing, the part of Switzerland must naturally consist in the vigorous defence of its frontiers.—By remaining on this line, it does not enstrange itself from the cause of other powers; on the contrary, it embraces it the more sincerely, and serves it with the more advantage, as this cause becomes immediately its own. Considered in itself, the defence of a frontier 50 leagues in extent, which serves as a *point d' appui* to the movement of two armies, is a co-operation not only very effectual, but even of the highest importance. Thirty thousand men and more have been put on foot for this purpose. Resolved to maintain this developement of force, Switzerland thinks on its side that it may expect from the kindness of the powers that their armies will respect its territory, till it shall itself call for their aid:—Assurances on this head are absolutely necessary to tranquilize the people, and to induce them to bear with courage so great a burden.

The diet believes, that it has answered, by these explanations, the expectations of their excellencies the ministers, at the same time that it shews its confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the monarchs who have but lately taken such an interest in the fate of this country, and thus acquire fresh claims to its gratitude.

"If there is now any thing to be done according to the principles above explained, in order to fix in a more precise manner the political relations of the confederation of the allied powers, during the continuance of the present war, and at the same time to agree on the conditions of its system of defence, the diet is ready to hear these overtures; it has commissioned Messrs. the burgomaster Wyss, the avoyor Merlinen, and the burgomaster Weiland, to enter into a negociation with Messrs. the ministers, upon these two points, which are essentially inseparable. But in every case the right is reserved to the cantons to take a definite resolution on this head, and to give these arrangements legal validity by constitutionally confirming them."

Zurich, May 12, 1815.

Paris dates, July 29, by an arrival at New York from Havre de Grace—

There was a strong report at Havre de Grace, that the French armies having shewn some symptoms of hostility, 20,000 Prussians had been detached to prevent a junction of two of the French divisions (probably that which retired from Paris and the army under *Suchet*)—who were attacked by the French and "almost annihilated;" and that 800

*The British, Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers.

waggons had been put in requisition to bring off the wounded. It is added that the account was not permitted to appear in the Paris papers.

The duke of Orleans arrived at Paris from his country seat near London, on the 23th July, and was received "graciously" by the king. The duke of *Eckmuhl* had not yet arrived in Paris, as was reported. He was still with the army, which is concentrating in Berry and Auvergne. Many parts of France appear to be in great agitation. The corps of Eccelmans is in Rion, with a fine park of artillery. *Lucien Bonaparte* has been arrested at Turin. *Carnot* has retired to Switzerland. There is a report of the arrival of the empresses of Russia and Austria at Paris.

Independence and sovereignty of France! It appears that a large part of the allied armies in France are going into cantonments. It is said that the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia have hired boxes for *three months* in the Paris theatres. The *white flag*, the national flag of *France*, is to have for its staff *Russian* and *Prussian* bayonets. This is "legitimate" liberty.

Paris is divided into 12 parts or arondissements; 6 have Prussian commandants and 6 English.

Punishment of France. Example, says the London Sun, is the object of punishment. Yes, France must be an example, not only to herself, but to the world. We have but *one* enemy, our own magnanimity. The first object is to place France in her pre-revolutionary condition. She must give up some of her original possessions; "her triumphal columns and arches" must be destroyed; the boastful names by which she commemorated victories must be effaced, and the foreign titles which she gave to her successful leaders, must be relinquished. France must yet submit farther: she must give up her northern fortresses; she must dismantle her frontiers; she must disorganize her soldiery; she must maintain within her territory a sufficient number of the allied troops; she must put down the whole tribe of her jacobins and Bonapartists; she must divest them of their plunder and dismiss them from her councils. We desire to punish her, not in retaliation or revenge, [oh! no; England is too christian for that;] but in justice and necessity."

Another paper observes:

The following adherents of Bonaparte, and who, jointly with their master, caused all the recent bloodshed at Waterloo, are probably now strutting about unmolested in Paris; they are worth at least a million sterling each, viz. Massena, Savary, Rapp, Brune, Soult, Suchet, Ney, Davoust, Cambaceres, Rœderer, Decres, Fouche, Montalivet, Chaptal, Dubois, (ex-prefect of police) Guadin, Champagny, Maret, Caulincourt, and the soi-disant queen of Holland. How many widows and orphans could be fed and clothed from the confiscation of their ill-gotten wealth.

☞I have not the least objection to the reduction of the property of these men; but it is right always to begin the work of reformation at *home*.—Let the British try what might be done in this way in their own country—let them *confiscate* the property of their bishops and other placemen and pensioners—and try their effect of the wealth to relieve their own *millions of paupers*. This seems most natural.

A letter from Bordeaux, says:—"It is said that the treaty of Paris has been renewed between Louis XVIII and the allied monarchs, with the addition that the former is to maintain 100,000 of *their* troops in France for 5 years, at the expence of 500,000,000 of francs. If the French people descend to such humiliating terms, the country may be tranquil by force of arms for several years.

From a late English paper. A letter from Paris of the 12th inst. mentions that the duke of Wellington had taken an active part to protect not only the national edifices, but to prevent every kind of extortion.

A letter of the 14th, states the following particulars:—"marshal Blucher, finding his demand in the way of contribution to the amount of 100 millions of francs disregarded, caused a letter to be addressed to Lafitte, M. Tourton, M. Rougemont, M. de la Serre, M. Shirer, and M. Koch, stating that the contribution required must be forthcoming; that they, as opulent bankers, with the credit they possessed were competent to produce it; and that unless 33 millions of francs the first instalment or one third of the amount were discharged within 24 hours, they would be arrested and retained as hostages for the whole sum. It was, we understand, further intimated to these gentlemen, &c. that if any disposition was shown to avoid the contribution or procrastinate the liquidation of it, *they should be conveyed to Prussia and secured in the fortress of Spandau.* In this dilemma the bankers of Paris, with other inhabitants had addressed themselves to the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, appealing to their generosity and referring to the military convention under which Paris was surrendered.

English Gipsies. We have the following notice of a hunt after this singular people, in the London Traveller of July 24:

Gipsey Hunt. On Sunday the police officers attacked the Gipsey encampment at Norwood, from which they made a precipitate retreat; they however captured three coach loads, together with their queen and princes Thomas and John! The officers were attacked by a rallying party of about 40, in an attempt at rescue, in which they failed. They were committed as vagrants.

Paris, July 29. The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before. We cannot yet confirm this pleasing news.

It has also been announced that the Vendeans have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied by a declaration of the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beauprend, the 19th instant.

Marshal Brune has, it is said, retired to Toulon, where he awaits the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on the 21st instant, ordering the arrest and delivery to the councils of war, to be judged according to military law, of all general officers and other military commanders of departments and cities who have repressed or shall repress, by violence or force of arms, the expressions of the fidelity of the people towards his majesty.

Alençon, July 25.—A party of 400 Prussian cavalry have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000 francs.

Soissons, July 27.—For some days past the Russian videttes have advanced very near to this city. Our garrison is about 3000 men. The white flag is constantly flying on [illegible]ublic edifices. It appears that our commander [illegible]ermined not to yield the place to the allies b[illegible] last extremity.

Nevers, July 21.—Our c[illegible]y is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Blois, July 23.—Our city and all its environs, have been disarmed by the Prussian corps.

Toulon, July 24.—This morning, all the military and civil officers of the marine, at this port, have addressed a respectful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted, and the English squad

ron which was in sight of the port, saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and fortresses.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, June 17.—The following is the manifesto published by his imperial majesty from Vienna:—

"The sense of religion, that rich source of national strength which has prevailed in Russia since the oldest times, vanquished, in the face of the whole world, and for the deliverence of Europe, the destructive infidelity—the mischief-working corruption of morals—the sad deviation from the right path to which the human understanding is subject.

"This never-to-be-forgotten conquest and triumph, to which history furnished no parallel, must in justice, be ascribed to the generous sacrifices and heroic deeds by which the faithful sons of our country have testified their love and devotion. It united all European nations in indisssoluble bonds, and harmonized all their views and prejudices, which till then had been at variance, by directing them to the only useful object, a desired and durable peace, which might be firmly ertablished in the legal advantages granted to each power, and on internal institutitions protecting the welfare and independence of nations.

"With heartfelt joy we announce to our beloved subjects, that all conventions tending to the good of the state have been concluded in conformity with this principle, and the object which we propose.

"It is not vain covetousness which has induced us to seek an extension of our frontiers—such a feeling would have been unnatural in one who had taken arms to defend the country, but not to make conquests. The unconquerable strength of the Russian empire, founded upon religion, loyalty, and prosperity, cannot be increased by external acquisitions. The union of the far greater part of the late duchy of Warsaw under one sceptre, has proved to be absolutely necessary for the establishment of a general balance of power and of order in Europe. By this measure, the safety of our frontiers is insured—a firm barrier is erected against interruption of peace and hostile attempts, and the bonds of fraternity formed between nations, united together by one common origin.

"For this reason we have thought proper to fix the fate of this country, and re-establish the internal administration upon principles suitable to the language and customs of the inhabitants, and adapted to their local situation. Following the precepts of the Christian religion, whose dominion extends over so many nations, yet maintains at the same time their distinguishing qualities and customs—we cherish the wish while we prepare this welfare of our new subject, to inspire their hearts with sentiments of attachment to our throne, and thus to efface for ever the traces of past misfortunes, which were caused by fatal disunion, and the long struggle.

But at the moment when we thought of returning to our happy countr[illegible]d of enjoying the peace earned by such painful [illegible], a new war is kindled, preordained by the impenetrable councils of the Almighty. His kind Providence, which rules over us, which changes even evil into good, permitted the rebellious spirit that was concealed in France, to burst forth, just at the time when the sovereigns and people, in a state of powerful preparation, were watchful that by their united power, wickedness may be wholly extirpated, the harvest cleared from the weeds, and the precious fruit of inviolable peace flourish among the powers, who observe the laws of the Christian faith and truth.

"Russia also, elevated by religion, is called upon to take arms; and attentive to this call, again enters the career of glory. The *perfidious plan* of Napoleon Bonaparte—the *treachery* which has favored his audacious enterprise—the rapidity of his pernicious progress, aiming at the overthrow of society, of religion, and of law; all these reasons forbid the authorities established by the Rulers of Empires to recognise, in the midst of general order, a government which is founded on breach of faith and violence. For this reason, all the powers again form an indissoluble union, in order to annihilate the tyrannic power which has made itself master of France, and thereby to prevent fresh miseries. Not only the engagements of friendship, but also the honor of the Empire call upon us to defend the rightful cause; it cannot be foreign to Russia, which from time immemorial, has combated for religion and fidelity. In obedience to this sacred voice, we go with the help of the most High, to new deeds. The fruit of such great and glorious victories will not be lost.

"Resolved to share every danger and privation with our victorious army, we place our firm confidence in the Lord of Hosts, in the protector of the Just. It is, indeed, painful to our heart to prolong our absence from the country, but we firmly trust in the divine favour, which every where protects us, that this absence will be of short duration.

"The attachment and devotion of all the authorities in the Empire, animated by only one feeling and the valor of our troops, will crown the work which we have before us with the desired success. All the European powers will act in concert with us.

"In the days of danger and glory, when the raging enemy, who had penetrated over our frontiers, thought in his infatuation to strike a deadly blow against Russia—when Europe, subject to his yoke, rose against us—we invoked the Almighty, and implored him to turn his eye on the church in mourning, to deliver his inheritance, and endow us with strength to triumph over wickedness and deceit, to protect the independence of nations and their rulers. The Most High heard the voice of our prayers, his right hand guided Russia in the career of glory; no, we will not deviate from it, and his gracious care for us will be completed."

War Events:

Or, matters belonging to the late war with G. B.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Sept. 7, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.—The several laws and articles of war relative to brevet rank, having been duly considered by the president of the United States, he is pleased to direct, for the future government of the army, that commissions in the staff shall confer neither rank or emolument to officers of the line who hold brevets by virtue of appointments in the general staff of the army, which are superceded by the act of March 3, 1815. By order,

D. PARKER, *Adj. and Ins. gen.*

We learn from the south, (says the National Intelligencer) that 600 troops are about to march from Fort Hawkins to attend the commissioners in running the boundary line of the Creek nation, which, it is believed, will consume several months. The Georgia Journal states, that this large force is required by the threatened opposition of the hostile Indians, who have taken refuge in Florida. Those Indians who are considered friendly, are not well satisfied with losing the large portion of territory

which they ceded by the treaty; but from them, though they murmur, no molestation is apprehended.

Messrs. Gallatin and Clay partook of a splendid public dinner, at Tammany Hall, New-York, on the 5th instant, Judge Livingston presided; the company was of the first respectability. Among the invited guests were A. J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury, Rufus King, Esq. the mayor of the city, general Macomb and general Swift.

Among others the following toasts were drank:

The United States—May the chain of our union never be broken—It has been brightened, not weakened, by collision.

Peace makers whose country awards them the laurel when they present her the olive.

The memory of the late James A. Bayard—The country which entombs his ashes, laments his death, and will ever remember his services.

The American Sine-qua-non—The rights of our country.

The Status Post Bellum—We have character, peace, commerce, wealth, liberty and independence.

Foreign nations—Enemies in war, in peace friends; may our attachment to peace never be mistaken for an undue dread of war.

The American Eagle—In her desire to retain the Olive Branch, may she never lose her arrows.

Commerce—We desire from it the enjoyments of peace, and it affords us the sinews of war.

The Wealth of Nations—Liberty.

The Principles of Washington—Honor, faith, union and independence.

The 18 Stars—A bright constellation in the western hemisphere, propitious to freedom, blasting to tyranny.

The Tree of Liberty—Indigenous in our country, may it flourish wherever transplanted, and brave every political tempest.

Our gallant Tars—They have made their country proud of its flag and of them.

The army of the United States—Its courage was never subdued, and when disciplined it conquered.

Our Militia and Volunteers—They proved that a free country will never want gallant defenders.

By Mr. Gallatin—The city of New-York.

By Mr. Clay—The 8th of January, 1815.

After the guests had retired,

By the President—Our distinguished guests, Albert Gallatin and Henry Clay.

By the President, Judge Livingston—The late war, may it make the belligerents better friends.

By the hon. Mr. Dallas—The lesson of the war, preparation in peace.

By the hon. Mr. King—The public credit, sustained by equal taxes and a uniform currency.

By Mr. Fairlie—Commodore Decatur, and our negociators in the Mediterranean.

"The peace party."—The following paragraph is extracted from a Portsmouth (Eng.) paper, which, noticing the arrival there of the troops from *Canada*, has a number of remarks on the state of the country, &c.—it is an infamous record of those who affected to love *peace* so well as to do all they could to assist the British in winning it, by the subjugation of the United States—

"When the army arrived in Canada, from being a remarkable cheap country, every article of the first necessity became remarkably dear, in some places not to be had; there was only sufficient for the inhabitants themselves; the quantity consumed by the new comers created a scarcity, *and but for the Americans, who furnished supplies of fresh beef and flour, the army could not have been supported.*"

A sailor's notion.—It is stated that a few days since a vessel entering the Hook (New-York) and not coming too as ordered by a British frigate, was fired into! The wind dying away, she was afterwards boarded from "his majesty's" ship and overhauled. The boarding officer said they were ordered to let *no vessel* pass without examination. On which a sailor observed; "he guessed the order would not be enforced if the Guerriere happened to come that way."

Celebration at Stonington.—Thursday, the 10th of July, being the anniversary of the day on which the inhabitants so gallantly beat off a British brig of war, was appointed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. A procession was formed at the battery, (where floated the colors that were a year ago so nobly defended) and, with the rev. Mr Hart proceeded with proper music, to the meeting-house. It was unusually crowded. The discourse was concise, nervous and feeling; and reflects the greatest honor on Mr. Hart. When the service and ceremony of the church were finished, the assembly again formed procession, and moved to the battery, where Mr. Hart pronounced a short prayer.

Animated by the impressions which the time and place could not but revive, the people in their fervor gave three cheers, and each retired to his respective abode.

On Friday evening a grand anniversary ball was given; the assembly being both numerous and brilliant. *N. Y. Col.*

Honors.—Among those on whom the prince regent of England has recently conferred the insignia of the "most honorable order of the Bath," are sir Philip P. B. Broke, and the foul villain *Cockburn*. The first in reward for the capture of the Chesapeake, and the second for—robbing hen roosts and church yard vaults.

Immense compliment! If the following, from the London *Globe*, is not too stupid for the purpose, it contains the highest compliment that has yet been paid to the American navy. Eight or ten naval battles were fought with pretty nearly an equality of force, in all which we beat the English—but the *accidental* capture of the *Chesapeake* is compared with the battle of Waterloo!

"Remarkable Similarity
in two
Recent Achievments.
WELLINGTON at Waterloo; BROKE at
Boston Light-house.
BOTH
preferred waiting the attack to becoming the
assailant:
WELLINGTON, when he saw confusion in the enemy's retreat;
BROKE, when the enemy flinched from his guns,
rushed on like a lion from his den;
(the former in 3 hours, the latter in 3 minutes)
drove all before them.
The result,
SIGNAL AND DECISIVE VICTORY.
Skill and bravery so consummate,
while it adds lustre
to the military and naval glory of the
United Kingdom,
cannot fail to obtain, through
Divine Providence,
the legitimate end of War—safe and
honorable Peace."

One gentleman, *even in the "Bulwark."* From the London Courier of July 21.—About the beginning of July, 1814, a small vessel was captured by the boats of his majesty's ship Bulwark, on the coast of America; a gentleman of the name of Bullard was a passenger, and detained a few days on board the Bulwark. After he was sent to Halifax, it was discovered that the lieutenant's boy, in whose cabin he had occasionally been, had stolen some money from him. As no account could be got of Mr. Bullard at Halifax, if he will send proper documents to prove he is the person, to Messrs. Cooke, Halford & Son, No. 41, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, the money will be restored.

CHRONICLE.

Peace with Algiers—Decatur has certainly made peace with Algiers—the terms are yet unknown, but we understand they were such as he pleased to dictate, and we are satisfied for the present. Report says that he had captured two Algerine fri

gates, two sloops of war, and smaller vessels; that he had made a treaty by which no tribute is to be given; adding that he had notified the Americans at Cadiz, &c. that they might navigate the Mediterranean in safety.

The vessels taken from the Algerines were to be given back, but were afterwards seized by the Spaniards.

The American prisoners in Algiers were released without ransom, and capt. Smith, of Salem, was paid $15,000 for his detention. The Independence, com. Bainbridge, had passed Gibraltar, and Decatur, with his squadron proceeded to Tripoli.

From the Lexington Gazette of August 28. A gentleman who has just arrived from St Louis, informs that a TREATY OF PEACE has been negociated with the hostile tribes of Indians in that quarter, and that depredations on the frontiers had ceased. Col. Miller's regiment was ordered to Detroit, and is to be replaced by the one commanded by colonel Nicholas.

The U. S. frigate Java, capt. Perry, has arrived at New York, from the Chesapeake,

The white flag was re-hoisted on board the French frigate Hermione, at New-York, a few days since, under a royal salute; which was returned by the forts in the harbor.

A great number of vessels, especially British, have been recently wrecked on the American coasts; and many lives have been lost.

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last on his way to the southward from New York, where it appears he had landed some days since from a brig bound to Charleston S. C. The particulars of his escape are not stated, but there is no doubt of the fact that he was in Baltimore on Thursday last and left it the same day for Washington city. It is reported he is about to purchase an estate in New Jersey, and that he is rich.

Custom-house receipts. The duties on imported goods entered at the custom-house in New York, in the months of April, May and June, amount to nearly four millions of dollars.——The following statement for these months, is authentic; the accounts for July is not yet made up:

April	500,000
May	1,300,000
June	2,139,000
Total . .	3,939,000

☞It is probable that the duties on goods received in July will exceed those of June, and those of August and September be greater than either. An immense business is doing in *New York*. It is said to be as busy as the *busiest* part of *London*. This will probably, and very soon be, one of the greatest cities in the world.

Vermont election. It is probable, from the returns of votes that have reached us, that the republican ticket for governor, &c. has prevailed in Vermont by an unprecedented majority—Mr. Chittenden, the present governor, giving place to Mr. *Galusha*, rep. The return of 35 towns gives a republican nett gain of 503 votes.

Water-melons. 120 water-melons, raised in New-Jersey, by a Mr. Browning, were recently offered for sale in the Philadelphia market, the average weight of which was supposed to be nearly 50 lbs. The largest weighed 56 lbs.

Buffalo, September 5. The British government armed schooner Tecumseh, was dismasted by a gale on Saturday last, in sight of this port. She had about 100 men on board, but we understand no lives were lost. She returned to fort Erie the same day under jury masts, and proceeded to the navy yard at Chippewa, where she is repairing.

INLAND NAVIGATION. *Seneca Locks.*—We have the satisfaction to state (says the Geneva Gazette) that on the 23d August, the first boat (about 70 feet in length) went through the two upper locks on the Seneca falls, loaded with upwards of one hundred persons, in presence of a great number of spectators, collected from different parts of the country. The boat, having entered the guard lock, went through the new canal, nearly 3-4ths of a mile in length, and descended the two locks in 25 minutes—then turned about in the Seneca river and reascended the locks in 9 minutes—all which no doubt will be accomplished hereafter in much less time, considering that every thing was new, and managed by hands unacquainted with lock navigation concerns, the architect, Mr. Marshal Lewis, excepted, whose faithful exertions deserve the highest praise. The workmanship of these locks, as it respects solidity and neatness, is probably not exceeded by any heretofore constructed. The locks, canals and dams, as far down as colonel Mynder's old mills, will, no doubt, be completed before winter; and the remainder, near and below the colonel's new mill, will in all probability pass inspection by the middle of next season. The completion of these locks, will be important, not only as it respects the advantages which this village will derive from it, but in particular, the convenience of transportation for the immense country west of this.

New-York, September 11. The steam frigate "Fulton the First," got under way in the East river this morning, at *low water*, and moved majestically into the bay. When north of Castle Williams, the Fulton fired a national salute, which was returned from fort Columbus, on Governor's island. The spectacle gave great delight to hundreds assembled on the Battery. As soon as the smoke had cleared away, the steam frigate was seen ploughing her way with steadiness and speed. The wind being ahead and no tide in her favor, the trial made today must remove the doubts that hitherto lingered in the breasts of a few. [It is stated that during the whole time she was under way, she made at the rate of 5 1-2 knots per hour!]

Plattsburg, August 6. The new steam-boat has commenced running from Whitehall to St. John's, on Lake Champlain. We understand this boat is fitted up in a style not inferior to those on the North River.

Decisions in the Court of King's Bench, London.—SMALL POX. Two convictions lately occurred in this court for spreading the infection of small-pox. The first is that of Sophia Vantandillo, charged in the indictment with carrying her infant son into the streets, &c. in an infectious stage of the small-pox. She concealed the fact from her neighbors—"Near her house was a children's school, and eleven persons caught the disease, of whom eight died—one a girl of 18." The court sentenced her to 3 months imprisonment in the king's bench.

2d case. J. Burnett was tried and convicted, on the 7th June, for exposing several children in the streets, in the infectious stage of the small-pox.—He was sentenced to six months imprisonment. The court said, "that if a person choose to inoculate for the small-pox, it must be done in a mode not dangerous to others. The person, when in a stage of infection, must not be carried into the haunts of men."

Royal Doings.

PHILADELPHIA, 3d Sept. 1815.

To H. Niles.

SIR—I take the liberty to forward you for publication the enclosed manuscript, containing a full and complete detail of all the extraordinary narrations recorded in the no less extraordinary pamphlet whose title stands at the head of the piece. It was the principal source of amusement to the author during a recent voyage from England to America, and he hopes it may not prove less amusing to your numerous readers.

With true respect,
Your ob't serv't A. B.

SECRET MEMOIRS OF THE HONORABLE ANDREW COCHRANE JOHNSTONE, OF THE HONORABLE VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER COCHRANE, K. B. AND OF SIR THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONSPIRACY OF LORD COCHRANE AND OTHERS TO DEFRAUD THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—BY A. MACKENROT.—LONDON; PRINTED BY AND FOR THE AUTHOR, PALL-MALL; AND PUBLISHED BY C. CHAPPLE, PALL-MALL.—1814, *p. p.* 122.

Of the illustrious *trio*, whose characters are depicted in such striking colors by Mr. Mackenrot, we profess to have no other knowledge but what public report has made us acquainted with; and of Mr. Mackenrot himself, we know no more than what he has told us at the seventieth page of his pamphlet, to wit. that he was late a magistrate in the island of Tortola. Unable therefore to estimate with accuracy the weight of character attached to either of the parties, we shall not venture to express an opinion in regard to Mr. Mackenrot's statements; but proceed at once to lay before our readers a series of the most abandoned acts, that perhaps were ever contained within the compass of 120 pages. The author has a short preface, in which, declining to employ the pruning knife of criticism, and the embellishments of *professors in the art of book making*; he humbly trusts, that truth will be found preferable to high-flown and labored eloquence and style.—He then proceeds to the secret memoirs of the honorable Andrew Cochrane Johnstone,* professing to have before his eyes the fear of God, and the fear of the attorney-general; and having determined to confine himself to a narrative of facts, such as came to his own immediate knowledge: (he having been an eye witness to most of the occurrences here related, and having repeatedly endeavored to bring the hon. offenders to public trial.) He solemnly declares, that he writes merely for the purpose of public justice, and not to slander or revile any private character, being able and willing to prove all his assertions in any court of justice. By prefixing his name to this publication, he bids defiance to all, who may conceive themselves too severely spoken of, being persuaded that his pages, far from inviting an ex-officio information, for libel from the attorney-general, will rather attract the notice of this crown-lawyer, to induce him to institute prosecutions of the divers public wrongs and offences here complained of. Mr. Mackenrot then enters with great boldness upon the consideration of the celebrated hoax that was played off on the stock exchange on the 21st of February, 1814, (and of which he appears to have been the first informer) for the purpose of vindicating the conduct of "his majesty's secretary of state for the home department," during "this nefarious transaction." His remarks are chiefly confined to the legality of arresting M. de Berenger, and "the lawless designs conceived and executed by two members of the house of commons, both honorable men, both guardians of their country." Dispensing however with this part of the subject for the present, we shall begin with our author's memoirs of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone at that part of it, where he declares that the "high powers of mind" ascribed to the honorable member, "will invariably turn out to be the crafty contrivances and schemes to overreach the unwary, to betray private friendship, to corrupt public men, and to gratify avarice, lust, and ambition, at the expence of justice and honor."

According to Mr. Mackenrot, sir Thomas John Cochrane was betrayed into the fraud upon the stock exchange by his uncle Cochrane Johnstone; who "grown grey in iniquity," was not content with his own disgraceful plans for defrauding the public. —The latter, "about 12 years ago, was married for the second time to madamoiselle de Clugny, a French lady of great fortune in the island of Guadaloupe, who was divorced again from him shortly afterwards, not as the Public Characters† informed us, by the mere *fiat* of the French governor, in consequence of orders he had received for that purpose from France, but from her own choice, she being prompted to an act of separation by the ill usage she experienced on the part of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone. She indignantly returned him the few thousand dollars he had sent her in July 1803, from Montserrat, together with his letters unopened; and Mr. C. Johnstone soon indemnified himself, by relieving the monotony of the scene in the embraces of a variety of concubines, whose abject condition compelled them to submit to his brutalities; and in particular one instance we know, says the author, where an innocent beautiful creature, whom he had debauched, and taken away from her friends, fell a sacrifice to his brutal treatment, which occasioned an abortive delivery on board the packet on the wide Atlantic ocean, and in the most comfortless and destitute situation.

Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, however, was not so unfortunate in all his illicit amours, having by a prior connection of that kind a natural son, or what the old fashioned people used to call a bastard, who was some years ago a midshipman in the royal navy; and, no doubt, if the young gentleman's natural uncle, sir Alexander Cochrane, continues in favor, interest and command, this young Mr. Johnstone will be soon made a post captain before he attains the age of twenty-one, as there is a precedent in the legitimate part of his family, which happened in the years 1805 and 1806, to the great edification and encouragement of the old lieutenants and masters and commanders on the leeward Island station, as the reader will find in the sequel.

The author then details one of Mr. C. Johnstone's "characteristic performances," in which no calculations are made either of "risk or consequences." Mr. Johnston had prevailed upon a Mr. Baxter in the island of Montserrat to become his surety for the value of a neutral ship and cargo, captured by a privateer belonging to the former, and condemned; but subsequently restored to the claimant on an appeal to the prize court: when the hon. member, instead of releasing Mr. Baxter from his collateral obligation, went off, and left him in the

*This gentleman's original name was Andrew Cochrane.—"Johnstone" was added by act of parliament.

†A periodical, biographical work, printed in London.

lurch, "to pay every farthing out of his own pocket." At St. Christopher's, he found means through the instigation of a certain Dr. A——g's wife, who was a native of Scotland, to obtain possession of 100 negro slaves, (consigned with others in a French prize slave ship to the doctor), for a bill of his own on England. The doctor, it seems, had a great repugnance at first against the honorable gentleman's bill, but the latter by palavering the wife, soon gained his point; and having exported the negroes to St. Barts and St. Thomas' and there sold them for cash in hard dollars, embarked for England, where, says the author, no doubt, he always voted for the abolition of the slave trade, although in reality an abettor and active practitioner in this nefarious traffic. As to the doctor's bill, of course it was never paid. He was next tried, upon his return to England, by court martial, and struck from the army list. At the same time also, he was accused of exciting mutiny in one of the black West India regiments; whom he wanted to work as field negroes upon his own plantation, and of having ordered them to be fired upon by the soldiers of another corps, when the blacks refused to lay down their arms.

Soon after, he was returned to parliament for Grampound, by twenty-seven votes. The way of conducting the elections of the small boroughs in Cornwall, says our author, is too well known to require any comment.* A seat in parliament is a very convenient thing for a man in distress, as it protects him from personal arrests; but Mr. C. Johnstone's West-India creditors became clamorous, &c. some of them went so far as to proceed at law against him, to obtain executions, and seize his furniture and other effects. London was therefore no longer a desirable spot for our hero, and he embarked for the island of Tortola, where 'his majesty's ship Beleisle,' sir Alexander F. Cochrane's flag ship, was then at anchor. Here, under the countenance of his brother, the admiral, he acted occasionally as a common informer, contriving seizures of every thing that struck him as desirable. Upon the capture of the Danish islands, through the influence of the admiral, he was appointed auctioneer and agent for the captors; and his first performance in this capacity, was to bribe the judge of the vice-admiralty prize-court of Tortola, to condemn the royal Danish loans, and also certain Dutch loans, amounting to an immense sum. This sentence was reversed by the lords of appeal for prizes; not without the most severe animadversions on the scandalous conduct of the said judge. Mr. C. Johnstone, however, having an eye to his own benefit, had in the meantime got possession of all the bonds, and the produce and money paid by the planters of the said island in liquidation of the interest due thereon; and upon being afterwards ordered to surrender up this property, to be administered in the name of 'his majesty,' he refused; was arrested—released upon his *word of honor*—broke his parole—stole away in the depth of the night, and got on board one of the admiral's tenders, which was lying in readiness to receive him. The tender got under weigh immediately, touched at day-light at Tortola, distant 12 leagues, where Mr. C. Johnstone landed at the author's house; and, upon pushing off again, requested his appearance to be kept secret. He rowed towards the homeward bound packet, embarked, and about an hour after sailed for England. Upon his arrival an attachment was issued against his person by the high court of appeals for prizes, for a contempt in not bringing into court the proceeds of the Danish and Dutch loans, agreeably to the monition, citation and inhibition served on him for this purpose at St. Croix; but, on account of his 'parliamentary interest,' it was never served upon him. The sum which he had illegally devoted to his own private interest, and which he had thus becu cited to bring into court, amounted to 70,000£ sterling; and this sum, after a considerable lapse of time, was paid for him by Messrs. Finley, Bannatine & Co. of London, in order to obtain his discharge from the fear of arrest. The last grand scheme and speculation in which Mr. C. Johnstone engaged prior to the stock-jobbing fraud, was the supplying the Spanish government with arms to resist their subjugation by the French. He obtained a contract for furnishing the junta with a very large quantity of muskets, about 100,000 pieces, at a stipulated price of £3 3s. each. These muskets he procured at Birmingham, at the low rate of 17s.—It is true, they were only ghosts of muskets, says our author, totally unfit for service; but this was no matter to the contractor; he had made them like the razors of Peter Pindar, "for sale, and not for shaving." He was to receive payment in specie at Vera Cruz, and a British frigate being appointed to carry him thither from Cadiz, he took care to lay in at this place a large quantity of foreign manufactured goods, with a view to smuggle them on shore in some of the West India islands. At Dominica, however, the captain learnt, (what was before unknown to him) that his honorable passenger had contraband goods on board; when this worthy officer, says the author, immediately reprobated him publicly on the quarter-deck, and hinted his inclination of throwing the smuggler, along with his goods, overboard.

We are next presented with some traits in the character of 'the honorable sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B;' who, during the late war, commanded a squadron of ships on the American coast. In the engagement with the French on the 6th of February, 1806, off St. Domingo, although 'his majesty's ships Superb, (sir Thomas Duckworth's flag ship) and Northumberland, bearing the flag of sir Alexander, sustained alone for nearly two hours the whole brunt of the French fire;' yet Mr. Mackenrot insists, that sir Alexander's laurels in this action, sprang from compulsion, and not from spontaneous bravery; in short, that *he was obliged to fight*, and would rather have been excused from laying alongside the French admiral's ship, which was a three-decker. Sir Alexander's meeting with the fleet of Jerome Bonaparte on the fatal 6th of July, 1806, says our author, presents one of those melancholy and solitary instances *where the honor of the British flag was tarnished.* The admiral was here commander in chief, and his injudicious fears got such an ascendancy over his mind, as to make him actually *see double*, when surveying the enemy's force. The French fleet consisted of one 84, and five 74 gun ships; the British of three 74's, one 64, and two 36 gun frigates: and the former having lost a number of men through sickness, were but half manned—a circumstance perfectly known to admiral Cochrane. The two fleets met off St. Thomas'—when, instead of closing and attacking the rear of the French, the English squadron all of a sudden tacked to the southward, and quietly suffered the French to continue their course straight to the westward of Porto Rico. We need scarcely to add, says the author, that the sentence of admiral Byng was immediately pronounced against sir Alexander Cochrane by hundreds of voices of his indignant countrymen at St. Thomas', whilst the French ex-

*Rather *frank* for a ministerial writer.—Am. Ed.

altingly crowed in the momentary triumph of the *pavilion tricolore*, which so rarely fell to their lot.

Mammon is the god of the greatest part of the Cochrane family, and there are but few instances of their love of glory. After this affair the admiral returned with his squadron to Tortola, where, at a dinner on board the Northumberland, Mr. Mackenrot heard him acknowledge, that he abstained from attacking the enemy, *because he saw the original French squadron, which he had chased from off Tortola, already superior in numbers, form a junction with three other line of battle ships off the west end of the island of St. Thomas!*

Risum teneatis amici?

Sterne says, "the mind sits terrified at the objects she magnified herself, and blackened: reduce them to their proper size and hue, she overlooks them." Alas, this was admiral Cochrane's case; for these *pretended three line of battle ships*, which the panic-struck knight imagined he saw to leeward joining the French squadron, turned out to be nothing more nor less, than *three harmless homeward bound Danish merchantmen*, who had sailed that very morning from the harbor of St. Thomas, bound to Copenhagen.

The French fleet consisted of the following ships, viz:

Le Foudroyant,	84 guns	—admiral Willaumez
Le Veteran	74 guns	—Jerome Bonaparte
Le Hazard	74 guns	
Le Patriot.	74 guns	
L'Eole	74 guns	
L'Impeteux	74 guns	
	456 guns	

The English of the

Northumberland,	74 guns	—admiral Cochrane
Canada	74 guns	—capt. Harvey
Elephant	74 guns	—capt. Dundas
Agamemnon	64 guns	—capt. Rose
Seine, frigate	36 guns	—capt. Matson
Galatea, do.	36 guns	—capt. Sayers
	358 guns	—difference 98 gs.

Against this inferior number of guns, Mr. Mackenrot considers the very superior efficiency of the British officers and crews, their freshness from the port of English Harbor, Antigua, (the first naval arsenal in the West Indies) to form a very great set-off, and even to over-balance the scale; as the sickliness of the French crews, and the inexperience of their officers, were well known and ascertained.

After noticing the futility of the excuse set up by the admiral, namely, his having in charge the homeward bound convoy; and that it was generally expected in the West Indies he would find it difficult to account for his conduct to the admiralty; the author proceeds to contrast this inglorious meeting of the two squadrons with several British actions fought with the French and Spaniards under similar circumstances, in regard to the disparity of force, particularly those of sir John Jervis and lord Nelson, in 1797. He then, after a pretty long episode, resumes his narrative of the conduct of sir Alexander, by stating him to be as blameable in affording encouragement to his son, and other officers of the navy, for carrying on illegal exportations of prize produce from Tortola to St. Thomas, France, Spain, Denmark, and America; and protecting the same by 'his majesty's' ships, *for money*, which he shared, and regularly received, thereby becoming an accessory in this criminal breach of duty.

In August 1807, admiral Cochrane, with a number of the ships of his squadron, sailed for Halifax, to be out of the reach of the hurricanes, during the season. In Nova Scotia he possessed an estate, which being plentifully stocked with horned cattle, mules, &c. and the said admiral being a great adept in the useful science of purserage, he saw, on this occasion, *much clearer* than when in chase of the French squadron off St. Thomas; for he found out, and that without a council of war, that the supplying of the navy would prove an excellent market for his commodity; and thereby getting the start of the graziers of Nova Scotia, he commanded his purser to buy of him, in his grazing capacity, a large quantity of bullocks, with which, after having fully stocked his fleet, he sailed for the West Indies; where, probably, they were charged to the commissioners for victualling 'his majesty's' navy, at an advanced price; whereby the admiral managed to reap the additional profits arising from the freight, saving of insurance, besides the difference of the market and the course of exchange.—We can assure the reader, continues the author, from our own personal knowledge, that sir Alexander Cochrane employed 'his majesty's' ship Beleisle of 74 guns, to all intents and purposes, *as a mule, cattle ship, and smuggler*—as we saw him land, and sell mules from on board said ship, the Beleisle then at anchor at Tortola, without any entry being made of the same at the custom-house; for which offence the said ship, the Beleisle, would have been liable to seizure, had the pusillanimous officers of the custom-house of Tortola understood their duty and dared to execute it. The author then quotes the 18th British article of war, in a note, to prove that it is forbidden (under the penalty of being cashiered, and forever after rendered incapable to serve in any place or office in the naval service of 'his majesty,' his heirs or successors) for any officer in the navy to receive or permit to be received on board his ship, any goods or merchandize whatsoever, other than for the sole use of the said ship or vessel; except gold, silver and jewels, and except goods or merchandize shipwrecked, &c. In autumn, 1807, the author saw with his own eyes, sir Alexander Cochrane purchase a large quantity of duck and sheeting, through the interference of a person of the name of John Carruthers, whom he had constituted king's butcher, or contractor for the supply of fresh beef for the use of 'his majesty's' ships, when in the port of Tortola. This person conspired with the said admiral to give vouchers, and receive payment in bills of exchange from the purser of the Belleisle, drawn on the victualling board, purporting to be for so much fresh beef supplied; when, in fact, no such beef at all had been supplied: and the same was done by the command and contrivance of the said admiral, for the purpose of defrauding the said commissioners for victualling 'his majesty's' navy, and the public at large.

Sir Alexander Cochrane had, by this time amassed a large fortune, partly by straight, partly by crooked means, as we have seen, without being in the least satiated. He already possessed an estate in Nova Scotia, another at Bermuda, and a third in Trinidad. After having exposed his incapacity and unfitness for command, on account of the timidity and avarice which he displayed, we will now, therefore, says our author, add, and substantiate an instance of great cruelty and oppression, originating in felony, murder, and robbery! not in the figurative, but in the direct sense of the word, as Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Brougham, these great advocates of humanity, expressed themselves. The fruits of all these crimes, sir Alexander Cochrane

appropriated to himself, by concentrating in him the profits arising from such criminal transactions, and all the guilt and responsibility attached to such felony, murder and robbery.

Sir Alexander took, illegally, possession of, and appropriated to himself a large number of negroes, about 200, who had been captured on board of two American slave ships, namely, the brig Amadea, Johnston, master, and the schooner Nancy, Vidal, master, which had been carried into the port of Tortola by some British ships of war, and condemned under the act subjecting slaves, taken as prize, to condemnation for the use of "his majesty," *for certain special ends and purposes*, namely, the males to be drafted into the army and navy, and the females and children to be bound out as apprentices to some useful trade for 14 years.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, in manifest violation of his duty, continued, with the connivance of the judge of the vice-admiralty prize court, and of the king's agent at Tortola, to appropriate to himself these men, women, and children, near 200 in number, whom he carried off, in slavery, to the island of Trinidad, where they have been, and still continue, to be unlawfully forced to work as field negroes, on a sugar plantation belonging to the said sir Alexander Cochrane, without their having any chance of reclaiming their liberty thus usurped, upon their first importation from Africa, before they acquired any knowledge of the English language, and consequently before they could form any conception of the protection and advantages granted to them by that generous and humane trait in the policy of Great Britain—the abolition of the slave trade.

A few days before the departure of sir Alexander Cochrane, in H. M. S. Asia, from Portsmouth to Bermuda, the author urged this subject with Mr. Wilberforce, and since transmitted a statement thereof to earl Bathurst, to enable him in his official capacity, as secretary of the home colonial department, to make further enquiries into this subject, as likewise the African institution, who have laid the case before government, so that in course of time this cruel act of usurpation is sure to be redressed, and the objects thereof to be relieved.

It may be objected with apparent foundation, that we should have brought forward these charges in time, and not waited until the disgraceful conspiracy to defraud the stock exchange, and all the other exposures resulting from it, laid open the Cochrane family to the sneers and aspersions of every insidious reviler. To this objection, we beg leave to reply, that some of of our accusations were brought forward three or four years ago, although in a more general way, and that we specifically accused sir Alexander Cochrane of a breach of his duty and of the articles of war, as long ago as in the month of November last, when his appointment to the command of the North American station was first mentioned in the newspapers as being in contemplation.

Since the late trial of admiral Stirling, at Portsmouth, we have again offered to the lords of the admiralty, to make out, prove and substantiate, some stronger and more disgraceful cases of the same description; and requested for that purpose, to be allowed access to the log-books of certain ships, deposited at Somerset-House. This letter was forwarded by the two-penny post, and necessarily must have reached its destination, but was never answered. We are, therefore, obliged to dispense with the corroborative information we expected to draw from the said log-books, which the admiralty seems anxious to withhold; and, on that account, intend to submit our charges in writing, and demand a court-martial according to law. And it now will remain to be seen, whether the first lord of the admiralty dares to fly in the face of the laws of his country, and protect and screen his creatures from the eye of public investigation, or not.

The duty of ordering a court martial, continues Mr. Mackenrot, upon a complaint in writing being made, appears to be *imperative* upon the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and not discretionary: we therefore conceive, that the admiralty is bound to summon a court martial to try sir Alexander, and sir Thomas John Cochrane, on the charges preferred by us, as we must abide by the legal consequences, if they are found false or groundless, an event of which we do not entertain the smallest apprehension. Perhaps their lordships are in daily expectation of receiving intelligence of some glorious achievment performed by their trust-worthy commander-in-chief, at Halifax,* in order to stop the mouths of such obscene scribblers as we are; but if this be the case, their present insertions in the Gazette are rather meagre and tardy; as only some inferior American vessels of war, privateers, have been taken by sir Alexander's detached squadron, and if things do not soon mend, then, indeed, "*Le jeu ne vant pas la Chandelle.*"

When sir Alexander was first appointed to his present command, the greatest expectations were entertained of the exploits he was to perform: immense preparations were made at Portsmouth.—There was such a bustle and packing of ammunition, rockets, fire-ships, bombs and conveniences for red-hot balls, and other missile weapons; two-deckers were cut down to smaller vessels; my lord Cochrane forsook his seat in the senate, and even baron de Berenger, of sharp-shooting memory, had, at sir Alexander's request, *scraped the rust off his father's toledo*, as lord Cochrane is pleased to inform us on oath: when, alas! we ask, what has been done since February, the time of sir Alexander's sailing from Portsmouth? Nothing.

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.

Why, sir Alexander must have been asleep all this while; or was he engaged on shore in grazing, cattle-dealing, wood-cutting, slop-selling, smuggling, or other such money-making callings?

His proclamation to the negroes in the southern states, is the chief composition among the state papers that issued from his pen; but this kidnapping system 'his majesty's ministers' have very properly disowned and disapproved of.† Such a warfare has never been resorted to in the colonies, not even at the time when mutual animosity ran highest between the French and English islands during the last war. What would the British West India planters say, if the American government, in order to retaliate, would order her numerous and enterprising privateers to entice from the British colonies, where they can always land in the day time, whole gangs of negroes, who would be very easily prevailed upon to fly from slavery and to seek refuge in the black republic of Hayti? How pernicious, how destructive would this prove to Jamaica and the windward islands? We were at first informed by the newspapers, that many hundred negroes had arrived from the United States at Bermuda, where they did vastly well and earned a dollar a day; presently the tune was changed, and we

* The Admiral was at this time on the American coast.

†Would to God they would extend the same mercy towards the brave tars of the United States: it would save a great deal of blood-shed.—Am. Ed.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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heard that these poor deluded wretches were in the most abject condition and starving. How came this great reduction of labor to happen? Did sir Alexander, perhaps, only *pick out the stout and able men for his own estate in Trinidad*, and leave the sickly ones to perish, as he did in 1808, at Tortola?

Sir Alexander Cochrane has about a hundred pennants, of all sizes and descriptions, under his orders; the season is considerably advanced, and still we hear nothing of the great and extensive operations he was to perform: such as the bombarding of Boston and New-York, the burning of Baltimore, the destruction of the frigates at New London, and in the docks and arsenals of all the seaports—the scouring of the Delaware and Chesapeak up to the very threshold of president Madison's residence. If sir Alexander performs a fractional part of this round sum of operations, which, in consideration of his great and chosen forces, he could hardly miss (and which, Mr. Mackenrot might have added, is as much, and perhaps more than a British force is equal to) then, and then alone, all would be well, &c.

In point of sir Alexander's other frauds, says Mr. Mackenrot in his concluding paragraph, which, if we include the illegal exportations of prize produce before alluded to, amounts to many thousands, what sentence will he deserve, when we find the other day, admiral William Bradley, *sentenced to death* at the Winchester assizes, for defrauding the post-master at Gosport of the paltry sum of £3 8s. 6d. and forging a receipt for the same? This is what admiral Cochrane's avarice, not his distresses, have led him to.

We are now brought to the memoir of sir Thomas John Cochrane, member of parliament, who, Mr. Mackenrot informs us, is a son of sir Alexander Cochrane, and commands at present H. M. S. Surprise, a new 38 gun frigate, on the West India station. We shall forbear to interrupt the narrative with any remarks as we pass along, but give, as in sir Alexander's case, whatever we have to put down of it, in Mr. Mackenrot's own words, reserving our own thoughts concerning it until the last.

The rise and progress which this young gentleman made in his profession, is so uncommonly rapid, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of detecting the fatal effects of *misapplied power, patronage and family interest*, which guides the promotion of a certain department; and perhaps we could even aspire, most humbly and most respectfully, to undeceive the illustrious personage who now wields the sceptre of these realms, and who is the constitutional fountain of honor, by submitting how little the subject of these memoirs is deserving of the honor of knighthood,* conferred upon him by 'his royal highness the prince regent,' probably at the recommendation of one of the confidential servants of the crown, whose representations we must thence pronounce to have been a gross imposition.

The author then states, that Mr. Thomas John Cochrane arrived in the West Indies in 1805, as a midshipman, and served on board the Jason frigate, 'captain W. Burgundy Champain, a worthy veteran,' and full of *spirit*, if we may judge from his name. He was shortly after promoted to the rank of lieutenant by his father, and while serving in that capacity on board the same ship, he suffered her to get ashore off Porto Rico, during his watch upon deck; but as she was not materially injured, no court martial was called to try him for his neglect. Some active service then requiring one of the officers of the ship to volunteer in heading the boat's crew to board and cut out the Spanish letter of marque called Los Dolores, from under the batteries of Porto Rico, Mr. Thomas John Cochrane *very prudently* remained behind, allowing, contrary to the etiquette of the service, (he being third lieutenant) his senior officer, a Mr. Patterson, to amuse himself with the performance of this exploit, in the most gallant manner. Mr. Patterson, however, remained a lieutenant, whilst the cowardly Mr. Cochrane was promoted over his head to the rank of master and commander, and post captain; in which capacity he afterwards commanded the same ship, the Jason, and all his former senior officers, under whom he had served as a youngster.

He was next put on board the corvette *Melville*, as master and commander—a beautiful swift-sailing vessel, captured from the French by the Jason. She mounted 22 guns, and had a complement of 125 picked men. The admiral, anxious to see his son make his debut, expected he would perform wonders in this *crack* ship. In this hope, however, he was wofully disappointed, for the young commander took nothing worth recording in the pages of the Gazette, but two pitiful little French privateers of one gun each, and with a crew of 25 or 30 men. Afterwards, when all was alacrity and joy on board the Melville; the brave tars eagerly anticipating the glory and prize-money they were on the point of earning—she ran away suddenly from a French privateer brig of 16 guns, belonging to Guadaloupe, and a *heavy laden English merchant ship, her prize*, worth £90,000. In consequence of this capt. Cochrane became the laughing-stock of the whole island of Antigua; and himself, as well as his officers, were, for a long time, quizzed on account of the miserable adventure. He did not long remain in the Melville, however; for his father, the admiral, soon took an opportunity to promote him to the rank of post captain, in spite of his want of conduct, knowledge and experience, and, as it is generally reported, actually *before he had attained the age of twenty-one years;* in direct contravention of the regulations of the navy, and without having distinguished himself in any ahape to warrant such premature promotion. We cannot absolutely take upon ourselves to say, that false certificates of baptism, or the like, were produced to the admiralty, but the extremely boyish appearance of the young post captain, and the general outcry of all the other officers, young and old, on this occasion, coupled with the date of sir Alexander's marriage, scarcely admits of the possibility of his having been of age, at the time this promotion took place; and, by

*But pray, Mr. Mackenrot, how do you get over the *honor* conferred upon the puppy Ferdinand of Spain?—Am. Ed.

right, he ought to have been of age before he passed for a lieutenant. Observe, reader, that this rapid promotion from a midshipman to post captain, was gone through in about one twelvemonth.

Over the heads of old and meritorious officers, then, this unfit stripling, as the author styles him, was, early in 1806, found in the command of 'his majesty's' ship Jason; on whose quarter-deck he had but very lately received the reproofs, and undergone, at least deserved, the punishments incidental to the station of midshipman. His conduct now became haughty, overbearing, and extremely tyrannical. Flogging was the order of the day with him, and so much did he delight in this cruel part of naval discipline, that he often ordered the whole ship's company to be flogged, when his whim and caprice invented a general, imaginary and perhaps in itself, trivial offence. Fancy to yourself, reader, a full complement of a frigate, consisting of 225 men, all brave veteran tars, being ignominiously dragged to a gun, man by man, stripped, bound and having their bare backs *lacerated by the lash of a cat-of-nine-tails;* and all this at the nod of a beardless boy, because, forsooth, this boy has, through the interest of a father and the corruption of the times,* been irregularly, illegally and scandalously promoted to the rank of post captain, before he was fit to command the crew of a jolly-boat. Such mode of promotion, and such conduct, excited contempt in the breasts of all independent officers, and richly deserved it. As to the seamen and marines, they were, by the young captain's tyranny and oppression, worked up to such a pitch of irritation, as bordered almost constantly on a state of mutiny.——While the Jason was lying in the harbor of Tortola, the boatswain, being the captain's *threshing-machine*, had become so odious to the whole ship's company, that in one night he had *both his ears cut off clean from his head* by some unknown hand; and although the whole crew was, in a degree, put to the torture, by general rounds of flogging, still, the perpetrator of this act of vengeance was never divulged.

Captain Cochrane was only a strict disciplinarian as far as concerned others. As to himself, he frequently slept out of the ship; and once in particular, when the Jason rode out a gale in the harbor of Tortola, after repeatedly drifting; and 'his majesty's' brig Hart drove ashore for the want of anchors and cables, whom it was his duty to have succored and supplied. Although the Hart burnt blue lights, fired signals of distress, threw her guns overboard, and laid on her beam end, captain Cochrane never attempted to get off to her, but contented himself with looking at her from our windows through a night glass, whenever the flashes of the blue lights made darkness visible. Any other officer would have been tried by a court martial for such misconduct; but so great was the complaisance of the other officers towards this admiral's son, than none durst ask an enquiry: indeed, they went so far as to allow him to share prize-money in the capture of three American vessels, although he was day and night on shore, engaged in courtship, and consequently neither aiding, nor assisting in their capture.

We have already mentioned the cowardice and cruelty of captain Cochrane; these two vices generally go hand in hand: we now proceed to shew the dangerous consequences of cruelty. During the hurricane months in 1807, the Jason accompanied admiral Cochrane to Bermuda and Halifax: on her voyage she touched at New York. After coming to anchor in that port, captain Cochrane had his boat manned and went on shore; when, alas! his whole boat's crew, to a man, coxswain and all, ran away immediately on his landing on the beach, and left their poor, disconsolate captain alone, exposed to the groans and hisses of the American populace. Upon his return on board, he must naturally have been a little out of temper, and may have vented his spleen on the crew which remained behind, as a kind of mutiny arose; which was, however, quelled, and some of the ringleaders and recaptured deserters, were shortly afterwards hanged at Halifax. There is a proverbial saying among sailors, that a man-of-war is to all intents and purposes a little hell; and this phrase probably owes its origin to such a demon of a captain.

Towards the latter part of the blockade of Martinique, captain Thomas John Cochrane commanded 'his majesty's' ship Ethalion of 38 guns, and was stationed to superintend the in-shore squadron of lighter vessels, and to watch the inlets to Fort Royal—the line of battle ships belonging to the squadron being at a greater distance from the land.—Whilst charged with this important service, he suffered, one night, *a French frigate, the Pallas, to get into port.* The officer, who had the watch upon deck, called out to captain Cochrane in his cabin, that he observed a strange sail, and advised him to make the private signals to her; but the captain declined following this advice, saying he knew the sail in question to be such and such a British ship. In the morning, however, he had the mortification to find, that what he lazily mistook for a British man-of-war, was actually a French frigate, with her national colors up, at anchor close under the batteries of Fort Royal. She brought a seasonable supply of troops, ammunition and provisions from France, for which the place was much distressed. In his private life, captain Cochrane is not a bit more praiseworthy than in his public career; for there we find him mean, covetous, mercenary and despicably false and treacherous.

In 1806, he was introduced to a young lady, the daughter of an opulent and highly respected British merchant in a neutral island in the West Indies; and with this young lady he fancied himself soon to be deeply in love: her father and the admiral however, discouraged the match as much as possible, and, in order to try the effects of absence, he was sent for a while to a different cruizing ground. But the captain seemed to remain unalterably attached to the object of his flame, whose affections he had gained, and openly opposed sir Alexander's hostile views. In 1808, the father of the young lady dying suddenly, his affairs were found to be in a very deranged state, owing to recent losses, and consequently, the large portion he was supposed to have been able to give to his daughter, dwindled into a mere trifle. Our young man of the world, disappointed in his calculations, immediately forsook his love sick bride; this broke her heart, and she shortly after followed her father into the grave, unavenged by a brother, who had not the spirit to resent the injuries of his insulted and deserted sister.—Captain Cochrane, whose leading vice seems to have been avarice, a characteristic feature in the whole Cochrane family, returned to England, and gratified his passion by leading an heiress to the altar.

In our charges transmitted to the lords commissioners of the admiralty,* we have already stated

*A decent confession, at least, for the friend of lord Castlereagh.—Am. Ed.

*See letter E.

the outlines of some high crimes and misdemeanors of which captain Cochrane was guilty, when acting in 1806 and 1807, as a kind of commodore of a number of small crafts on the Tortola station, which was then considered the best cruising ground in the West Indies, and yielded a great number of prizes. By law, all colonial produce, such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, &c. captured on board of any vessels, and condemned as prizes of war in the vice-admiralty courts, is considered as produce of the British colonies, and cannot be exported otherwise than in *British bottoms, navigated according to law, and bound direct to a port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.* Disregarding these enactments, however, captain Cochrane made agreements with the claimants to ransom, or, after condemnation, generally to re-sell all his prizes to the original owners, at a certain price, which, owing to the peculiar situation of European politics at that time, and the exclusion of the British flag from most ports on the continent, they could afford to pay at a higher rate than the *bona fide* British merchants, who were obliged to import their produce to the depressed markets in England. Upon these conditions, the said neutral claimants relinquished their right of appealing against the sentence of condemnation, and were allowed to export such cargoes of colonial produce, in *foreign bottoms,* to the then *Danish island of St. Thomas,* to the *United States of America, Denmark, France or Spain,* as best suited their speculative views. To crown this scene of iniquity, captain Cochrane himself, presently convoyed with his frigate, or ordered other king's ships to convoy, these ransomed prizes safely to the harbor of St. Thomas, where new clearances were taken out for their ulterior destinations. In this manner, colonial produce to the amount of *half a million sterling,* has been exported under the immediate protection of that arch-smuggler, captain, now sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knt. with the culpable connivance of the custom-house officers, judge, king's proctor and king's agent, in the island of Tortola.

The author, at the time, repeatedly remonstrated with captain Cochrane against his illegal proceedings, and threatened at last to send some privateers after these ransomed prizes, to detain them again, and bring them back to the port of Tortola, for a second adjudication. He was answered, however, that *if the said privateers could engage and silence the guns of 'his majesty's' ship Jason, then under his command, the experiment might certainly be tried;* but that otherwise it would lead to the impress of their crews, and consequent ruin of the owners. Against such odds, there was no chance. From particular circumstances, the author was prevented from trying this question, both in court and at sea. Change of residence, &c. occasioned his silence for some time, till at length, about four years ago, he laid the subject before the lords commissioners of 'his majesty's' treasury, the board of trade, and the court of exchequer; who immediately appointed a special commission of enquiry to proceed to the West-Indies for the purpose of examing into the abuses complained of.

Mr. Mackenrot then closes his memoir of sir Thomas John Cochrane, by a few remarks relative to the fraud upon the stock exchange; of which the following only are worth extracting:

Mr. De Berenger declares, he refused a fortune and a pardon by saving lord Cochrane; and we now beg to ask Mr. De Berenger, whether Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, or both together, have not applied to him, and proposed to save them, by saddling another noble lord with his offence; which he indignantly refused?

We ask Mr. Halloway, one of the conspirators, whether he was not actually employed by lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, to procure the execution of this fraud, to save them from impending ruin, and whether he did, in contemplation thereof, engage Mr. Sandom, W. Lyte and Mr. M'Krae, who became his willing tools, and acted the under-plot in the post chaise and four, which came from Northfleet, and went over London bridge and Blackfriar's bridge?

We ask lord Cochrane himself, if he did not press, nay, force De Berenger to perform the personification of colonel Du Bourg, and whether some remaining qualms of conscience did not make De Berenger stop—pause and hesitate—as the proposal was first broached to him, and that he only yielded in consideration of the many obligations he was under to lord Cochrane and his uncle. We are happy to find, that these conspirators have fallen out among themselves, for there exists no friendship *inter malos,* and that the whole correspondence is on the point of being published. In a note the author states that it has since been published.

He regrets greatly the escape of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, the head and chief of this conspiracy. After enumerating the many instances of peculiar boldness and duplicity exhibited by this gentleman in the above affair, and the uncommon hardihood displayed by him in avowing his innocence, *upon his honor,* in the house of commons; the author asks, whither will he go? In what remote corner of the earth will he hide his head? Loaded with infamy, perjury and fraud, what country will receive him? No part of the globe inhabited by civilized men, will grant him an asylum: no, not even the mountains of Hayti, nor the savannahs of the Mississippi and Missouri. In the back settlements of the United States, not even a cobler would associate with him; he has fairly hunted himself out of society, and must err over the wide world as an outlaw, and being 64 years of age, he will perhaps never have the satisfaction of *in patria mori.*

Lord Cochrane is somewhat better situated; for, after his fine and imprisonment are over, he may endeavor to make himself conspicuous by the machinations of faction, where still he has his former services to plead in his favor.

We shall now subjoin the correspondence which the author had with persons, 'high in office,' relative to the matters herein detailed: We begin with letter A on the subject of the Danish and Dutch loans.

(COPY.)—A

"To the right honorable lord viscount Castlereagh, St. James' square.

Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons, March 19th, 1811.

MY LORD—The question of the Danish and Dutch loan in the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, having lately been heard before the right honorable the lords of appeal for prizes, and having been condemned by the court of vice-admiralty of Tortola to the captors, and not to the crown, I take the liberty of offering a few observations on this head to your lordship.

I remember that immediately after the condemnation of the said loans to the captors in 1808, at the time when your lordship was at the head of the colonial department, you disapproved highly of this measure, so injurious to the rights and interests of the crown; and that your lordship directed the late general Harcourt, then governor of the island of St. Croix, to dispossess the agents of the captors,

of the bonds, and such instalments of payments of sugar, &c. as had been by them received on account of the aforesaid loans, that your lordship severely reprimanded the judge of the vice-admiralty prize court of Tortola, and the king's proctor of the said island, for this manifest sacrifice of the interests of the crown, directing them to justify their conduct, and to assign the reasons for their proceeding.

I doubt, that your lordship has been able to fathom the depth of this abyss of iniquity, and neglect of duty on the part of the aforesaid two law officers; but being myself acquainted with all the particulars of the case, I think it a duty incumbent on me to acquaint your lordship with the same.—I therefore assure your lordship that it was nothing else but broad, open corruption and bribery. No judge, ever since the days of Demosthenes, was more guilty of bribery and corruption than the worshipful and honorable James Robertson, his majesty's chief justice of the court of king's bench, and judge of the court of vice-admiralty of Tortola, was, in this instance.

It was perfectly settled between the honorable Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, as agent for the captors, and the aforesaid two law officers; that the said Danish and Dutch loans should be condemned to the captors; in consideration of which the former agreed to pay to the latter a large sum of money, about 5,000*l.* under the general denomination of fees, without submitting the same to taxation, as prescribed by law, otherwise the said agent threatened to dispute the jurisdiction of the court of vice-admiralty of Tortola, and bring the said causes to trial in the courts of vice-admiralty of Antigua, or Barbadoes. Thus, this pusillanimous and avaricious judge, forgetful of his duty, and fearing to miss the opportunity of amassing such extraordinary large fees, swallowed the bait that was held out to him by the wily agent, and actually engaged, *before-hand*, to condemn the said loans to the captors.

In order to explain this fact by farther elucidation, I beg leave to submit to your lordship the following details. I resided at that period in the island of Tortola, following the occupation of prize agent; in the pursuit of which business I constantly attended the sittings of the vice-admiralty prize court, whether my own immediate concerns and interests required it or not. On the morning of the day fixed for the trial of the Danish loans, I perfectly remember having had a large party of gentlemen at breakfast at my house, which happened to be situated in the vicinity of the court house, whither we all intended to go, to hear the trial of said loan: but, as iniquity always shuns publicity, the king's proctor, George Clarke Forbes, Esqr. whose office was next door to mine, requested me and Mr. G. D. Dix (then an agent for claimants) not to go up to the court-house, and to prevail on my company also to abstain from attending, because, quoth he, "the judge wishes to hear this cause, and give his sentence; in the most private manner—that he, Mr. F. intended, merely, after the crier opened the court, to read the allegations, and there being no claim or opposition, the judge would pass immediately sentence of condemnation, as already agreed upon." Your lordship will please to weigh and duly interpret the meaning of these words. Among my company was a Mr. Vaughan Hamilton, a barrister and junior king's counsel; and Messrs. Grant and Simpson, also practitioners at the bar. The latter gentlemen, being independent men, expressed the greatest indignation at the base conduct of the judge and senior king's counsel, and regretted their not having an opportunity to give them a smart professional lashing; but not being crown lawyers, nor otherwise retained in the cause, they forbore to volunteer against the predetermined and avowed partiality of the judge: but Mr. Hamilton being a young man, just admitted to the bar, and decorated with a silk gown, eagerly embraced this opportunity of rising in fame, and meriting the approbation of his majesty's ministers, by moving the the court to condemn these loans to the crown.—He communicated his design to me, whereupon I advised him to give notice thereof to the judge without loss of time. Mr. Hamilton accordingly waited upon his honor immediately, at his chambers, but was received with frowns, and sternly told, that by the rules of the court, he ought to give three days notice previous to making the motion; that the cause had been set down for a final hearing and sentence on that very day, and that he, the judge, would on no account allow it to be postponed.

After this the court was opened; the common forms were mechanically gone through, and the loans were condemned to the captors, *nem. con.*—The judge thus disgraced the bench by vending justice, and improperly advocating the cause of the captors against the king his sovereign for base lucre; and even, afterwards he expressed his unconcern about the sensation which his strange proceedings might produce in his majesty's cabinet adding, that he cared very little for what ministers might do—that having been better paid by the captors than he would have been by the king, they could at the utmost only suspend him, and then he intended to retire on his pension for life, the situation of judge of the vice-admiralty prize court having become less desirable on account of the fees being lessened by the decrease in the number of captures.

This gentleman has now retired to the United States of America, being a great admirer and partizan of the democratic principles of that country,* and has appointed Mr. Maurice Lisle to be his surrogate, to the great scandal and disgrace of the whole bar; this Mr. Lisle being a noted yankee, who allowed the king's health to be refused to be drank by an American at his own table,† on occasion of a public dinner given by him; for which want of loyalty he was excluded from all society, deprived of his rank of colonel in the militia, and only escaped the most summary corporal chastisement, on account of his old age and other infirmities.

I determined on communicating to your lordship these particulars, as the events here alluded to took place during your lordship's administration, and the pending litigation is now drawing towards a conclusion; conceiving that the knowledge of the true and real state of things, and causes and effects must be highly necessary for the guidance and judgment of the lords of appeal, who heard this important cause argued at their last sittings on the 13th instant, but deferred giving sentence to a future day.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

A. M'KENROT.

*Surely Mr. M'Kenrot must by this time be convinced from his own observations, that our 'democratic principles' are much purer than 'royal' ones. Our principles do not breed such monsters as he has described in his memoirs.—Am. Ed.

†We are of opinion Mr. Maurice Lisle knew the Americans better than Mr. M'Kenrot. Force wont do.—Am. Ed.

A few days afterwards, the author received from his lordship, the following answer:

"To A. M'Kenrot, esquire, Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons.

St. James' Square, March 26, 1811.

"Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. M'Kenrot, and begs to refer him on the subject of his letter to lord Liverpool, now secretary of state for the colonies, to whom he has taken the liberty of transmitting Mr. M'Kenrot's communication."

The author in a note very modestly disclaims the idea of his letter having had any weight with the court of appeals. It so happened, however, that the colonial sentence was reversed, and the loans condemned to the crown.

B.*

"To William Wilberforce, esq. M. P.

London, November 17th, 1813.

SIR—As you have always been one of the principal promoters of the abolition of the slave trade, I think it very expedient to inform you of a gross abuse of this humane act still existing in the British West India colonies, in direct contravention of the provisions of the legislature, enacting, that the slaves on board of every prize ship taken by a British cruiser, shall be drafted into his majesty's navy, or land forces, and that women and others not fit for that purpose, shall be bound to some *trade* for 14 years. Two American slave vessels, the brig Amadea, Johnston, master, and the schooner Nancy, Vidal, master, were condemned early in 1808, in the court of vice-admiralty in the island of Tortola, but instead of being disposed of as aforesaid, sir Alexander Cochrane, then commander in chief of his majesty's naval forces on the Leeward island station, contrived to obtain possession of all these unfortunate blacks, about 200 in number, by a connivance of the judge and the navy agent, and sent them to Trinidad, to be employed, that is to say, forced to work, and flogged, on a sugar estate of his own, without taking even a single man into the navy or army. Having purchased a large Spanish prize schooner (a Guineaman of his own creation) for the purpose of transporting them to Trinidad; he chartered also the brig Busy, Fitzpatrick, master, in addition to which he caused a brig of war to convoy those disgraceful cargoes from Tortola to Trinidad.

The legislature never intended to bind slaves, or more properly speaking, liberated blacks, to the trade of digging cane-holes or other toilsome operations of a sugar plantation, and the noble admiral suffered himself, certainly, in this instance, to be carried a great deal too far by his avarice. He might have, perhaps, employed on his estate one dozen of men in the different trades of coopers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, and the like, but working as field negroes is certainly not a trade within the meaning and intention of the statute.

Sir Alexander Cochrane being now in this country, you may call him to an account, as I understand he is shortly to go abroad again to take upon himself a command; and you may make use of my name and knowledge of the circumstances above alluded to, in any shape you think fit, so the liberation of the aforesaid Africans is thereby effected, whose lives would otherwise be wasted in this slavish occupation, and at the expiration of their cruel apprenticeship, they will be left probably to beg or starve any where, but on sir Alexander's estate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most humble servant, A. M'KENROT."

*On the subject of the 200 slaves sent by sir A. Cochrane to Trinidad.

C.

On the same subject.

"To the right honorable lord Holland.

London, December 8th, 1813.

MY LORD—Finding that your lordship has nobly espoused the cause of the general abolition of the slave trade, in the house of lords, on Monday last, with a view of introducing it universally into the politics of all the civilized nations in amity with this country; I humbly beg leave to acquaint your lordship, that a flagrant abuse of this law still exists in some of the British West India colonies, as stated in the enclosed copy of my letter of the 17th ult. to Mr. Wilberforce, who, in answer, was pleased to call it an interesting communication, and promised to bestow his full attention to so important a subject. I therefore trust, that your lordship will, on your part, plead the cause of our suffering fellow creatures, in the house of peers, as it will require the interposition of the highest authority, to make the titled offender in question, relinquish his usurped interest in the lives and liberties of these 200 Africans, worth to him, at the most moderate computations, from 100 to £150,000.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant, A. M'KENROT,

late a magistrate in the island of Tortola.

D.

On the cowardice of sir Alexander Cochrane and sir John Borlase Warren, as the author subsequently informs us.

"To the right hon. lord Henry Paulet.

Admiralty Office, November 25, 1813.

MY LORD—Knowing that your lordship is perfectly acquainted with naval discipline, with the regulations of the service, and the nature of court-martials,* and of course a better judge of these matters than some of your noble colleagues in office, *possibly can be*, I am desirous to lay before your lordship a statement of facts, from which it will clearly appear, that two gallant admirals, whom I shall, at present, forbear to name, have, upon certain occasions, not done their utmost to capture, burn, sink and destroy, the enemy's squadron, which they had in their power to do. I am astonished that these circumstances have never been enquired into; and I beg to know, when I may wait on your lordships in private, to submit the particulars of the aforesaid charges.

I have the honor to be, &c."

These charges related to the escape of the Rochefort squadron: and, although lord Henry appointed an interview with the author at the admiralty, yet when he heard the names of the aforesaid two admirals mentioned, he drew back, and let the matter slip over.

E.

Containing various charges against sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and sir Thomas John Cochrane.

"To the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty.

2, *Park Place, Chamberwell, July* 2, 1814.

MY LORDS—I now take the liberty of submitting to your lordships, here enclosed, charges in writing, against vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and against captain sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.

*The author has here a long note, stating that lord Henry Paulet, when a post captain, tried his lieutenant by court martial; who, being honorably acquitted, tried his lordship in turn. His lordship was condemned, dismissed the service, but afterwards reinstated, promoted to a rear-admiral and a seat at the admiralty board.

I have frequently endeavored to bring these offenders to justice, which has been hitherto evaded by various circumstances, such as, the absence of the offenders and witnesses, and the like; but, more particularly, by your lordships' apparent and extreme reluctance, and contemptuous silence; in consequence of which, I have thought it expedient to collect better legal information on this subject, and to bring the matter again under your lordships' cognizance, as prescribed by law, and in such a shape as I conceive your lordships to be in duty bound, to cause further investigation to be made forthwith. Your lordships will be pleased to permit me to anticipate an argument, which possibly may be started as an objection against the great lapse of time since the alleged offences were committed; in reply to which I beg leave to observe to your lordships, that although upwards of three years have elapsed since the commission of sir Alexander Cochrane's offences, your lordships must be aware, that he only returned within the last twelve months from abroad, when he gave up his government of the island of Guadaloupe; therefore your lordships will allow that I am perfectly within the limitations of stat. 22, Geo. cap. 33. sect. 22.

Your lordships must also be aware, that by the provisions of section 24 of the same act, I could lay an information or an indictment against sir Alexander Cochrane, for converting his majesty's ship Belleisle into a muler, and recover a penalty* in any court of justice; but I despise such ways of acquiring money, *although sir Alexander does not.*—I only stand up for public justice.

As to captain Cochrane, it matters little, whether your lordships will be pleased to order a court martial on him, or not, as I have, years ago, laid a complaint about this nefarious transaction before the lord's commissioners of his majesty's treasury who did not suffer my representations to lay on the shelf, like your lordships, but appointed instantly a commission of special enquiry, who proceeded to the West Indies, to investigate this matter, and to report thereon, which said commission has returned, but their report has been delayed: I presume on account of the late conflagration of the custom-house on Thames-street; where the documents were deposited. It therefore remains open to me to indict captain Cochrane in the court of king's bench, or to get him impeached in parliament for high crimes and misdemeanors.

I have the honor to be, with due respect, my lord, your lordships most humble servant,

A. M'KENROT."

Charges against sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B. inclosed in the foregoing letter:

1. I, Anthony M'Kenrot, late a justice of the peace in certain parts of his majesty's dominions beyond sea, called the island of Tortola, in the West Indies, do solemnly charge and accuse vice-admiral the honorable sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, to have been guilty, on the 6th day of July, 1806, when commander in chief of the Leeward island station, of not making the necessary preparations to fight the French squadron under admiral Willaumez and Jerome Bonaparte, off the island of Tortola and St. Thomas, and of not, in his proper person and according to his place, encouraging his inferior officers and men to fight courageously: of withdrawing, through cowardice and negligence, keeping back, and not coming into engagement with the said French squadron, and of not doing his utmost to take or destroy the said French ships, he having the power and means of so doing; and further of forbearing through cowardice and negligence, to pursue the chase of the flying French squadron to the utmost of his power; which is a capital offence under the 10th, 12th and 13th articles of war, stat. 22, Geo. 2d, c. 33.*

2. I further do charge and accuse sir Alexander F. Cochrane of having, in the year 1807, caused and ordered to be taken on board of his majesty's ship Belleisle, when at Halifax, mules, which he caused to be carried and transported on board his majesty's said ship Belleisle, all the way from Nova Scotia to the West Indies, to the island of Tortola, where they were landed and sold by himself as merchandize, for his own profit and emolument, without entering them at the custom-house: for which act of smuggling the said ship would have been liable to seizure, had the officers of the customs understood their duty and been willing to do it; an offence punishable by the 18th article of war, in the aforesaid statute, *with cashiering* and forever afterwards rendering such officer incapable of serving in any place or office in the naval force of his majesty, his heirs or successors.

3. I further charge and accuse the said sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane of having purchased, in the year 1807, a large quantity of duck, which he caused to be paid for by bills of exchange on the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, purporting to be drawn for fresh beef supplied to his majesty's ships, then in the road of Tortola, by one John Carruthers, the navy butcher and contractor, when in fact no such fresh beef at all was supplied, for the purpose and with the view of defrauding the said commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy; whish offence is punishable by the 24th and 33d articles of war, with dismissing such officer from his majesty's service.

4. I further charge and accuse the said sir Alexander F. Cochrane of having fraudulently appropriated to himself about to 200 prize negroes, condemned to his majesty, under stat. 47 Geo. 3d, c. 36, for certain special ends and purposes, that is, to be drafted into the army and navy, and those unfit for this purpose, to be bound out as apprentices to a trade, for which his majesty pays a considerable premium to the captors as head-money, viz. 40*l.* sterling for every negro man. Instead of which, the said sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, with the connivance of the judge of the vice-admiralty court of Tortola, sent all the negroes, composing the cargoes of the American brig Amadea, Johnson, master, and the schooner Nancy, Vidal, master, in 1808, to a sugar plantation of his own, in the island of Trinidad, where they are working to this day as field negroes, thereby defrauding his majesty of their services, and the negroes themselves of their liberty and of the opportunity of learning a useful trade; a crime against the king, and humanity, almost nameless.

London, July 2d, 1814. A. M'KENROT."

Charges against sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knt. post captain in the royal navy.

I, Anthony M'Kenrot, late a justice of the peace in certain parts of his majesty's dominions, beyond sea, called the island of Tortola in the West Indies,

*The author here notes the penalty, which is for fifture of the goods, or £500.

*The author here quotes, at foot, the said three articles of war, from which it appears that the offences before enumerated are punished with death; excepting that of not making due preparations to fight, or of not evincing personal courage; which are punished with death, or at the discretion of the court.

do solemnly charge and accuse sir Thomas John Cochrane, of having, in 1806, when commanding his majesty's ship Jason, on the Tortola station, fraudulently projected, contrived, connived at, protected, and actually effected the illegal exportation of divers large quantities of colonial produce, taken on board of sundry prize vessels condemned in the court of vice-admiralty, in the island of Tortola, from that port, in *foreign bottoms*, to foreign places, ports, and countries, out of his majesty's dominions; contrary to the navigation act, and contrary to every statute, subsequently passed and enacted, concerning the colonial trade, shipping and prize matters; and of having in open dereliction of his duty, ordered other king's ships, commanded by inferior officers, to give convoy to such foreign vessels, thus unlawfully sailing from the British port and colony of Tortola, to the Danish port of St. Thomas, and protecting them against the lawful search and detention of other commissioned British cruisers: and of all this being done and effected for vile lucre, bribery and corruption; and that under these circumstances the following ships and cargoes were illegally and criminally convoyed and conducted, by order of the said sir Thomas John Cochrane, viz. the American ship Eutaw, White, master; the Medusa, the Fly, the Jane, the Maria, the Cameleon, the Swallow, and the Mary, all laden with coffee; the entire cargoes of the Rebecca, Nield, master; the Beauty, M'Krae, master, and the General Eaton, Robinson, master; also consisting of St. Domingo coffee; the ship Nuestra Senora, del Carmen, the Evander, Sturgys; with the Hetty, the Eagle and the Cosmopolite, all laden with cocoa; the Tartan and Columbia, laden with indigo; from Tortola to St. Thomas, as aforesaid, to the great detriment of the revenue of this country, and to the prejudice of the British shipping at large, which every officer in his majesty's navy is especially bound to protect. A. M'KENROT.

London, July 2d, 1814.

F.

On the subject of the foregoing charges, exhibited in 1810.

"To Anthony M'Kenrot, esquire, Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons.

Treasury Chambers, 2d March, 1811.

SIR—Having laid before the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, your letter, containing charges against certain officers in the island of Tortola, of frauds practised against the revenue, collected in that island to a considerable extent: I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you that they have directed an enquiry to be made into the circumstances contained therein.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. HARRISON.

G.

On the same subject.

"To A. M'Kenrot, esquire, Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons.

Treasury Chambers, 18th March, 1812.

SIR—I am commanded by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to acquaint you, that they have directed your letter of the 5th instant, respecting the frauds committed by the custom-house officers of Tortola, to be transmitted to the commissioners of his majesty's customs, in order that it may be referred, with your former papers, to the commissioners about to proceed to the West Indies, for investigation; and until their lordships have before them their report, they can take no further steps in the matter. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, GEO. HARRISON.

H.

On the same subject.

"To A. M'Kenrot, esquire, Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 29th April 1811.

SIR—The lords of the committee of the council of trade, having had under consideration your letter of the 11th ult. wherein you request to be informed in what manner the officers of the customs at Tortola are to be proceeded against for the breach of the navigation laws, of which you represent them to have been guilty, I am directed to acquaint you, that as the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury have directed a commission of enquiry into the conduct of the said officers, to be issued, no further steps can be taken until the report of such enquiry shall have been received; and if it shall then appear that there is sufficient ground for prosecuting the said officers, the mode of proceeding must be determined by the lords of his majesty's treasury, this being a question relative to the public revenue: you will therefore address any further application which you may think proper, to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
CHETWYND.

We have thus laid before our readers a full account of the contents of this extraordinary pamphlet, and in conclusion, have but two remarks to make: If this picture, which Mr. M'Kenrot has drawn in such strong colors, be true, we exclaim with the British chief justice, in 1686, 'the Lord grant that we may never see such a sight as that' in the United States. If, on the other hand, they are false, we sincerely hope that Mr. M'Kenrot may be punished to the utmost rigor of the laws of his country, and that we may have the satisfaction of doing justice to the parties injured, by recording the minutes of his trial in the future pages of this work.

An unknown Correspondent

Has transmitted to me a southern newspaper, containing a scheme of a lottery, proposed to be drawn to assist the vestry in the payment of certain debts, incurred in erecting an *episcopal church*. To encourage the sale of the tickets, the managers take occasion to pass some encomiums upon the general doctrines and peculiar rites of the Christian sect to which they belong; these have offended our correspondent, who calls them "*church of England pretensions*," and invites us to reprehend them.

The incident is unworthy of notice other than it affords a proper opportunity for a few general remarks, that may be useful to some, in an ecclesiastical as well as a political sense.

The peculiar tenets of any society of professing Christians never has been, and never shall be, subject to animadversion in the WEEKLY REGISTER, while the present editor has the direction of it. *This is a rule absolute, admitting of no exception.*

But I have sometimes thought that certain persons, snatching at the shadow and leaving the substance of what I have had to say of ecclesiastical and secular things, may have grossly misunderstood me. They read too superficially to ascertain the *principle* on which they are founded, or hastily reject it through prejudice. When I have spoken of the *church of England*, for instance, and reprehended its enormity, I have treated it only as the *church of the government*, not as a *church of God*. And its characters, I believe, are essentially different. In

its first capacity it stands on the *bayonet;* in the other, I trust, it has its foundation on the *Bible.* And the priests of that, and all other *established religions*, have two characters; one *ecclesiastical*, or of God; and the other *military*, or of *human force*—for there can be nothing more evident than that they extort their "livings" of the people by the sword of the government. In this last capacity they are fairly before us for remark and reprehension; but with them, as simple ecclesiastics, practising peculiar forms and teaching peculiar doctrines as acceptable to God, we have not any thing do—*that* is an affair between them and their hearers and followers, and their Creator; the other is a matter between them and us, as men: one is of the spirit, the other of the flesh.

It appears to me that these distinctions are as strongly marked, as if separated by an *Andean* ridge; yet some have mistaken, or have not comprehended the limits where the *Bible* ends, and the *bayonet* begins; and have strangely supposed that when we speak of priests, pensioned by government and rioting on the blood and sweat of the people, we mean to condemn the *religious opinions* they profess! Far be it from *me* to judge them. But, indeed, I consider *all* government churches—Papal, Lutheran, Calvanistic or Greek—as bottomed upon and having the very same principle and effect. Creatures of government, they wheel about and support it in its most disgraceful measures, and change their manner and form of worship as they who feed them will it. We have many illustrious instances to the contrary, martyrs to their faith are in number enough to fill a volume—but, compared with those who have yielded to the changes of the times to preserve their fat places, they are like a drop in the bucket! At the time of the "reformation" in England, we are told that of 9000 *beneficed* clergymen less than 100 refused to conform to the new order of things; and the great body of them had, theretofore, went backward and forward as the *government* directed. Nor was it better in *France*, in her late revolutions. Many priests sealed with their blood the soundness of their faith in the doctrines they taught; but, taking out of the calculation the *indiscriminate* massacres of this class of the people by the hell-hounds of destruction that the disordered state of things spewed up, not one in a hundred, perhaps, refused the church service, as regulated by the furious and fictious legislators who distracted that country, and have, possibly, entombed the liberties of Europe with the proceeds and results of their crimes. I presume it is, and always has been, thus in all countries. We have undoubted proof that it was so, even among the *Jews;* where the priests, supported by the crown, offered incense to idols, or affected the service of the Most High—as it happened to please the notions of the man who distributed the loaves and the fishes. I speak generally, and this, I consider, the natural, the *inevitable* effect that must eternally belong to *every* priesthood supported by the sword. Its very constitution is the patron of hypocrisy and deceit; and at war with every thing that belongs to the dispensations of CHRIST, and rights of society.

It is for these reasons, and for the oppressions of the people that always must be felt under an *established priesthood*, that we have considered it a duty to expose and reprehend it. It is the great engine by which kings govern, prostrating the "sacred desk" to subserve all sorts of villainy. In the united crimes and oppressions of *monarchs* and *their priests*, we see the beauty and excellence of a government that has neither; and find ourselves excited by the most powerful feelings, to cling to and support it. Some in the United States talk of the high taxes *they* have to pay—when, in fact, *all* the taxes they have usually paid to the *general* and *state* governments would not have supported the *English church*, or have sustained the *English poor-houses*, by several millions of dollars *per annum!* These are the words of soberness and truth—no man will dare to deny them. And, besides, the people ought to bear in mind, that the "Dissenters" in England, as they are called, who are very numerous, perhaps, equal to nearly one half of the whole population, while they are compelled to contribute such vast sums to support the *national church*, have also the same obligations of duty, and support as we do, by voluntary acts, their own ministers. This is the case in all parts of the world where there are *established churches*—and where *men are permitted to worship* GOD *as they believe most acceptable to Him;* which is not the case in some *pretended* CHRISTIAN countries.

As in monarchical, so also in ecclesiastical establishments, there is a "choice of evils." Though the *principle* of all is wrong, some are more liberal and just than others. Thus, we vastly prefer the *English ecclesiastical court* (abounding in foul abuses) to the *Spanish inquisition*, the sink of all that is detestible: and the *English* bishops (bad enough) are a thousand times better than the prelates of *Spain*, who have carried their orthodoxy so far as to urge and witness the roasting alive of men and women for what they had the impiety to call the "*good of Christianity!*" So, also, in political matters, we preferred the *Bonapartes* to the *Bourbons*—for though, in some respects, the former may have produced more misery than the latter are capable of, yet they also had the power to conceive and confer benefits that the others are incompetent to. *Napoleon's* public works—his roads, bridges and canals—his incitements to agriculture and encouragement of the arts, will immensely advantage France for ages after the miseries he caused are obliterated: but, indeed, we especially preferred the *Bonapartes* BECAUSE IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WAS FIXED A RIGHT IN THE PEOPLE TO CHANGE THEIR RULERS. This would have been a grand point gained; and, in time, have annihilated that most singular and self-debasing idea *that mankind are the property of certain families.*

There are degrees in the virtues as well as in the vices of men and things. We are taught to believe there are angels and arch-angels—and told of devils and arch-devils: good and better, bad and worse. Kings and government churches are all of the bad and worse; and whatever we have said in commendation of any, was only comparatively, applied to others of like principle and class. We certainly esteem the leading principles of the British constitution (if such a thing there is) to the summary and outrageous rules by which *Bonaparte* oftentimes acted—but I will say this, and defy a denial of its correctness, that the *British* government is at least as ambitious of conquest and as unprincipled in the means of accomplishing it, as *Bonaparte* ever was. All the civilized world has been excited to the hatred of *Napoleon* for his conduct to *Spain.* What did he do in that business which *England* has not done *twenty times* over, in the east? He forced a resignation of the supreme authority to himself—he imprisoned the "legitimate" prince—he put a man at the head of the government that would subserve his will—he sent large armies into the country to maintain the authority he delegated, and shed oceans of blood to preserve the sovereignty. By means, in *many* cases, precisely sim-

milar without a shadow or a shade of difference, the British flag flies over countries *yet* peopled by *sixty* or *seventy millions* of human beings; having made the conquest by a prodigality of life not less than three times greater than *Bonaparte* would have secured that of Spain, by bayonetting *every* man, woman and child of the kingdom. There is no metaphor in this—it is a plain and accepted matter of fact; nor have they yet stopped in their career—they have subjugated the "legitimate" king of *Candy*, and his *crown* and *throne*—mind, his CROWN and THRONE, valued at eight millions sterling, probably arrived in England within the very last month.

It is useless to proceed. Such traits of character are essentially engrafted on monarchy. Let them be exposed to be hated. It is at all times in season to shew the advantages of a republican government, by exhibiting the deformity of legal institutions.

But, truly, we have been led much further than we designed to go when this article was commenced, and shall make haste to conclude.

If I could believe that any observations I have made on *church establishments* in Europe were calculated to wound the feelings of *honest* individuals of the same sects in the United States, whether *Protestant* or *Catholic*, no others of the kind would ever appear in this work. I enjoy my own opinion, and freely grant to others the same glorious privilege. I hope and believe there are good men of every religious persuasion; sincere and accepted. And am also clearly of opinion that the body of the ministry in the United States, is really pious and good—more so than in any other country; and the reason is obvious. For, allowing them to have the same passions and weaknesses of other men, they are more strongly bound to restrain them; because in that restraint they find favor with the people and obtain support for themselves and their families. It is a principle happily impressed in the human heart, that the veriest vagabond that affects a regard for religion, will have his minister conform to its genenal principles and observe the moral law; and will expect him to practice the virtue he teaches. And, in these causes combined, we may safely believe it as a natural effect, that the clergy of the United States, (meaning the ministers of all our various sects,) are a body of the most liberal, most enlightened and most virtuous men, that ever blessed or honored a nation. That there is bad men among them is true—but of the chosen twelve there was one that betrayed his Master. These good dispositions are attended with the best effects in annihilating an immense mass of vulgar prejudices, and promoting a spirit of harmony in all classes of society; in encouraging charity; extending benevolence, and performing those acts which, I believe, are most acceptable to the God we profess to serve, and best calculated to secure the happiness of mankind here and hereafter. All these things result from the immediate responsibility of the priesthood to the people. "Angels in the form of men," have no more descended to instruct us at the altar, than to govern us on a throne.

Tythes.

From Cobbett's Register, July 22.—The article which I have given below with this title, taken from the *Cork Chronicle*, I hope my friends in America will read with attention. It shews them what they are to expect, if their *Cossack Priesthood* should succeed in their attempts to establish a dominant church.* Not only will they exact a tenth of their corn, and their cattle, which grow and are fed in the fields, but their fruit, their apples, their pears, their plumbs, and all those choice and delicious products which constitute the kitchen garden, and are so consoling to the heart of man, will be tythed by these rapacious fiends, who, as was the case in France before the revolution, had the impudence there to assert, that the earth and its fullness is their heritage, and that the people, over which they had assumed a sway, were created merely to be fleeced by them. It is for this, and this only, that the priesthood in America are exerting themselves to overthrow the republican government. They feel, that under a frugal government, which is careful to teach every man his duty in society, without calling in the aid of *spiritual* teachers, there is no chance of their being able to establish an empire over the mind. This, the foundation of all their power, being unattainable, their grand object is to bring into discredit that system which presents so formidable a barrier to their encroachments.

BISHOP OF CLOYNE'S COURT.—*From the Cork Chronicle.*—Our readers may recollect that we called their attention some time since to the subject of certain citations issued from this court at the suit of the Rev. Thomas Carson, Rector of Kilmahon, for the recovery of tythe of green clover, apples, pears, plumbs, and cherries, which grew in a kitchen garden. On Tuesday last, the court was crowded to excess, principally a very respectable number of gentlemen assembled to witness the proceedings. However, upon reading the citation, it was discovered that it was erroneously filled; so that the claim of the Rev. Pastor was dismissed, after going through part of the evidence. We have been informed that the Vicar-general took this opportunity of censuring, in very strong and energetic language, such novel modes of proceeding as the present, and expressed his hope that this would be the last time he should witness claims of this nature brought into his court. However, we have been informed that the Rev. Mr. Carson *declared in open court his intention of recommencing the suit.* It was brought against Wm. Abbott, Esq. of Ballymalee, a young gentleman connected with the most respectable families of the Society of Friends, throughout the country, and from whose well-cultivated farm of 233 acres the Rev. Pastor requires a considerable yearly income in tythe. This gentleman has been remarkable for his very kind attention to a widowed mother, and a number of brothers and sisters, who were left a burthen upon him at a very early period of life. The same Rev. gentleman was dismissed upon two other citations on the same day, one of which was for the tythe of a small quantity of flax which grew in a head-land of a cornfield, the tythe of which had been duly paid.

*There will not be a "Cossack priesthood," as *Cobbett* calls certain pulpit fire-brands of the east, where there is not also a "*Cossack*" people. A few mad-men, listened to by mad-hearers, as far as in them laid, have disgraced religion and their country—but they are too contemptible to ground general remarks upon, and will soon be self-consumed by their own spleen, continually excited by the prosperity of their country. Never was there a more miserable and unhappy set of men than the jacobins of the United States.

West Point.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Boston, September 15.

Mr. Niles—A friend to your Register, as well as to merit, has just read your number of September 9th, and was much pleased with the account of West Point, which is pretty correct. But, sir, in doing justice to others, the writer (I presume unintentionally) has omitted to give credit to the indefatigable services which have been rendered to the institution by the present inspector-general *Swift*, whose undivided attention has been given to render the institution what it now is. In making this remark, the writer is not inclined to insinuate that either of the officers connected with the academy are in the smallest degree inattentive to their duties.

Foreign Articles.

By arrivals at New York and Philadelphia we have London dates as late as Aug 7. The chief things they contain relate to the "legitimate" determination respecting the person of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, who has been sent to the island of St. Helena—and to the state of France, which is yet in a ferment, that the allies seem disposed to allay, by partitioning and contribution. The chief articles that have reached us follow:

OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

As every thing that belongs to the fate of this extraordinary man is interesting, we copy from the London papers each article calculated to gratify present curiosity or future research.

London, August 1.—A Plymouth paper received yesterday, speaking of Bonaparte, says: his curiosity on every point is unbounded, and versatility of talent and powers of conversation on all subjects, whether trifling or important, astonishing: such, indeed, is his appetite for information, that he often freely addresses the seamen and marines. It is impossible, we have learnt from good authority, to imagine the fascinations of Bonaparte's address and conversation, which compel involuntary esteem and attachment, and bereave even those most inimical to him in their hearts, of all hostile feelings while they remain in his presence. When he is walking alone, his hands are folded behind him, and his countenance assumes a pensive cast; but when engaged in discourse his face exhibits a smile of the most engaging description, like a gleam of sunshine on a dark cloud, and his gestures are earnest and impressive. At his meals he exercises what is called in England, a good knife and fork, and rarely speaks; in the use of liquors he is more abstemious. In a thorough acquaintance with men and manners, he is surpassed by few, and particularly, which will appear remarkable, in his knowledge of England, and the principal characters in it who have signalized themselves by their abilities, in various departments. His marshals are continually on deck, in full uniform, in converse with their master, or the ladies and children. Madame Bertrand has been peculiarly inquisitive concerning his destination, and frequently hints that the emperor is poor, having only a million of francs, or 40,000*l.* to boast of, while Talleyrand, formerly his minister, possesses immense wealth in all the funds of different countries.

Liverpool, August 4.—The Northumberland, of 80 guns, captain Ross, arrived on Monday last at Portsmouth from the Downes, on her way to Plymouth, there to receive Bonaparte on board and convey him to St. Helena.

It is certainly determined that none of the su of Bonaparte, except domestics, are to be permitted to go with him to St. Helena Neither, it is said, will he be permitted to take with him any considerable sum of money (if the rumor be true that he is possessed of large funds) as every thing necessary to his establishment will be provided by the government. It is said that sir H. Lowe is to be the military officer appointed to be his guard. He will succeed Mr. Wilkes, who is in the company's service as governor of the island. The company's troops will be replaced by a king's regiment, and there will be an article in the new treaty of Paris, by which the expense of this establishment will by made a constituent part of our contingent towards the force that is to be kept up for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Sir George Cockburn and sir Hudson Lowe, will attend ministers this day on the subject of their appointment to this service. The Bucephalus and Ceylon, are to receive a regiment on board for St. Helena.

Lord Keith, in his official character, as admiral of the fleet on the station, will have to read to Bonaparte the determination of the cabinet as to his future residence and treatment in the island of St. Helena. The ex-emperor, we understand, has heard of his destination, and has written to lord Keith a most vehement remonstrance against the measure of sending him there. With what temper, then, will he receive the dismal confirmation of it? It is said that he is to be permitted to take with him three friends and twelve servants. The amount of the bills and cash which he is said to possess is 200,000*l.* sterling. We learn that sir Hudson Lowe declines the appointment of being his keeper, and we do not know what other officer has been selected for that purpose. The island is to remain in the hands of the East India company, whose troops, under that excellent officer, colonel Mark Wilkes, will continue to occupy the bay, harbor and lowlands; and a king's regiment, with a commandant, will be stationed on the highland as his body guard. This is the final arrangement made with the company, so that their ships will touch there, as usual, in there homeward passage.—*Globe.*

The countess of Bertrand being told by a lieutenant of the Bellerophon, that it was the intention of this court to assign the island of St. Helena as a place of refuge and security for the emperor, replied, that he would sooner close the scene here —(commit suicide.)

London, August 6.—The following letter will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to our readers:

"*Bellerophon, Plymouth, August* 2.

"It was on Sunday the papers announced the determination of sending Bonaparte to St. Helena, and as he regularly enquires for them, perusing, with the assistance of madame Bertrand, almost every item, that part did not long escape his notice. Indeed, it was now publicly spoken of by every person. Before this, I had heard it was his determination never to quit the ship alive to be sent to St. Helena; and madame Bertrand informed me on reading the above, he had again positively asserted they should first take his life.

"On Sunday evening he had the marks of much agitation in his countenance. On the Monday, when he officially learnt his destination, he remained on deck but a short time, and appeared as pale as death. Yesterday he was something better.——I fear, on the arrival of the Northumberland, we shall witness some tragic scene. You know we are not the ship destined to convey him to St. Helena.

"A circumstance occurred last night, which seem-

ed to be very near being a beginning to the scene I mentioned above. About 9 o'clock marshal and madame Bertrand were walking on the opposite side of the deck to where I was, in earnest conversation—suddenly madame rushed into Napoleon's cabin, threw herself at his feet for about half a minute, then flying below to her own cabin, threw herself nearly out of the stern window, when she was fortunately caught by the leg by general Montholon. She continued delirious the whole night—to-day she is better.

"On the following morning lord Keith and major-general sir H. Bunbury waited upon him, informing him, it was the determination of the allied sovereigns to send him to the above place, and granted permission to take with him part of his suite, with the exception of those proscribed, Savary, Lallemand and Bertrand. I understand he sent for captain Maitland, and again assured the admiral and general it was his fixed resolution never to quit this ship alive.

"Notwithstanding the news has greatly affected him he continues to show himself for about 20 minutes every evening, to the really astonishing number of people, which I think daily increases. It is with great difficulty the men of war's boats prevent the crowd approaching too near the ship. He now continues but a short time on the gangway, and is visible only to the inside boats. There is no truth in the account of his having taken possession in an authoritative manner of captain Maitland's cabin.

"We are so full in the ship, and have all of us given up our cabins and ward rooms to Bonaparte's suite, that we have been forced to sleep upon deck.

"We are all anxious to know whether it is intended to give up all the persons proscribed.—L'Allemand has written a letter to the prince regent, stating the manner in which he treated some English prisoners, whom he afterwards liberated, and to whom he wishes a reference to be made.

"Bonaparte has also written another letter, from which he seems to have hopes of being permitted to remain in this country."

London, August 7.—The Bellorophon sailed on Friday from Plymouth, accompanied by the Peruvian and Eurotas, with sealed orders. It is understood that they are to meet the Northumberland at sea, when Bonaparte will be transferred to that ship, in order to his proceeding to St. Helena. Bertrand, Savary, Lallemand, who are in the Eurotas, will be sent to some other destination; but it is supposed not to France, as was stated in the course of the last week. These persons were first put on board the Liffy, and thence transferred to the Eurotas, when the Liffy was ordered to the Downs to be paid off.

Plymouth, August 5. The Bellerophon, of 74 guns, having on board Bonaparte, accompanied by the Eurotas frigate and Peruvian brig of war, sailed yesterday afternoon to the eastward, supposed with a view of meeting the Northumberland off the Start Point, in order to transfer him to that ship. For the two last days previous to his sailing, no boats were suffered to approach near the Bellerophon, during which time he did not shew himself to the public; but previous thereto the numbers that surrounded the ship every evening were immense, amounting at times to upwards of 10,000 persons."

Bonaparte's property, excepting what may be absolutely necessary for his use, had been sealed up, and is to be kept in England, in order to prevent him from committing bribery, but he will be at liberty to bequeath it to any person he may like, at his death.

Some of his linen, sent ashore to be washed, appeared to be extremely fine in its texture, and has been held in such high esteem, that many individuals at Plymouth have temporarily put on one of his shirts, waistcoats or neckcloths, merely for the purpose of saying that they had worn his clothes!—Blind infatuation!

Among the sheets were several of exquisite cambric, inscribed in the corners with L. surmounted by a flat crown, in red silk, which renders it likely, that they were stolen from the present monarch of France, or left by him in the Thuilleries when he fled from Paris. Others had N. also in red silk, and surmounted by a crown, but higher than the other, and imperial. Possibly Louis Bonaparte when king of Holland, might have been the owner of the articles marked L. with the low red crown.

Sir H. Bunbury went on board the Bellerophon on Tuesday morning, to announce to Bonaparte the determination of government as to his future destination. When St. Helena was mentioned, Napoleon, it is said, exclaimed, that he could not believe that the report, when he had heard of such a determination, would have been officially confirmed; that no power on earth should force him to leave the Bellerophon on such a voyage; that he would not go alive out of the Sound; and that if his purpose was prevented, he hoped that he could rely on his officers to put an end to his existence. When he appeared as usual, in the evening, before the multitudes afloat, he looked extremely dejected and unwell.

Such are the reports circulated since the visit of sir H. Bunbury, and which continued to circulate at Plymouth and Plymouth dock, uncontradicted.

Bonaparte and Themistocles. As Bonaparte has compared his situation and conduct to those of Themistocles, our readers may be amused with perusing the following letter translated from the original, as preserved by Cornelius Nepos, in his life of the illustrious Grecian—the simplicity of the original is well preserved.

"I, Themistocles, am come to you who caused greater calamities to your family than all the other Greeks, so long as it was my duty to make war against your father, in defence of my own country. I also rendered to your father greater *services* than all the other Greeks as soon as I was safe, and he began to be in danger. For when he shewed an unwillingness to return into Asia after the battle of Salamis, I informed him by letter that it was in agitation to destroy the bridge he had thrown over the Hellespont, and to surround him. By which intelligence he was delivered from the impending danger: and now pursued and hunted by all Greece, I have betaken myself to you, and ask your friendship; which if I could obtain, you will find me no less sincere a friend, than I have been an active enemy. I request, however, that you allow me the space of one year previous to entering upon the business about which I desire to converse with you, and that, at the end of that period, you admit me to your presence."

Artaxerxes, to whom this letter was addressed, most gladly received the illustrious exile, and magnificently provided for his support. Themistocles is supposed to have died by poison, from despair of being able to accomplish what he had promised to the king in relation to the subjugation of Greece. Such, at least is the opinion of Cornelius Nepos, and, as he says, of Thucydides.

St. Helena.—The island of St. Helena is about twenty miles in circumference, and the land is so high that it may be discerned at sea about twenty leagues distant. It consists, indeed, of one vast

rock, perpendicular on every side, like a castle in the middle of the ocean, whose natural walls are too high to be attempted by scaling ladders, nor is there the smallest beach, except at the bay called Chapel Valley Bay, which is fortified with a strong battery of 50 large cannon, planted even with the water, and farther defended by the perpetual dashing of prodigious waves against the shore, which, without further resistance, makes the landing difficult; and a little creek, where two or three men may land from a small boat, but now rendered inaccessible by a battery. As there is no other anchorage but at Chapel Valley, touching here is extremely precarious, for the wind being always settled from the south east, if a ship once overshoots it, it is a matter of great difficulty again to recover the harbor. Notwithstanding St. Helena appears on every side to be a hard barren rock, yet on the top it is covered with a coat of fine rich mould, about a foot and a half deep, which produces all manner of grain, grass, fruit, herbs, roots, and every kind of vegetables, in the utmost perfection and plenty.—After ascending the rock which borders it, to the sea, the country is prettily diversified with rising hills and vallies—the first covered naturally with a great variety of herbs, and the latter adorned with elegant plantations of fruit trees and gardens, among which are dispersed the houses of the natives—while herds of cattle low about the fields, some of which are fattened for the supply of shipping, and of the islanders, and the rest kept for milk, butter and cheese, and afford a prospect equally rich and delightful. Although no country produces finer crops of wheat, yet amidst affluence, they are liable to be starved, and their crops totally consumed by rats, which breed in incredible numbers, and destroy every thing, with all the desolation occasioned by locusts in some other countries. This however, is an evil to which certainly a remedy might be applied, as well as to the scarcity of wine, with which commodity they are now supplied by the company's ships, and also with flour and malt. As the island is so sandy, and the soil too thin for large trees to take root, it is extremely deficient in wood, and their very houses are sent ready framed from England—but with regard to underwood, they have as much as is wanted in that warm climate. There are on the island between two and three hundred English families, or at least descended from English parents, or some way allied to them.—Some French refugees were likewise encouraged to settle in order to propagate vines and make wine; a point in which they have by no means been successful.

This island is situated about 400 leagues from the coast of Africa, and 600 from the coast of South America. Lon. 5, 40, W. Greenwich, lat. 15, 55, S.

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Bonaparte was complimented be admiral Hotham; after his surrender, by an invitation to breakfast with him. On this occasion the admiral ordered the yards manned as a mark of respect to his distinguished guest.

Bonaparte's travelling library was found in six trunks and amounted to about 800 volumes.—Among them were Homer, Ossian, Voltaire's works, Gil Blas, Don Quixote, Voltaire's Charles XII. &c. all beautiful editions.

Reluctant complaint. Lord Grenville called the attention of the British parliament to the abolition of the "slave trade" on the 6th of June. "This object, it was hoped, would have been secured upon the restoration of the conquered provinces of France; but all that has hitherto been done, either in France, or at Vienna, goes comparatively, but a short way to the removal of the evil. On the late change in the government of France, the person who now *de facto* exercises the government of that country, [Bonaparte] stepped beyond the existing engagements, and completed the abolition of the slave trade. Seeing as I do, so much to disapprove in the conduct of that person and condemning as I must, the whole of his public character, *I am sorry* my lords, *that an opportunity was left for him to do so great an act.* In so far he is clearly entitled to praise, for the act is now done, and the French trade is abolished."

Jerome Bonaparte is said to be ill of his wounds at Valenciennes. Lucien has been arrested at Turin.

OF THE STATE OF FRANCE.

London, July 26—A mail arrived from Hamburg last night, but, excepting a letter from the neighborhood of Paris, dated the 5th inst. it brought nothing worthy of notice. The letter alluded to, states, that the property of the mayors who have been active for Bonaparte is to be sequestered, as also that of all the inhabitants who do not return in eight days to their habitations; the sequestrated property to form a military fund, and to indemnify other inhabitants for sacrifices and requisitions. The allied armies are to be maintained, clothed, paid and armed at the expense of the enemy's country, and the following articles required from the occupied provinces—150,000 pair of shoes, 150,000 coats, 40,000 pair of boots, 150,000 cloaks, 150,000 pair of breeches, 150,000 pair of gaiters, 150,000 stocks, 150,000 leather caps, 100,000 kettles and drinking vessels, 100,000 horse shoes, 3000 horses, half saddle, half draught horses, and 4,000,000 of francs, to make good the arrears of pay. The allies appear to have adopted the manner and style of the requisitions which French generals used to levy in foreign countries. Even in Swedish Pomerania, when friendly, the French general told the governor the country must provide for the Gallic troops, that it was the French maxim, that where the army was it must be supported.

Other letters state, and we think this exceeding probable, that the proceedings of the allies have been not a little embarrassed by the circumstance of the KING having so soon made his appearance in Paris. Less difficulty, it is said, would have been experienced in settling the government, even for the KING's ultimate and personal interests, if he had remained at Ghent.

July 27.—We have heard that the duke of Wellington is about to lead the greater part of the British army, now in France, towards the Loire, and it is understood, that his grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the allied sovereigns for uniting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole against the rebel forces in the centre and south of the kingdom.

Aug. 2.—Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning those of Monday. We did expect to have found in them a royal decree for disbanding the army of the Loire; but that army, as well as most other armies of France, continue to brave the royal authority, and to stand out for terms. Its head-quarters are at Bourges and it is untrue that Davoust, its commander, is at Paris. Two divisions of this army are at Riom under Excelmans and Chastel. They refuse to hoist the white cockade, until they have the king's answer to their offer of submission. It is evident therefore, that their submission is not entire and simple.

A mail from Flanders arrived this morning, and the papers brought by it two letters from Paris, of considerable interest. One says that the conditions

to be imposed upon France are reported to be as follow:

Huningueh and a circle round it to be given to Switzerland, in order to render Basle secure for the future.

Landau to be ceded to Germany.

Givet, Philippeville, Maubeuge, Conde, and one or two more fortresses (Lilse and Valenciennes we trust) to be given up to the king of the Netherlands.

A large contribution in money in a stipulated time.

Chambery and that part of Savoy given to France by the treaty of Paris, to be restored to the king of Sardinia, who is to cede Nice. We do not see the propriety of this cession. France ought to have no cession made to her.

To the above terms we trust will be added, the restoration by France of all the pillaged statues and pictures.

French papers of the 2d inst were received yesterday. The information respecting the refractory armies is yet scanty. There are numerous desertions, accompanied by great disorders and irregularities on the part of the soldiers, who carry off their arms. These desertions and irregularities the generals declaim against, and endeavour to restrain, evidently for the purpose of maintaining their own power, by keeping the troops together, while the king's friends feel disposed to look with indulgence on the outrages in contemplating the reduction of the army. The main body is understood to have gone from the Loire towards the mountains of Auvergne, in which the most desperate will form gangs, living at discretion upon the whole country, when, as a whole, the force will have melted away to nothing. It is supposed that when the military chest shall be exhausted, which may be concluded to be nearly the case at present, a general dissolution will take place of itself. The notorious Lefebvre, with two regiments of cavalry have, it is said thrown themselves into the mountains of Auvergne as partizans, that is, as military robbers. Several of the persons of whom the king is more particularly bound to make examples, have been arrested; but we suppose only to be let loose again, with the double incentives of provocation and impunity, to commit fresh offences.

[Another London paper of August 7, tells us that France is as unsettled as ever. "The head is fallen, (says this paper) but the body still exists; a single wheel of the machine is deranged, but its general powers are not destroyed; the serpent is overthrown, but his teeth are scattered abroad, to start up into the same fierce and dangerous combatants that we have vainly subdued. In other words, Bonaparte has been taken from the scene, but the jacobin faction remain."

It then goes on to state that the submission of the army is every where slow and reluctant—that many towns are the victims of contending parties.—That even in *Paris* the mighty foreign armies are hardly able to keep down the factions. That disputes between the royalists and their opponents run so high, that at the public hotels they have had separate tables assigned them. Mentions that some arrests have taken place, and closes the article as follows: "Shall these men [meaning the people of France] talk about their destinies and their glories, till the rest of the world are contented to believe them, like clowns who gape at an impudent juggler? If it be for no other purpose than to vindicate the moral superiority of the rest of Europe, let France be left to gaze upon her nakedness, and thus learn to sum up the deformities which her tinsel trappings have so long concealed."

Whether this unsettled state of things really exists in France, or is only proclaimed by the "legitimates," *to prepare the way for their designs upon her independence as a nation*, we shall know a little while hence. Possibly, the massacre of the French at *Madrid*, which was called a "glorious revolution," may be re-transacted at Paris, on the *foreigners*—who, in like manner, have placed a king on the throne, and attempt to keep him there, against the will of the people. If these reports be true, it is undoubted that Louis is not the '*desired*' of France, and we may look for another, and, perhaps, more destructive revolution. Would that the world had repose! But it is hardly possible to have it, except in the most finished despotism, with the present system of kingcraft.

The "legitimate" remark respecting the gallant Lefebvre is worthy of notice—*he* is a "*military robber*;" but all that was heavenly was hardly sufficient to serve for encomiums on *Mina* and others of the *Spaniards* who done the *very thing* they attribute to him. What wretched and *truly royal* hypocrisy!]

Old king George continues as usual—and Frederick Guelph has tumbled down and broke his arm; which, the London paper says, "will deprive the public of his *active* and *valuable* services."

The loss of the Dutch and Belgian troops in the battle of Waterloo, was 27 officers, and 2058 under officers and privates killed and missing, and 115 officers and 1939 under officers and privates wounded. The loss of horses was 1680.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.—ORDER OF THE DAY

PARIS, JULY 4, 1815.—A convention has been made with the generals of the allied powers to stop the effusion of blood.

The citizens of Paris should suffer no alarm, and remain in the position at once peaceable and firm, which they have preserved in the midst of dangers.

The police of the city remains entrusted to the national guard and to the municipal gendarmerie under my orders as governor of Paris.

Continue to secure persons and property from all assault, to prevent all tumultuous assemblages, to silence every species of language that might tend to excite dissention, and not to suffer to be displayed in any place by any person whatever, any other than the national colours: these are the duties now imposed upon the national guard.

I depend for their performance upon the zeal of the citizens who compose it, and upon the devotion of its officers.

The marshal, peer of France, governor of Paris, commander in chief of the National guard.

(Signed) Prince of ESSLING.

PARIS, JULY 5.—*Adieus of the army to the National guard of Paris.*—BRAVE COMRADES—We shall perform our retreat upon the Loire, agreeably to a convention.

In making this sacrifice, so grievous for our glory, we give to France, to the country, the highest proof of our obedience. We carry with us the most lively regrets at separating from you, brave and generous citizens of Paris, whose valour and patriotism ever honour the ties of friendship and glory, by which we have been re-united for the defence of the country.

Indeliable shame to those cowardly Frenchmen, who have laboured, who still labour for the reverse,

of the nation, and smile at the success of foreign armies! Leave them to disgrace themselves by their cries of baseness and of joy; they only dishonor themselves, and not the nation, which disowns them. They will reap nothing but the double contempt, of their fellow citizens and even of our enemies who know how to respect our glory.

Honor to you, brave and generous citizens, who have rendered yourselves worthy of that respectable title by partaking our glorious labors! Defend the national colors, which we have made illustrious by our exploits. These last belong as well to you as to us; they are those of the nation. Preserve by your noble attitude those sacred titles to our esteem; we will preserve also the same title to yours.

Arrived at the points designated for us, we shall become stronger than ever by the same national spirit. Malignity will have no more influence upon our re-united arms. If contrary to our expectations the promises of an honorable peace, consecrating our rights to choose our government and to give ourselves a free constitution, should be deceptive, we will hasten to you either to die in illustrating anew the French name, or to prove that a nation is always free when she wills it.

Adieu, brave comrades; and you, citizens, worthy of the French name! Upon the banks of the Loire, as upon those of the Seine, our vows shall be, for the country and for you.

Subscribed by the commanders of corps, officers and subalterns.

Paris, July 5.

TEMPER OF FRANCE.—From the New-York Columbian.—*Letters from France, received in New-York, relate the following facts:—Conde.*—A French officer, in the name of Louis XVIII. and the allies, was sent to the commander of this city to ask its surrender; for answer the officer was instantly seized and hung in front of the glacis and in full view of the enemy.

A Prussian corps of 25,000 men were ordered to prevent the junction of two French divisions, the one under marshal Davoust, and the other under marshal Suchet. It happened that the Prussians arrived too late to prevent it, and soon enough to be litterally cut to pieces. Upwards of 11,000 were killed, 9700 men wounded, and a corps of about 3000 men that were making their retreat were surrounded by the peasants armed with pitchforks, axes, spades, hoes and scythes, and not one of the enemy escaped death.

These facts, and many others similar, were not permitted to be printed in France; but the public may be assured of their authenticity.

Old Times.

NAVAL BATTLE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, IN 1778.

From the Columbian.—It appears from a very minute narrative in the Gentleman's Magazine, (a periodical Irish publication) that a naval encounter took place between the Americans and British on Lake Champlain in the year 1778. It is remarkable, as will be seen by the following, that this battle and Macdonough's were both fought on the same day of the month, and almost in the same month. Macdonough's was fought on the 11th of September, and this on the 11th October. The British captain's name, who fought Macdonough, was Pring, (capt. Downie being killed early in the action)—and in this battle the captain's name Pringle. The most surprising circumstance of all, however, is that notwithstanding the vast superiority of force on the part of the British, and the experience and skill of an able naval officer, they still could not gain a victory over the American squadron, commanded by no less a novice in maritime warfare than brigadier-general Arnold. The reader must observe that the following facts are founded on *British* authority which in those trying times were notorious for exaggeration and misrepresentation.

"The force," says the British historian, "was very considerable with respect to the place and service, extraordinary in regard to the little time spent in its formation, and such as, a very few ages ago, would have been deemed formidable even upon the European seas. The ship Inflexible, which may be considered as admiral, had been re-constructed at St. John's, from whence she sailed in 28 days after laying her keel. The strength of the two squadrons was as follows:

BRITISH.

Ship Inflexible, 18 twelve-pounders.
Schooner, 14 six-pounders.
Schooner, 12 do.
A Radeaux, 12 twenty-four and twelve-pounders, besides howitzers.
A Gondola, 7 nine pounders.
20 Gun-Boats, 20 nine and twenty-four pounders.
Some Long-Boats, force not specified, tenders, transports, &c.

AMERICAN.

1 Schooner, (the largest vessel) 12 six and four pounders.
14 smaller vessels, force not specified.

"Our armament," continues the British historian, "was conducted by captain Pringle, and the fleet navigated by above 700 prime seamen, of whom 200 were volunteers from the transports, who after having rivalled those belonging to the ships of war in all the toil of preparation now boldly and freely partook with them in the danger of the expedition. The guns were served by detachments of men and officers belonging to the corps of artillery. In a word, no equipment of the sort was ever better appointed, or more amply furnished with every kind of provision necessary for the intended service.

"The enemy's force was in no degree equal either with respect to the goodness of the vessels, the number of guns, furniture of war, or weight of metal. Sensible, though they were, of the necessity of preserving the dominion of the lakes, and aided in that design by the original force in their hands, with a great advantage in point of time for its encrease, their intentions in that respect were counteracted by many essential, and some irremediable deficiencies. They wanted timber, artillery, ship-builders, and all the materials necessary for such an equipment. Carpenters, and all others concerned in the business of shipping, were fully engaged at the sea ports in the construction and fitting out of privateers, whilst the remoteness, and difficulty of communication, rendered the supply of bulky materials extremely tedious. When we consider the difficulties on their part, we think it not just to deny the Americans the praise, of having combated and in part overcome them, with an assiduity, perseverance, and spirit, which did not in the least fall short of what had been employed against them. For their fleet amounted to 15 vessels of different kinds, consisting of two schooners, one sloop, one cutter, three galleys, and eight gondolers. The principal schooner mounted 12 six and four pounders. They were commanded by Benedict Arnold, who was now to support upon a new element, that

known which he had acquired on land in the Canada expedition.

"On the 11th of October our fleet having proceeded up the lake, discovered the enemy drawn up with great judgment, being very advantageously posted, and forming a strong line, to defend the passage between the Island of Valicour and the western main. A warm action ensued, and was vigorously supported on both sides for some hours; but the wind being unfavorable, so that the ship Inflexible, and some other vessels of force could not be worked up to the enemy, the weight of the action fell upon the schooner Carleton and the gunboats, which they sustained with great firmness, such extraordinary efforts of resolution being displayed both by men and officers, as merited and received the highest applause from their commanders. It is to be presumed, that when so much praise was due and given to the conduct and valor of a *superior* force on our side, the enemy must not have acted their part amiss.

"The detachment belonging to the corps of artillery, were highly distinguished, and did most essential service in the gun-boats. But the same impediments still continuing, which prevented their being seconded by the other vessels, captain Pringle, with the approbation of general Carleton (who was also in the fleet), thought it necessary for the present, to withdraw those that were engaged from the action. At the approach of night, he brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line, and as near as possible to the enemy, in order to prevent their retreat.

"Being now fully sensible however of their inferiority; the enemy took the opportunity which the darkness of the night afforded, of endeavoring to escape from their present imminent danger, hoping to obtain shelter and protection at Crown Point. Arnold concerted and executed this design with ability, and fortune seemed at first so favorable to his purpose, that they were out of sight by the next morning. The chase being however continued, both on that day and the succeeding day without intermission, the wind, and other circumstances peculiar to the navigation of the lake, which had been at first in favor of the Americans, became at length otherwise, so that they were overtaken and brought to action a few leagues short of Crown Point

"A very warm engagement ensued, and continued about two hours, during which those vessels that were most ahead pushed on with the utmost speed, and passing Crown Point, escaped to Ticonderoga. But two gallies and five gondolas which remained with Arnold, made a desperate resistance. Finding, however, at length, that it was impossible to withstand the superiority of force, skill, and weight of metal, with which he was overborne, and that he was but ill seconded by the captains of some of his vessels, he determined that his people should not become prisoners, nor the vessels a prey to the enemy. He executed this design with equal resolution and dexterity, and run the Congress galley, in which himself was, with the five gondolas, on shore, in such a manner, as to land his men safely, and blow up the vessels, in spite of every effort that was used to prevent both.

"Loss and defeat were so far from producing their usual effect with respect to Arnold, that his conduct in this command raised his character still higher than it was before with his countrymen. They said that he not only acted the part of a brave soldier, but that he also amply filled that of an able naval commander. That when his vessels were torn almost to pieces, he retreated with the same resolution that he fought, and by the happiest and most critical judgment, prevented his people and them from falling into the hands of the enemy. But they chiefly gloried in the dangerous attention he paid to a nice point of honor, in keeping his flag flying and not quitting his galley till she was in flames, lest the enemy should have boarded and struck it!"

Alas! what an unhappy change was afterwards wrought upon this truly brave man. D.

CHRONICLE.

Adjutant and Inspector general's office. Sept. 13, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.—The president of the United States has directed the following selections to fill vacancies, in the army, occasioned by non-acceptancies, under the general orders of May 17, 1815, viz:

Samuel Shaw, hospital surgeon, 6th April, 1813.

William H. Buckner, surgeon of the late regiment of dragoons 6th July, 1812, to be hospital surgeon's mate, in lieu of J. B. Whiteridge, declined.

Alexander Blair, surgeon of late 5th infantry 30th March, 1814, to be hospital surgeon's mate, in lieu of William Jones, declined.

Tobias P. Cambridge, hospital surgeon's mate, 12th September, 1814, in lieu of Donaldson Yeates, declined.

C. G. Garrard, S. M. of late 44th infantry, 24th March, 1814, to be surgeon's mate of the 1st infantry, in lieu of Henry Field, declined.

S. H. Littlejohn, S. M. of late dragoons, 3d April, 1813, to be surgeon's mate of 2d infantry, in lieu of William Southall, declined.

Josiah Everett, S. M. of late 21st infantry, 21st July, 1813, to be surgeon's mate of 2d infantry in lieu of Carter Edmunds, declined.

John Gale, S. M. of late 23d infantry, 9th July, 1812, to be surgeon's mate of 3d infantry. in lieu of R. F. Hall, declined.

Jacob De Lamotta, R. S. 1st May 1812, to be surgeon's mate, 4th infantry, in lieu of W. J. Cocke, declined.

Robert C. Lane, S. M. late 3d rifle, 11th March, 1814, to be surgeon's mate 4th infantry, in lieu of James Bates, declined.

S. M. Ingersoll, S. M. of late 37th infantry, 16th September, 1814, to be surgeon's mate, 7th infantry in lieu of Ashel Hall, declined.

Samuel C. Muir, S. M. late 1st infantry 7th April, 1813, to be surgeon's mate, 8th infantry in lieu of William Beaumont, declied.

William Thomas, hospital surgeon, 18th February, 1814, to be surgeon of rifle regiment, in lieu of L. L. Near, declined.

By order,

D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. general.

PITTSBURG, SEPTEMBER 9.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

Detroit, August 26, 1815.—Underneath you have the substance of what has transpired as yet at the Indian treaty, which is held three miles from this place.

August 22, 1815.—This day, a preliminary meeting was held at the council house, in this city, (Detroit) by gens. Harrison and M'Arthur, and Mr. Graham, commissioners plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the principal part of the Wyandots, Pottowatomies, Chippaway and Ottowa nations.

SUBSTANCE.—Gen. Harrison informed these chiefs and warriors, that one of the primary objects in calling them here at this moment, was a renewal of their former peace and friendship towards each other. Other nations, however, being absent, but very

soon expected, it would be necessary to adjourn for their arrival. In the mean time, he requested the chiefs present to invite their brethren, who were now at Malden, to attend at the Spring Wells, (three miles below this town) on the 25th inst. to kindle the council fire.

On the 25th, the commissioners met agreeably to adjournment.

The messenger sent to Malden returned for answer, "that the message sent was delivered to their brethren, then in council with the British commandant, who answered for them, saying, "that his great father, on the other side of the great waters, had directed him to hold a council at *this very time*, with his red children, and he could not think of letting the chiefs then present attend at the American fire kindled at the Spring Wells, until his council was over. If the young men, said he, wish to go there, they might, he had no objections; but the old men and chiefs, (the Prophet being among the number) *must not go for the present—they must fasten the soles of their feet to the British shore.*"

The chiefs, &c. at the Spring Wells, "expressed their satisfaction this day, at a renewal of peace and friendship between them and the United States; and said that they were naked and very hungry; and hoped that their fathers, the commissioners, would give them plenty of every thing, particularly bread, meat and *whiskey*."

The nations absent on the 22d inst. have not yet arrived.

Council adjourned, to meet on the 28th instant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board of the United States frigate Congress, dated at Flushing, July 16.

"We arrived here after a pleasant passage of 29 days—rather longer than we expected, from our having got as far as 17 W. in 15 days; but after parting with the Neptune we had nothing but easterly winds and calms for 19 days. We fell in with a number of British men of war, who were very polite, and in all instances run under our lee, and requested to send a boat on board as they had information from lord Wellington's army. This our friend, his Excellency the Ambassador, was anxious to hear. Among the British men of war, was the one commanded by captain *Dacres*, formerly of the Guerriere, who was remarkably polite. All the merchant men lowered their royals or top gallant sails as we passed.

"On our arrival here, the Dutch admiral showed us every attention possible—offering to send a vessel to Antwerp at procure water, there being none on Walcheren.

"We landed our minister in great style under a salute from this ship and the Dutch admiral, yards manned, &c. On his arrival at the hotel, the captain and a number of officers called upon the minister, who gave an entertainment.

"During the passage Mrs. *Eustis* never once complained of indisposition.

"Yesterday the Ambassador and suite embarked on board the king's yacht accompanied by captain *Morris*, for Rotterdam. On the return of captain M. which will be in 2 or 3 days, we shall leave here for the Mediterranean."

British west indies.—It is known to those who are concerned in the West India trade, that two or more of the governments of those islands on their own responsibility permitted the entry of American vessels with produce, after the expiration in March last, of the order in council, premitting their entry. The following is a copy of the reply of the British minister to the governor of the island of Tobago on this subject.

Downing-street, 30th May, 1815.

Sir—I have received your despatch of the 30th March, and am very sorry to be under the necessity of conveying to you the decided disapprobation of his majesty's government, of your having admitted any American vessel to entry, after the expiration of the order in council, by which such admission was authorized for a limitted time.

The conduct which you have adopted in this instance, is both contrary to law and the general interest of his majesty's colonies, and I am therefore to signify to you the express commands of his royal highness the prince regent, that you should in no instance take it upon yourself to authorize the admission into the ports of Tobago of vessels and cargoes, which are excluded by the general law of the empire.

(Signed) BATHURST.

His honor John Balfour, Esq.

☞There is a decided disposition in the British to exclude our vessels as much as is possible from all their colonies. Some of their acts in the West Indies are outrageously severe. The ship owners of the east begin to talk a new language.

The Indians. There is a prospect of an immediate peace with the Indians of the north west, as we learn by a letter received by the surveyor-general from governor Cass, at Detroit; and, in consequence, surveyors were about to start from *Chilicothe* to run the lines, &c. But the Sacs and Foxes, west of the Mississippi, it is thought, must be brought to a sense of justice through feeling—they must be *Jacksonized*, as the saying is in the west.

Shipwrecks. An idea of the effects of the late gales, may be gathered from the following fact, mentioned in a Boston paper—"A few days since, *eleven* sail of dismasted ships and brigs were seen off Gay Head, all in sight of each other! Six of them went into Newport, and the remainder chiefly through the Vineyard Sound.

Transportation.—The British are transporting considerable numbers of Scotch to Canada, and Irish to Newfoundland.

Vermont election.—We have not yet received the returns; but the republican ticket has entirely prevailed.

Ceylon. The British papers officially state the capture of Candy and the entire subjugation of Ceylon. The king, with two of his wives, was taken prisoner. Will the illustrious "congress of Vienna," the "high allies," *restore* HIM to the throne? Ah!—the spoiler is one of themselves, and the act is "legitimate." The affair is thus announced—

"Despatches have been received from general Brownrig, the governor of Ceylon, in the East Indies, of rather a gratifying description.

"The king of Candy (the Bonaparte of Ceylon) who has been long a ferocious and barbarous enemy of the British nation in that quarter of the globe, has been taken prisoner, after his troops were totally defeated by the British and native Indian forces sent against them. His power is, in fact, at an end, and his territories have been annexed to our Indian possessions."

The king of Candy was the "Bonaparte of Ceylon," and "a ferocious and barbarous enemy of the British nation in that quarter of the globe"—Why?—Simply, because the British invaded his territories and would have served him as Napoleon would have treated *Spain*. This is the truth; let the "legitimates" look to it.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1815. [WHOLE NO. 213.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

☞The present number [No. 5] consists of a sheet and a half, or 24 pages, being an extra quantity of unusually interesting matter—among which is a list of the officers of the *navy of the United States*, so arranged as to be concluded in the next paper and follow in regular succession when the work is bound up; a plan that will be always pursued when mechanical convenience, or a due regard for variety, shall induce us to divide a long article.

We design, in the next paper, to insert an exceedingly interesting account of *Wilmington*, Del. and its vicinity, shewing the *manufactories* in that delightful neighborhood; to which is added a philosophical essay "on the probability of human life in the middle states," &c.

On giving away half a sheet, I have felt justified in appropriating a page to shew the contents of the *Supplement to the 8th Volume*, just published and forwarded to all whose orders for it have yet reached me. About 300 copies remain to be disposed of, and may had at 1$ each.

Contents of Supplement

TO VOLUME THE EIGHTH.

Cobbett's letters, and other writings, on American affairs.

To the prince regent, Feb. 1, 1812—Same, April 23,—same, Dec. 29—Summary of politics—On the navy, &c.—On the American war, Feb. 20, 1812—Same, May 22, 1813—Same, Aug. 4,—Battle of Chippewa—Ditto, &c.—On the American navy—Battle of Niagara—Capture of Washington—Ways and means, and debt—On "drubbing the yankees"—Maritime rights—A new boundary, &c.—General remarks—On retaliation—On the affair at Plattsburg, &c.—Champlain, &c.—Situation of the United States—Mention of sir Geo. Heathcote, Mr. Whitbread, &c.—On the justification of the British in the United States' newspapers, &c.—General patriotism of the people—Dialogue with "Mrs. Friend,"—On American humanity—Of the federalists—On the negociations at Ghent; American congress; battle near fort Erie; lake Ontario; lake Champlain, and attack on Mobile—On American bravery—To the Cossack priesthood of Massachusetts—Desultory remarks on Mr. Pickering and others—To his correspondents in the United States—On the constitutions of England, America and France—To certain gentlemen of Albany, N. Y.—To the earl of Liverpool, Dec. 10—Same, Dec. 24, on "conscription," &c.—Same, on the part America may take in the war of England against France.

Accident at Newburyport; American privateers, on the British coast, proceedings at Bristol thereon and reply to the mayor—Anecdotes, naval and military—of gen. Brown; col. Jessup; of an American sergeant; of American soldiers; of a Kentucky militiaman; various of the battle on Erie; of the three presidents; of the Hornet and Penguin; "lessons," from an Irish paper; of the fight of the United States and Macedonian; yankee ingenuity; of Stonington; Army of the U. S. French encomium upon; Atlas, the transport; Baltimore Volunteers, and S. H. Moore, various facts; Com. Barney, sword voted to; Lord Bathurst; Beauty and booty, see *New-Orleans*; Gen. Porter's narrative of the battle at Black Rock; Blue light ingenuity; A blue light caught by capt. Porter; The battle of Bridgewater; British wincing; British barbarity—see *Prisoners*; British modesty; British "magnanimity;" Gen. Brown, his orders on assuming command at Sackett's Harbor; The Bulwark 74; Camden, S. C. its patriotism; Capitol at Washington; Biography of major gen. Carrol, and his address to his soldiers; The hero of Castine; Inventory of effects captured in the British fleet upon Lake Champlain; Additional accounts of the battle upon that lake; The battle of Chippewa; Cincinnati of S. Carolina; Cockburn; Colonization proposed; The frigate Constellation; Court martial—on capt. Dyson; on capt. Treat; on paymaster Williams; on lieutenant Saint; on the officers and crew of the Scourge privateer.—Gen. Covington; The Creeks, an account of the country they ceded; letters from gov. Claiborne, captain Kennedy and col. Bowyer, respecting the war with them.

The heroes of Delaware; Disbanded officers; Disgraceful fact; Various facts and remarks on the occupation of Eastport, by the British; Female patriotism; An outrage at Georgia, Ver. Gun-boat, No. 146; Gen. Harrison vindicated; Hartford convention; Libel on the United States by Louis' agent for the island of Hayti; Col. Henderson; Admiral Hotham, at Hartford; American humanity; Cases of Impressment—J. Salkelk, W. Parker, H. Thayer, C. Vass, M. Conkle, J. Guedron, T. E. Oliver, of the whole crew of the Pekin, E. Sterling, S. W. Rennel, J. M'Donnal, W. Carney, J. Dunstan, W. Burton, J. Hosman, D. Jackson—statement of facts regarding impressment from a passenger-ship in Ireland; Naval inventory; Gen. Jackson, see *New-Orleans*—his address to Coffee's brigade in the Creek country; Narrative of the rev. Mr. Jones, An act of justice.

Thomas King, narrative of his escape from a British prison; Col. Lauderdale; Lessons, from an Irish paper; Dr. Jones' narrative of the burning of Lewistown; General M'Clure's address to the people of Upper Canada; Dr. M'Nevin; "Magnanimity;" a project for establishing a National Bank; British compliments upon the American Navy; New-England salute; The battle of Niagara.

Officers disbanded—letter respecting them from the Richmond Enquirer. Captain Paine, returns to Charleston; Peace, incidents belonging to—effects of on the price of commodities; message of the governor of N. York thereon; "Peace party" outrages. Americans at Pensacola; Perry's eulogium on the Kentuckians; Plattsburg, additional accounts of the battle; capt. Porter; his toast; Falsehood respecting the frigate President; Sir Geo. Prevost, his general orders on leaving Canada; Prices of articles, as affected by the peace; Privateering at home: British distribution of prize-money; Prisoners, on the treatment of—Case of S. Davis; Facts and documents respecting those held as hostages at Ipswich; Of capt. Bessom, of the Toma-

hawk privateer, and his crew on board the Bulwark; Cease of lieut. Bird; Contrast of treatment; Major Lowe; Of capt. Cochet and capt. Crowninshield; Of the murder of col. Bull;—Mr. Rea, his remarks on the destruction of the capitol; Capt. Reed, of the General Armstrong privateer; Revolutionary army of the U. S.—List of the staff; Sales of the U. S. horses, &c. at Richmond; Extract from Dr. Inglis' sermon; Slaves, of those carried off; The faithful slave; Lieut. Smith, of the U. S. navy; Spirited act; The "dash at" Stonington; The British at St. Mary's; Gen. Strong, of the Vt. militia, general orders; Superb 74, the news of peace received on board.

Capt. Treat acquitted; Traitors; Useful hints, to gratify British curiosity; War and peace prices; Warrior privateer; A libel upon the U. S. ship Wasp; Windsor Castle, a prize vessel; How to catch a Yankee; Yankee ingenuity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Col. Barclay and gen. Mason, on the prisoners taken in the Dominica; Extract of a letter from London, on the peace; Sir Geo. Prevost to general Drummond, intercepted; Address from certain republicans at Boston to the President, and reply; Ditto at Baltimore and ditto; Major Croghan's letter to a friend, respecting gen. Harrison; For correspondence respecting affairs at New Orleans, see *New-Orleans.*

JUDICIAL.

Judge Toulmin's decision in the case of the schr. Active; A decision in the circuit court of the U. States for Massachusetts, on patent rights; The case of com. Murray *vs.* col. A. M'Lane; The owners &c. of the Roger privateer *vs.* the ship Fortuna and cargo; Case of the Nereid.

NEW-ORLEANS.

On the attack upon, from the Ulster Recorder; facts regarding the Kentuckians at Orleans; voluminous details of incidents and things belonging to the attack on the place; the march of the Tennesseans; Mr. Shields' second expedition; Gen. Villere; The gun-boats; Mexican patriots; General patriotism; The ladies; Colonel Henderson; col. Lauderdale; "caprice of John Bull's taste," poetical; Honors to General Jackson; Jackson's letter to gov. Blount; his general orders in the case of M. Louaillier; Gen. Humbert's address; Vote of thanks by the legislature of Louisiana; gov. Claiborne to gen. Carrol and reply; The same to gen. Coffee, and ditto; From a soldier to his father; Gen. Carrol to gov. Blount.

SPEECHES.

Military peace establishment—Substance of the remarks of Messrs. Troup, Pickering, Desha, Wright, Sharp, Hopkins, Forsyth, Sheffey, Fisk, (of Vt.) Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Gholson, Rhea, (of Ten.) Stockton, Macon, M'Kim, Farrow, Cuthbert, Potter, Calhoun, Hanson, King, Jackson, (of Va.) and Eppes.

British Statistics.

EXPENDITURES—LOANS, &c. FOR 1815.

Considerable labor and attention have been directed to bring out the results below—which, the editor believes, will interest many of his readers who have not leisure or opportunity to wade through the documents and papers needful to obtain them.

The sum required for the service of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1815, was about 90 millions sterling, as follows:

Navy and transports	£18,644,200
Army and ordnance	43,582,398
Foreign payments, including bills of credit	9,000,000
Vote of credit 6,000,000—do. for Ireland 200,000	6,200,000
Army prize money	942,347
Miscellaneous	3,000,000
"Separate charges," various . .	8,300,000
	£89,728,926

To which is to be added, the payment of the interest on the national debt—support of the civil government, allowances, pensions and bounties, &c. &c. &c. making in the whole not less than forty millions; or a grand total of one hundred and thirty millions, equal to about *five hundred and seventy seven millions of dollars, for one year.*

The *war expences* were as follows:

In 1808, ...	£44,000,000
1809, ...	50,000,000
1810, ...	47,000,000
1811, ...	52,000,000
1812, ...	52,000,000
1813, ...	57,000,000
1814, ...	68,000,000
1815, *calculated at* . .	72,000,000
In eight years . . .	£442,000,000

Equal to $1,962,480,000—nearly *two thousand millions of dollars.* To which *inconceivable* amount must be added vast claims not yet liquidated.

The fiscal operations of Great Britain have been greatly aided by the *Sinking Fund.* (See the history and account of this fund, vol. II. page 60.) Its proceeds are sometimes nearly equal to the sums borrowed; but latterly, by some encroachments upon it, and a greater want of money, it has fallen much short. In 1806, the sinking fund was equal to a 65th part of the whole national debt. It went on prosperously three or four years and got up to a 44th; but reverted, in 1814, to a 64th, and probably this year will be about a 70th part of the debt. In 1806 the product of the the sinking fund was within *l.*2,700,000 of the amount of the loans for that year; in 1810, less by 5 millions; in 1814, less by 29 millions; and in 1815, less by 33 millions of pounds.

The ways and means for the service of the year 1815, were as follow:

Annual duties	*l.*3,000,000
Surplus consolidated fund . . .	3,000,000
War taxes	22,000,000
Lottery	250,000
Naval stores	508,700
Vote of credit	6,000,000
	*l.*34,756,700

Leaving about *fifty-five* millions to be raised by loans, except the produce of the *taxes*, in Ireland, which is not stated.

The customs, excises, &c. &c. &c. not mentioned, are probably equal to the payment of the interest on the national debt, and support of the civil list, assisted by the product of the sinking fund.

We now come to the difficult talk of attempting to explain the nature and principle of the British loans in general, but especially of the great loan of 36 millions (159,840,000 dollars) voted on the 14th of June last, in part to support the service of the year. The facts below have been collected, and collated with great care, and, we believe, are essentially correct in all their parts. But much study and reflection, perhaps, more than I am capable o

bestowing on the subject, is requisite to obtain a *general idea* of the British method of managing their loans. Indeed, it may be esteemed as a science *sui generis*. But the facts developed, as far we have gone, are interesting and curious.

The terms of this loan of 36 millions were as follows:

130*l.* 3 per cents. reduced	for every 100*l.* subscribed.
10*l.* 4 per cents.	
44*l.* 3 per cents consols.	

The dividend upon the 3 per cent. reduced and 4 per cents, to commence from April last, and upon the 3 per cent. consols from July next; and the first half-yearly dividends on the 3 per cent. reduced, 3 per cent. consols, and 4 per cents. to be exempted from the property tax. Discount after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for payments made in full.

The time of payment embraces a period of 10 months—10 *per cent.* a month. The first instalment in June, 1815, the last in March, 1816.

The day on which this loan was taken, those amounts of stocks would have produced in the money market 101*l.* 15 2½. This, with the discount for prompt payment, *pre*-interest allowed, &c. constitutes what is called in stock-jobbing phrase, the *bonus;* to be shewn more clearly below.

But in consequence of this great loan being required, the stocks were lower on the 14th of June than they had ever been before, on one occasion excepted. Only five days before, the stocks given for 100*l.* would have produced 107*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in money—thus:

130*l.* 3 per cent. reduced at	57*l.* 10	74*l.* 15 0
10*l.* 4 per cents.	72*l.* 15	7*l.* 5 6
44*l.* 3 per cent consols	58*l.* 15	25*l.* 10 0
		107*l.* 10 6

The stocks, June 8, . .	107*l.* 10 6
" " 14, . .	101*l.* 15 2½
Difference .	5*l.* 14 3½

Shewing a depreciation of the value of stocks, or a rise of the value of money, in the space of 6 days, of 5*l.* 14 3½, per cent.

In the year 1792, the 3 per cent. consols had a steady sale at 95*l.* per cent. In 1802, they had fallen to 77*l.* At the peace of Paris, 1814, they were worth 66*l.* Their present value will be noted below, when we attempt to shew the profit made by the contractors for the loan.

The real depreciation of the value of British stocks, compared with gold and silver, may be exhibited as follows:

In 1792, 100*l.* in the 3 per cents. would produce in specie . . .		95*l.* 00 0
— June 14, 1815, the same 100*l.* would fetch in paper currency, ...	55*l* 15	
Deduct premium for specie at 30 per cent	16*l.* 14—	39*l.* 1 0
Real depreciation, per cent.		55*l.* 19 0

That is—100*l.* of stock was worth fifty-five pounds nineteen shillings more in 1792, than on the 14th of June, 1815.

The contractors of the loan have also a singular advantage, or *bonus*, as to the interest on the stocks issued. We see that the interest on some part of them is actually to commence almost two months *before* the loan was effected!—and they will have received, or had due, 274,054 of *interest, before they paid one farthing of the principal.* And further, taking the end of 5 months as the equated time of all the instalments, they will receive for the first year, an *additional* extra or clear interest of about 1,080,000*l.* That is—the interest that will be paid or accrue on the stocks issued for the money the contractors have engaged *to pay*, will produce to them the sum of 1,334,054*l. over* and *beyond* the interest on the money as *really* paid into the treasury.

We are unable to comprehend clearly the amount borrowed for the service of the year 1815; for the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Vansittart) sometimes leaves us in doubt whether he means Great Britain and Ireland jointly, or Great Britain only, and there are some other things that we are not confident of under rightly. In his speech of the 14th June, in the house of commons, in producing the budget he says—

"The total amount of the capital created by the exchequer bills [treasury notes] funded, and the loan in the five per cents. amounted to 21,208,000*l.* 5 per cent. stock: the interest of this to 1,050,000*l.* the sinking fund 331,000*l.* with the usual charge for management. The loan obtained that day created a capital of 49,680,000*l.* the interest of which would be 1,517,000*l.*; the sinking fund, which by the act of 1813 was extended to exchequer bills, would amount to 758,700*l.*; to which was to be added the charge for management. The total amount of the capital created in the present year by funding, was 70,888,000*l.* The interest on this was 2,577,000*l.*; the sinking fund 1,090,000*l.* The total annual charge to the country, 3,689,000*l.* The rate per cent. at which the whole of the sum raised in the present year had been obtained was, to the subscribers (including the sinking fund) 5*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* *The total charge to the country was, every thing included,* 8*l.* 3*s.* 5¾*d.*"

By this, we suppose that nearly 50 millions had been borrowed, and that the whole charge to the nation therefor, was *really* at the rate of 8*l.* 3*s.* 5¾*d.* per cent.

We shall now proceed to an estimate of part of the profits made by the contractors for this loan of 36 millions:

The price of stocks on the 27th of June (on the news of the downfall of *Bonaparte*) was—

For 3 per cent. reduced	£58 15 0
4 per cents.	73 2 6
3 per cent. consols.	60 10 0

The fair *peace* price of the latter may be esteemed at 65*l.* which, indeed, is lower than they are under such a circumstance. But we intend merely to attempt to shew what they may be considered to have realized in *thirteen days.*

They have—46 millions of 3 per cent. reduced, rated to them, June 16, at 55*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. but worth on the 27th of that month, 58*l.* 15*s.* and had an advance of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for every 100*l.* of stock. In like manner, there was an advance on the 4 per cents. of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and on the 3 per cent. consols. of 4*l.* 15*s.* per 100*l.*

46,000,000 of 3 per cent. red. at 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.*			1,552,500
3,600,000	4 per cents	*ditto*	121,500
15,840,000	3 per cent. consols.	4*l.* 15*s.*	722,400
			£2,296,400

But Mr. Vansittart said the contractors had received a *bonus* of 3*l.* 2*s.* *per cent.* We do not exactly know how this was made up. A part of it was in the 1*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* which he gave in stocks, over their *selling price* on the day the loan was negociated, as described above. But there is no doubt they received the whole 3*l.* 2*s.* He would not make it *more* than he had paid.

36 millions at 3*l.* 2*s.* per cent.	1,116,000
Add to the above, rise of stock	2,396,400
	3,512,400
To which again add the interest *received* over and beyond the interest on the principal paid, as before stated	*1,334,054
	*l.*4,846,454

Which, I think, comes pretty nearly, though I hardly believe it amounts to the profits *actually* made by the contractors in the space of *thirteen days*. Upon reflection, I feel confident that this enormous amount is below the real profit. So great is the profligacy of the government in issuing its paper, and so wily the jobbers in the management of their affairs, that, it is probable, the sum may be given at *six millions of pounds sterling*—if not more.

A few more calculations and we have done—

The amount of the loan		*l.*36,000,000
Deduct the bonus at 3*l.* 2*s.* per cent.	1,116,000	
The *extra* interest	1,334,054	
Other allowances and charges of management	1,000,000	
		3,450,054
Produce		*l.*32,549,946

Then, to shew the specie, or real value, deduct at the rate of 30 *per cent.* only (and specie at the time the loan was effected was more than that advance compared with bank notes, and the British government has doubtless paid at that rate for it) and the product will be *l.*25,038,420

The loan of thirty-six millions might, therefore, have been bought for *l.*25,038,420 in *cash*, or its equivalent. And 144*l.* of the loan raised only 100*l.* in cash.

The *stock* issued for this *loan* of 36 millions, which raised 25 millions in cash, or its equivalent, was 65,440,000—thus:

46,000,000	of 3 per cent. reduced
3,600,000	4 per cents.
15,840,000	3 per cent. consols.
*l.*65,440,00—equal to $290,553,600	

And 100*l.* of *stock* produced only 38*l.* 5*s.* in cash, or its equivalent.

Tables to shew the actual taxes paid by the people of England, including those in the shape of tythes, poor rates and county rates, &c. &c. with a calculation of what is borne by the *productive* population of the kingdom, will be useful, and may be attempted—to present a wholesome contrast to the people of the United States.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

Bank of England accounts.—The average amount of public balances in the hands of the bank, between the 1st of February, 1814, and the 15th of January, 1815, both inclusive, upon accounts opened at the bank, was 261,162*l.*: and the amount of the same (exclusive of the exchequer account) between the 1st of February 1814, and the 15th of January, 1815, both days inclusive, upon accounts opened at the bank previous to the 28th of March, 1806, was 4,227,025*l.*—The aggregate amount of bank notes, (including 1,200,220*l.* in bank post bills) in circulation on the 15th of May, was 26,473,880*l.* The average amount of unclaimed dividends on the hands of the bank for 12 months, up to the 1st of January, was 779,794*l.* making the gross amount 9,357,533*l.*—The amount of unclaimed dividends in the hands of the bank on the first of January, 1815, was 1,297,742*l.* of which 876,739*l.* has been advanced to government per 31 and 48 George III. leaving a remainder in the bank of 421,003*l.*

Mr. Grenfell's resolutions, proposed concerning the bank of England.

1. That it appears, that there was paid by the public to the bank of England, for managing the national debt, including the charge for contributions on loans and lotteries, in the year ending 5th of July, 1792, the sum of 99,803*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; and that there was paid for the like service, in the year ending 5th of April, 1815, the sum of 281,568*l.* 6*s.* 11 1-4*d.* being an increase of 181,764*l.* 14*s.* 6 1-4*d.* In addition to which, the bank of England have charged at the rate of 1250*l.* per million on the amount of property duty received at the bank on profits arising from professions, trades, and offices.

2. That the total amount of bank notes and bank post bills, in circulation, in the years 1795 and 1796, the latter being the year previous to the restriction on cash payments; and in the year 1814, was as follows:

1795—1st Feb.—12,735,520*l.*—and 1st Aug.	11,214,000*l.*
1796—1st do.—10,784,740*l.*—and 1st do.	9,856,110*l.*
1814—1st do.—25,154,950*l.*—and 1st do.	28,802,450*l.*

3. That at present and during many years past, more particularly since the year 1806, considerable sums of public money, forming together an average stationary balance amounting to many millions, have been deposited with, or otherwise placed in the custody of the bank of England, acting in this respect as the bankers of the public.

4. That it appears, from a report ordered to be printed, 10th of August, 1807, from "the committee on the public expenditure of the united kingdom," that the aggregate amount of balances and deposits of public money in the hands of the bank of England, including bank notes deposited in the exchequer, made up in four different periods of the quarter ending 5th January, 1807, fluctuated betwixt the sums.

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of *l.*11,461,200 & 12,198,236	including bank notes deposited in the chests of the exchequer.
or,	
of *l.*8,178,536 & 9,948,400	excluding bank notes deposited at the exchequer.

5. That the aggregate amount of such deposits, together with the exchequer bills and bank notes deposited in the chests of the four tellers of the exchequer, was on an average in the year 1814—

11,966,371*l.* including bank notes deposited at the exchequer, amounting to 642,264*l.*

or,

11,324,107*l.* excluding bank notes deposited at the exchequer.

6. That it appears that this aggregate amount of deposits, together with such portions of the amount of bank notes and bank post bills in circulation as may have been invested by the bank in securities bearing interest, was productive during the same period, of interest and profit to the bank of England.

*This is fairly added, because the prices quoted were those paid for the ordinary stocks. Those issued for this loan were not yet in the market, except in what is called *omnium*—i. e. a script of *all* the stocks of which a loan may be composed.

7. That the only participation hitherto enjoyed by the public, since the year 1806, in the profits thus made on such deposits by the bank, has consisted of a loan of three millions, advanced by the bank, by 46 Geo. III. cap. 41, bearing 3 per cent, interest, which loan was discharged in December, 1814: and in another loan of three millions, advanced to the public by the bank by the 48 Geo. III. cap 3, free, of any charge of interest; which loan became payable in December, 1814, but has, by an act of the present session of parliament, cap. 16. been continued to the 5th of April, 1816.

8. That this house will take into early consideration the advantages derived by the bank, as well from the management of the national debt as from the amount of balances of public money remaining in their hands, with the view to the adoption of such an arrangement, when the engagements now subsisting shall have expired, as may be consistent with what is due to the interests of the public, and to the rights, credit, and stability of the bank of England.

18th June, 1815.

Mexico and South America.

(From a Louisiana Correspondent.)

At a time when our brethren of Mexico and South America are bravely contending for their liberties, it must be gratifying to the people of the United States to receive an account of their progress.

The Spanish government having prohibited the entry of foreigners into those important regions, for the space of three centuries; we have only heard of their existence by the fame of their mines: But the spell is at an end, the veil is rent asunder, and the magnificent theatre of the New World begins to unfold itself in all its grandeur.

Mexico and South America have, from the conquest, been divided in several grand sections, denominated by the Spaniards vice-royalties, or captain-generalships. The vice-royalties are, Mexico, New Granada, Rio de la Plata, and Peru: The capital, or seats of government are, Mexico, Santa Fe de Bogata, Buenos Ayres, and Lima. The captain-generalships are, Guatimala, Venezuela, Chili, &c.

VICE-ROYALTY OF MEXICO.

The importance of this part of America, has been better known since the travels of the celebrated baron de Humboldt were published in Paris. "I consider," says he, "as extremely probable, that the population of Mexico in 1808, exceeds 6,500,000." It is to be observed that Humboldt was deceived by the Spanish authorities, as the policy of their cabinet constantly has been to conceal the importance of that extensive country. We know that the attempts of the famous count de Ravillagegedo failed during the administration of his paternal government, probably in compliance with orders from the king. Ravillagegedo was an American, and Mexico is indebted to his zeal and patriotism in many respects. Many of the most intelligent natives compute the population of the vice-royalty of Mexico at 9,000,000 of inhabitants, of which the city of Mexico alone contains 200,000.

The spirit of independence was, from the beginning of the revolution, counteracted by the violence of party animosities. The failure of Hidalgo is attributed to several causes; disaffection, want of system and order; yet his downfall was chiefly ascribable to Vegenas' perfidy. The patriotism and example of Hidalgo has inflamed the breasts of his countrymen, more especially the Mexican clergy, as he was himself a priest. The events of late years have tended to enlighten the independent government of Mexico on the subject of its future operations, towards the establishment of a free and enlightened system of polity. Order has thus succeeded confusion and anarchy. A paternal government is established at *Valladolid*, composed of three branches. We have seen a part of the address of the Mexican congress to the people. It is a masterly piece of eloquence, of sound principles, of true love of country and liberty. The independent army of Mexico, may be estimated at 70,000 regular troops and militia, and they have the happiest prospects of complete success. Where is the republican that does not sigh for the emancipation of Mexico? Who that is free, will deny the blessing to his brother, or be indifferent of his struggles to win it of tyranny? Who is there in the United States, merchant or manufacturer, planter or artizan, that would not be benefitted by the liberation of this great empire from Spain, and in its exaltation to the rank of a sovereign and independent state? The advancement of republican principles, as well as of the commercial interests of our country, are alike engaged on the side of the *patriots* of Spanish America, whose success would open a source of trade to us more important than any we have with the old world. In the present state of nations, policy, perhaps, may require the government of the United States to be neutral on this great question, but it is impossible to divest the people of their wishes for the prosperity of the patriots.

VICE-ROYALTY OF NEW GRANADA.

This great section of South America is most advantageously situated. Placed at the head of this extensive peninsula, possessing sea ports both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, nature has rendered New Granada one of the finest and richest countries in the new world. The communication on both seas is strengthened by the strong holds of Guayaquil and Carthagena; both harbors capable of giving an asylum to all the navies of Europe. Carthagena is as well fortified as Cadiz.

For the information of your readers, I give the following comparative statistical table of that country, with the United States, at the commencement of their political existence:

Comparative table of the population, extent, commerce and coinage of the United States of America and the province of New Granada, at the epoch of the declaration of their independence.

UNITED STATES.

Population. According to the data presented to congress by the members on the 22d of June 1775, the United States contained in the whole 2,448,000

NEW GRANADA.

Population. Guayaquil and Loxa,	130,000
Cicenca and Quixos	240,000
Quito	500,000
Popayan and Neyva	365,000
Choco and Antiochia	150,000
Tunja and Cundinamarca	390,000
Socorro and Pamplona	215,000
Lanos and Mariquita	130,000
Carthagena and Santamarta	280,000
Rio Hacha, Panama and Veraguas	100,000
	2,500,000

UNITED STATES.

Extent. The thirteen United States at the declaration of independence, contained, according to Brissot, 207,050 square miles, equal to leagues of 6620 yards, 63,672

NEW GRANADA.

Extent. New Granada from Guatamala to Maracaybo on the Atlantic, and from Veraguas to the valley of Tumbez on the Pacific, and thence to Maracaybo, contains 67,200 leagues.

UNITED STATES.

Commerce. By the calculations of Brissot, Rochfoucault and Holmes, the imports of the colonies in 11 years, from 1763 until 1775, amounted to 26,582,269 pounds sterling, and the exports to 13,765,963, which amounts annually to

Imports	2,416,569	$10,074,306
Exports	1,251,451	5,562,004

NEW GRANADA.

Commerce. Annually exports in specie and bullion at	7,000,000
Cotton, cocoa, hides, bark, platina, emeralds, live stock, provisions, woods and drugs	2,500,0000
	9,500,000

In four years, from 1801 to 1804, there was coined in New Granada—

In Santa Fe in 1801 to 1804.	
Silver	$28,272
Gold	5,214,199
In Popayan.	
Gold	3,854,858
	9,097,829
	2,299,249 Annually.*

The seat of government of New Granada is now held at the ancient palace of the Spanish viceroys. The provinces are governed by the last acts of the congress; and by this regulation there is in each of the provinces a governor, a lieutenant governor, an assembly, and a tribunal of justice for appeal. All the public functionaries are chosen by the *voice of the people*, according to the election laws enacted by the provincial legislatures.—The *federal government* has made a very successful attempt to organize the provincial governments on the same basis. By these means, local prejudices no longer exist, and ample and effective power has been given to the general government; which, by the same law, is composed of three equal branches. The executive council consists of three members, who are chosen for three years, one of whom is annually elected. The legislature is composed of two deputies from each province. The supreme tribunal consists of five judges, and two attornies general, one of whom officiates in the civil, and the other in the criminal court. The seat of government is at Santa Fe de Bogata.

(To be continued.)

*The writer has a table, shewing that from 1792, to 1796, the amount of the coinage of the United States, was only about $163,544 *per annum.*

Foreign Articles.

The exultation of the British over the fallen *Napoleon Bonaparte*, is disgraceful to the character of their country. The lion preys not on dead carcases And his transportation to *St. Helena* is an outrageous stretch of power without law, and abhorrent to every principle of greatness and magnanimity. History will speak of it as a violation of all honorable feeling, and give to infamy the governments that directed the procedure. How different the behavior of *France* to kings of England expelled from their country! The barbarism of the transaction is strengthened by a knowledge of the fact, (which every act of the allies in France demonstrates) that he was the chosen ruler of the French people. Many people believe that the reports given out of his expected resistance to transportation, are intended to cloak his designed murder; which, indeed, is well supported by the fact that *Cockburn* is to have charge of him—a man capable of *any thing* but an honest or honorable action.

Carnot retires to Switzerland. *Foreign* troops are yet pouring into France. It would appear that some of them may be necessary to protect Louis on the throne; which, certainly, is not interfering with the internal government of France!! The duke of *Otranto*, by license from the king, has married mademoiselle de Castellane, "of one of the most ancient families of Provence."

The works of art brought to *Paris* as trophies of the victories of France, from Italy, Prussia, &c. &c. are to be carried back. *Bonaparte* has been greatly abused for carrying off these articles—why was *he* more reprehensible for that, than the British for sacking *Alexandria*, or for taking *negro slaves* away?!

A shock! The exchange at Vienna fell 12 per cent. on a report that Bonaparte has escaped from Havre!

It is said that the emperor Alexander will attend the coronation of "his brother of Austria" as *king of Lombardy*—and the latter will, assuredly, return the compliment by seeing him crowned *king of Poland.* These monarchs have not one particle of that ambition they charged Bonaparte with—no, not one particle! *They* do not want to add kingdom to kingdom—no, no!!

The British are rapidly reducing their naval establishment.

Many arrests have been made in France for "seditious cries." The king himself appears to be assailed with them very frequently—the people coming under his very windows, that he may hear them. The audacity of the factious, says a Paris paper of Aug. 6, increases daily. 30,000 Prussians are coming to Paris. The report that a body of Prussians had been cut off, seems destitute of any foundation. It is understood that 100,000 *foreign troops* are to remain in France five years—to shew the love of the people for their king!

A Paris paper, of August 5, says, Marshal Brune and his troops have sent in their submission.

The duke of Bassano has obtained leave to reside in Switzerland.

The pope has written to the king of Spain to invite him to re-establish the order of the Jesuits in his kingdom, as a measure necessary for the maintenance of religion, the reformation of manners, and the progress of science.

Many of the generals named in the decree of the king, of the 24th July, it is said have obtained passports to depart from the kingdom.

The exportation of grain and other provisions from France is prohibited.

French funds 60¼.

It is rumored that Murat has been arrested at Toulon, with all his treasure.

The Diet of Switzerland have been obliged to take hostile steps against the canton Underwald, in consequence of armaments preparing there by disaffected persons.

☞If the following be a genuine paper, it exhibits a trait of character in *Louis* that cannot be too highly estimated—but we doubt its authenticity. The following note by the editor of the *Democratic Press*, shews the manner in which it was received;

"Just as our paper was, yesterday, going to press, we were favored with the very important note of prince Talleyrand, to the ministers of the allied powers. The interesting character of this note and the doubts which are expressed of its authenticity induce us to give it another insertion, and accompany it with a statement of all we know concerning it.

"The note, in French, was received by a respectable merchant of this city, inclosed in a letter from his correspondent at Rochelle, dated 19th August, by the schr. Sally, from Nantz. The gentleman at Rochelle received the note of prince Talleyrand from the prefect of his department, who told him that it had been sent in a circular form to all the prefects in France. At the bottom of the enclosed note is a memorandum to this effect:—"A favorable answer has just been received from the allied powers." This memorandum probably relates to the point of time at which the letter is dated, August 19.

"Other letters received in this city state, that there are 4000 Prussians in Nantz, and the inhabitants have sent all the young ladies out of the city.

Translated for the Democratic Press.

Note delivered by prince Talleyrand to the ministers of the allied powers.

"The conduct of the allied armies will soon reduce my people to the necessity of arming against them, as has been done in Spain. Were I younger I would put myself at their head, but if age and my infirmities prevent me from doing it, I will not at any rate co-operate in the calamities under which I groan, and if I cannot mitigate them, I am determined to ask an asylum of the king of Spain.

"Let those who, even after the capture of the man, against whom alone, they have declared war, continue to treat my people as enemies, and consequently to consider me as such, attempt my liberty if they think proper—they are the masters—I prefer living in a prison to remaining here a passive spectator of the sufferings of my children."

Homage of respect to Bonaparte. The Plymouth correspondent of a London paper, speaking of the peremptory and precipitate measures for removing Bonaparte, says:

"There certainly appears a considerable degree of haste in this business—not to say harshness. Many reasons are assigned for it. The Plymouth Dock paper says: 'On Sunday, we regret to say, a large portion of spectators, *not only took of their hats but cheered him;* apparently with the view of soothing his fallen fortunes, and treating him with respect and consideration," &c.——"His linen, sent ashore, to be washed, has been held in such high esteem, that many individuals have temporarily put on his shirts, waistcoats and neckcloths. Blind infatuation!" Our correspondent, who was alongside the Bellerophon on Sunday last, says, that the sympathy in his favor was astonishing; that he heard no cheering, but that the hats of the men and the handkerchiefs of the ladies, were waving in every direction. Bonaparte himself has observed, that he recognized in the behavior of the myriads in Plymouth Sound, the magnanimity of the British people; who, he said, were, in general, too noble to strike or insult an enemy at their mercy: It is too probable, however, that the respect and consideration in which he was held on board the Bellerophon, and the altogether unexpected but generous treatment which he experienced in Plymouth Sound, has partly produced the precipitate sailing of the Bellerophon from that port.

General Bertrand, his wife, and children, count and countess Monthalon and child, count Lascasses, general Gourgard, nine male and three female domestics, accompanied Bonaparte. Savary and Lallemand were left on board the Bellerophon.

Torbay, August 7. Sailed the Myrmidon, to the westward, with such of Bonaparte's suite as are *not* to accompany him.

Degradation of France. On the 21st July, it was agreed by the allied and French ministers, that the allied forces should be stationed in certain departments in order to cause the king's authority to be respected, and to render the *approvisionnement* of the forces less inconvenient to the French nation. The *allied commanders are to appoint military governors*—but the prefects and sub-prefects of Louis are to continue in authority. The money requisitions on towns are to be discontinued.

The movements of the allied corps, as stated in the Paris papers, shew this arrangement was in execution. The British troops were advancing into the western departments.

A Paris article of August 2, says "*the government is much the same to all substantial purposes, as if the king were not among us*"—of which there is no doubt.

A Basle paper of July 17, says—Yesterday numerous deserters escaped from Hunengen. The works of the siege go on rapidly; the cannon will soon be planted on them.

The allied troops leave Mont Belliard to advance. The French provinces feel now what it is to support foreign armies at the expence of the country.

The department of the Upper Rhine is to pay within a month a contribution of four millions of francs. The merchants to pay beside 360,000 at the end of the week, and 4,000 for every day's delay. Muhlhausen 100,000 and Colmar 280,000 for requisitions not furnished, with 2,000 of every day's delay.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, 10th August, 1815: "We have been these two days past in the greatest consternation for the life of our sovereign; his majesty having attempted to *command the manœuvret* of the national guards, at the grand parade on the Carousel, fatigued himself so much that he was seized by a violent attack of the gout, which proved nearly fatal; his majesty was confessed next day. Public prayers were ordered immediately—the churches were full day and night,—God, in his mercy, has been pleased to restore health to our beloved sovereign, who is now in a fair way of recovery. In consequence of this accident, an order has just been issued to the garrison of Paris for relieving the national guards from this unnecessary show of military parades, which will be replaced by the attendance of the troops of the good allies; the national guards will only attend at a solemn mass every Sunday, so grace be rendered to our pious king—before long, every vestige of the tyrant's institutions will disappear: the *holy phial* having been destroyed at Reims during the revolution, the ecclesiastical peers are daily sitting in conclave to consult upon the means of substituting *something for the sacred phial, brought by a white pigeon from Heaven;* we are waiting most anxiously to know when and where our king will find his home."

From the Gazette de la Cour. PARIS, JULY 27.—We are really at a loss to account for the indirect insults daily offered to our august sovereign, by the Prussian troops; we are informed, upon good authority, that a few days ago, one of the Spanish *infantas*, charged with a mission extraordinary from his Catholic majesty the king of Spain, presented himself at the gate of the castle of the Thuilleries, and was most insolently refused admittance,

by the Prussian commanding officer of the guard; his royal highness was obliged to submit to the degrading necessity of repairing to the quarters of the Prussian commander of the *sixth arrondissement* in which *our beloved king* resides, to solicit the permission of seeing his august relation; which was not granted to him but with some difficulty. These things cannot be dwelt on with perfect ease, but—*huzza for the Bourbons!*

Peronne, August 13. A requisition was made on the 22d July, of 800,000 francs, on the department of the Somme, for the service of the troops of the king of the Netherlands. This department having suffered considerably by the passage of 200,000 men, found it impossible to comply with this requisition. The sub-prefect went immediately to Paris, to see the hereditary prince of Orange, to expose the situation of the department; and the prince generously dispensed with the requisition.

Paris, August 3.—We are assured that, according to the measures ordered by the PRUSSIAN generals, the *French* military who remain at Paris without authority, will be exposed to be considered as prisoners of war.

July 29—News from Vienna add some facts to those which we have already stated, respecting the archduchess Maria Louisa and her son. When the news of the abdication of Bonaparte arrived at Schoenbrunn, the persons attached to the court of the archduchess, wished to express their joy, but every demonstration of that kind was strictly forbidden by the police. Besides, even before the departure of the emperor for the armies, and the subsequent events, this princess had, it is said, given her father the assurance, that she would never, under any pretext, return to France.

August 6.—The army of the Loire and Suchet's, are no longer composed of any but officers. All the soldiers have deserted to go home.

Workmen were employed in replacing the names of the streets and public places of Paris, which they bore previous to the year 1792.

August 10.—Letters from Amsterdam, state, that the stocks of the United States have advanced considerably.

The king, by special decree, has recognized as part of the national debt, the contracts and expenditures made by Bonaparte during his late usurpation, as a matter of grace and not of obligation.

August 12.—Marshal Ney has been arrested, and conducted to Auriliac.

Marshal Brune, after having quitted Toulon, with passports from M. de Revierre, has been assailed by the people of Avignon. He alighted from his carriage, and took refuge in one of the hotels in the city. The prefect had advised him to prosecute his journey without delay; and having heard that his life was in danger by the populace, he went to rescue him at the peril of his life; and at that moment, the marshal thinking that his door would be forced, shot himself!

August 14.—Orders have been given that marshal Ney be transferred to Paris. It is presumed that he will arrive in four or five days, and that the process against him will commence immediately.

Marshal Macdonald, duke of Tarente, took on the 1st instant, the command of the army of the Loire. It constituted an effective force of 45,000 men.

Versailles, August 1.—We are assured that our prefect has been required by a military authority, not French, to deliver up the registers of the votes in the last instances, in favor of Napoleon Bonaparte and his constitutional act. It is added, that it is only intended to watch strictly the individuals who have given these votes. [These amount to men. See Vol. VIII. page .]

London, August 7.—There was scarcely any business transacted yesterday on the stock exchange; and we are sorry to find, that the little that was done had the effect of depressing the consols one-eighth per cent. The emigrations to Paris, the daily draughts from this country, the unfavorable state of exchange, the stagnation of trade, and the consequent mercantile embarrassments, all conspire to paralyse speculation, and to keep the funds below par, notwithstanding the temptation to purchase stock, which will at present prices, produce about five and a half per cent interest.

Cardinal Fesch, in passing through Bærg (Ain) officiated there clerically. After divine service some persons conducted him to his residence, crying loudly "Vive l'Empereur!" The Austrian general who commanded in the town, sent for the mayor, upbraided him with not having immediately repressed the cries of sedition, and imposed a fine of 60,000 francs upon the city, to be paid in twenty-four hours by way of punishment.

It is said that generals Excelsmans and Flahaut have established themselves at Effiat, in Auvergne, in a castle capable to a certain degree of defence. They have with them about 800 men, who spread terror through the neighborhood. General Lefebre Desnouettes has adopted the same course on the estate of M. de la Tremouille, near Cosna. He makes war as a partisan in a neighboring country. The remaining part of the French army, which gained Auvergne, appears on the contrary eager to submit.

August 5.—The residence of the duke of Wellington is at length fixed in Cheshire. A purchase of land is said to have been agreed upon, consisting of about 12,000 acres. The mansion is to be as splendid as 200,000 pounds can make it.

August 8.—The army of the Loire has made a movement which appears to be directed towards the mountains of Auvergne, whither it is preceded by a great part of its *material* and artillery.

Marshal Suchet was at Roanne on Saturday morning. He had with him about 7 or 8 battalions and artillery proportioned to that number of troops

The allied troops are making dispositions for a vigorous blockade of Laon and Soissons.

A Russian military government has been organized for Lorraine, and the departments of the Marne and the Seine and the Marne.

General Lecourbe is shut up in Befort—Besancon is yet blockaded.

August 9. Letters of the 6th, as well as Paris Journals of that date, prepare us to expect some violent convulsions in France. The apathy of the allies tended to corroborate rumors that the foreigners were desirous of seeing the country in commotion. The factions rail at the king for bringing the allies into France—the royalists say the factions cause their stay. The French cabinet meets daily. A treaty was formed; but the conduct of the factions cause the allies now to demand new securities. At first they required two fortresses—now two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine.

Government have received official information that Bonaparte has been removed to the Northumberland, and is now on his way to his destination. He has not threatened to destroy himself; but has submitted with apparent fortitude. While shifting from one ship to another, he spoke to admiral Cockburn, with great good humor.

Berlin, July 15. The loss of the Prussian troops in the battles of the 1st and 2d July, *under the walls of Paris*, amounted to between 2 and 3000 men in killed and wounded.

Roman Catholics. A London paper of August 2, has the following article:

The Gazette of Rome contains the following article: "A letter from M. DELMOTTE, bishop of Casoria, announces, that the Catholic religion makes great progress in the United States of America and in the empire of China. In one year baptism was administered to 10,184 children and 1,677 adults; and 2,674 individuals were preparing themselves to receive it. The number of christians in Tonkin is 60,000."

State of Spain.

A late letter from Gibraltar, says—"Spain is in a most horrible state; the legitimate Ferdinand is completely influenced by the priests and there have been several *Auto-de-fes* latterly at Madrid. The Spainiards begin to speak freely on the acts of the government, and I think that there is a storm gathering, which may crush the king and his monks."

London, August 2—Prosecution of the Spanish patriots of Corunna.—Fresh intelligence received yesterday from Spain furnishes additional accounts of the prosecutions of individuals by the Spanish government. Calero, O'Connock and Pardo were all condemned to the gallies, but as they are all absent from Spain, it may be found difficult to carry their sentences into execution. Calero was editor of a newspaper at Corunna, and was charged with a libel against the government. O'Connock was a strong supporter of the constitution, and was formerly a captain in the Spanish navy. Pardo is an eccentric friar of uncommon abilities; he was a great advocate for the constitution, and had long been persecuted by the priesthood.

Tarica is a merchant, and had written in favor of the constitution—he is sentenced to the galleys.

Perabeles spoke in favor of the constitution.

Mosquero is a gentleman of fortune—he is fined 400 ducats, and costs.

Peronda, formerly an intendant in New Spain, of great talent, is sentenced to six years confinement to his house, at Pampeluna, is prohibited from using his orders and titles, and is obliged to pay all costs. These gentlemen were charged, as censors of the Press, with having allowed the publication of newspapers in favor of the constitution. Of Messrs. Samaniago, Suavez del Villar, Velonado Pesturia, and Ribera, the three first were acquitted, and the two last sentenced to four years banishment from Corunna.

In the prosecutions against the municipality of Corunna, Bahamonde has been fined 400 ducats, and banished for four years from Corunna.

Salas and Molla banished 4 years from Corruna to pay costs.

Messrs. Galceran, Romen, Pola, Escurdio Gozalez, Diez, all to pay 400 ducats, to lose office and to pay costs. Mosquera is fined 200 ducats, with costs and privation of office. Lopez 100 ducats and costs. Laragoriti costs.

In the cases against the Merchants their fines will stand as, follows:—

Liano	$ 7,000	Yturundo	$ 300
Vega	6,000	Pujaña	200
Escurdia	5,000	Bianco	200
Romen	3,000	Puig	1,500
Reguera	2,000	Duton	1,500
Perez	1,200	Abate	1,000
Ehupema	800	Muro	1,000
Villiegas	1,000	Fuertes	500
Valdes	300	Sanchez	500
Garcia	300	Adalid	1,000
Gurrea	2,000		

August 3—Private letters of a recent date from Bilboa state that the merchants and proprietors had paid one third of the contribution imposed on that part of the country by the king of Spain, but were so much distressed to accomplish it, that they proposed to send deputies to Madrid, to solicit a release from the payment of the remainder as totally impracticable. The part of Spain is covered with bands of robbers, the remains of the Guerillas and other troops employed in the late war.

At *Cadiz* it was understood that another expedition was ordered against the Revolutionists in Spanish America, in which 25,000 troops were to be employed; and that several ships of the line which were at Port Mahon, were to convoy the expedition. The Algerines had required a large sum of money of Spain, threatening hostilities if it was not soon paid. ☞ A part of the money was collecting at Cadiz.

☞ We exult in the hope that the great colonies on the American continent are lost to Spain. If the patriots acts upon liberal principles, all the power of the "mother country" will waste itself only to *establish* their independence. We have the following account of certain resolutions lately entered into by the congress of the "united provinces of Rio del Plata."

1. Declaring all blacks free as soon as they land in the provinces.
2. Declaring all Indians free, and exempting them from tribute.
3. Abolishing the Inquisition.
4. Abolishing torture.
5. Abolishing titles of nobility.
6. Declaring that preferments shall be only according to merit.
7. Allowing the exportation of gold and silver.
8. Establishing a registry of merchants. None but those registered can be consignees. A consignee *shall not* charge less than four per cent. on sales and two on purchases, on penalty of being struck from the registry.
9. Allowing foreigners to search for ores and mines—to claim such as they may discover—to buy or lease mines, mills, &c. the same as native citizens—to enjoy their own religion. Quicksilver is declared free.

The bishop of Saltas has been imprisoned for using his clerical influence against the revolutionists.

The division of France into military governments by the allies.

PARIS, JULY 26.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The ministers have taken into mature consideration the overtures which the ministers of the king have transmitted to them, by his excellency baron Louis, with a view to regulate the conduct of the administration in the countries occupied by the allied armies. They are too deeply sensible of the necessity of adopting the most urgent and the most efficacious measures on this subject, not to enter heartily into the views which have dictated those propositions. They are, therefore, of opinion, that the following arrangements which have been determined upon, will be best calculated to reconcile the wishes of the king, with the situation in which the allied armies will be placed during their stay in France:

1. To prevent the movements resulting from the

uncertainty in which the allied armies still are respecting their cantonments, a line of demarcation shall determine the departments which shall be occupied by them, and be especially assigned for their subsistence.

2. These departments shall be divided among the different armies in such a manner, that each of them shall have a district, and consequently that in each department there shall be no troops but what belong to one and the same army.

3. Nevertheless, in the different districts, and in general in all the departments occupied by the allies, one uniform system shall be pursued in all matters which concern the administration and relate to the wants of the armies.

4. The authorities of the king shall be immediately restored in the departments, and the prefects and sub-prefects reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

5. In order to protect these authorities, and to provide with certainty that, on the one hand, whatever relates to the service and the wants of the allied armies, shall be punctually executed, and that, on the other, those armies observe the strictest order, military governors shall be appointed for the departments forming the district of each army; but it shall be only in regard to the service and security of these armies, that the prefects and other public functionaries, shall receive the directions of the military governors of the allied powers.

6. These objects shall be still more particularly determined; but the maintainance of the different armies shall take place on principles which shall be uniformly adopted.

7. An administrative commission has been established at Paris, and shall, as soon as possible, communicate with the commission appointed by the king.

8. Orders have been given that the contributions in money which have been imposed upon several towns and departments shall not be further enforced, and that in future no contribution of this kind shall be demanded by the single orders of the Intendants of the different armies.

As these arrangements go so far as the allies are permitted for the moment, by a due concern for their own armies, and their military situation, the undersigned flatter themselves, that the king's ministers will perceive in them, the sincere desire which they feel to contribute to the re-establishment of the royal authority, and to the alleviation of the charges of the war, as far as circumstances allow them the possibility.

They have the honor to assure prince Talleyrand of their high consideration.

(Signed) METTERNICH,
CASTLEREAGH.
NESSELRODE,
HARDENBERG.

To his serene highness prince Talleyrand, &c.

CIRCULAR-

War Office, July 31, 1815.

Sir—The prince regent having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished gallantry manifested upon all occasions by the officers of the British army, and having more particularly adverted to the conspicuous valor displayed by them in the late glorious victory gained near Waterloo, by the army under the field marshal the duke of Wellington: and his royal highness being desirous of testifying the strong sense entertained by him of their devotion to his majesty's service, I have the honor to acquaint you, that his royal highness has been pleased to order:

First,—That the regulation under which pensions are granted to wounded officers shall be revised, and that the pensions which have been, or may be granted to officers, for the actual loss of eye or limb, or for wounds certified to be equally injurious with the loss of limb, shall not be confined to the amount attached by the scale to the rank which the officer held at the time when he was wounded, but shall progressively increase, according to the rank to which such officer may, from time to time, be promoted; the augmentation with regard to the pensions of such officers, now upon the list, being to take date from the 18th of June, 1815, inclusive.

Secondly,—That every subaltern officer of infantry of the line, who served in the battle of Waterloo, or in any of the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be allowed to count two years service in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his service for increase of pay given to lieutenants of seven years standing; and every such subaltern will therefore be entitled to the additional shilling a day, whenever he shall have served five years as a lieutenant.

And, *Thirdly.* That this regulation shall be extended to every subaltern of cavalry, and to every ensign of the foot guard, who served in the above mentioned actions; and every subaltern and ensign will therefore be entitled to an additional shilling a day, after five years service as a lieutenant in the cavalry, or as an ensign in the guards.

His royal highness being also desirous of marking his sense of the distinguished bravery displayed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British forces in the victory of Waterloo, has been most graciously pleased to order, that henceforward every non-commisioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, and private man, who served in the battle of Waterloo, or in any of the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be borne on the muster rolls and pay lists of their respective corps as "Waterloo men;" and that every "Waterloo man," shall be allowed to count two years' service in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his services for increase of pay, or for pension when discharged.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that this indulgence is not intended in any other manner to affect the conditions of their original enlistment, or to give them any right to their discharge before the expiration of the period for which they have engaged to serve.

The duke of Wellington has been requested to transmit returns of the subaltern officers to whom these orders may be considered by his grace to apply; together with accurate muster rolls containing the names of all the "Waterloo men" in each corps; such muster rolls being to be preserved in this office as a record honorable to the individuals themselves, and as documents by which they will at any future time, be enabled to establish their claims to the benefits of this regulation.

I have great pleasure in communicating these instances of the prince regent's gracious consideration for the army; and I request that you will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of announcing the same to the officers and men of the corps under your command.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Officer commanding —— regiment of ——.

CHRONICLE.

Erie, (Pa.) Sept. 13.—Major-general Brown, and suite, land at this place, from the brig Niagara, on Thursday last, and embarked again the next evening. The general is on his way to the eastward; he left Detroit on the 2d instant.

The schr. Diligence, captain Barney, arrived here on Saturday last, in five days from Mackinaw and three days from Detroit. Captain B. states that general Harrison, general M'Arthur and major Graham, the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, had been holding a council with them for some time. There is no doubt but a treaty would be concluded, as the Indians manifested a strong desire to be at peace with the Americans.

To the editor of the Pittsburg Mercury.—DETROIT, Sept. 2—On the 28th the commissioners met agreeably to adjournment, but the nations expected not having arrived, the council adjourned to the 31st. On that day, commissioners met agreeably to adjournment. There were presents—the Wyandotts, Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawatimies, Shawanees, Delawares, Miamies and Senecas, as also the *Shawanee Prophet*, and several other chiefs and warriors of the Sacks and Winebagoes, *just from Malden.*

The tomahawk was this day buried between the United States and the above nations, chiefs and warriors, with considerable ceremony, and apparent sincerity, and there is every reason to believe that the object of the treaty will be shortly accomplished.

Nothing material transpired between the 31st of August and the 2d of September. Council adjourned to meet on the 4th instant.

LATE FROM DETROIT. *Buffalo, September* 12.—We announce to the public the safe arrival of major-general Brown and suite, on Saturday morning last, in the brig Niagara, in 8 days from Detroit. A national salute was fired from the Niagara, on landing of the general.

By this arrival, we learn, that the affairs of the west assume a very pacific aspect. The north-western Indians, among whom appeared the celebrated prophet, brother of Tecumseh, have assembled at Detroit, and have met our commissioners, generals Harrison and M'Arthur, and Mr. Graham, with a sincere desire of planting the tomahawk; and we have every reason to believe, that ere this, an advantageous treaty of peace has been signed.—We hail this event, in connection with a commercial arrangement with Great Britain, as a happy omen for the future growth and prosperity of the western country. At peace with the natives, the hardy sons of the east will prostrate the towering forests, and make the wilderness of the west 'blossom as the rose.'

The pacification with the indians, will be very advantageous to our western merchants and traders, as the furs and peltries of the extensive country above Detroit, will be principally brought in and bartered at that market; which will certainly enhance their business, in being enabled to make a handsome profit on the return cargoes.

Detroit is now garrisoned by 12 or 1300 men, under the command of general Miller. General Macomb is shortly expected at Detroit, when he will assume command.

Mackinaw is represented as one of the strongest places in the western country; and is now garrisoned by 400 troops, under colonel Chambers.

The troops are represented to be in a fine state of health and discipline.

On the 7th, 280 troops of the new 2d, embarked at Erie for Detroit. During the embarkation, 6 soldiers were drowned.

Washington, Sept. 28.—JOHN GRAHAM, Esq. one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Northern Indians, arrived in this city on Tuesday, with a treaty signed at Spring Wells, on the 8th inst. by the commissioners and the chiefs of all the tribes with which they were authorized to treat. The treaty is entirely satisfactory, we learn, and stipulates for the faithful performance of all previous treaties.

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 18—Prices current—U. S. 6 per cent. *par*—treasury notes, *par.* Exchange on London, *par.* Dollars, 7 *per cent. prem.* Philadelphia and Baltimore notes, 2 *per cent, dis.*

Boston, Sept. 20.—U. S. 6 per cent. 86 *per cent.* Treasury notes, 11 *per cent. dis.* New-York bank notes, 11½ *do.* Philadelphia do. 16 *do.* Baltimore do. 17 *a* 18 *do.* Bills on London, 1½ *per cent. dis.*

London, August 11. Lord *Burgherst* has been appointed minister to the United States and was to sail for New-York in the frigate *Macedonian* [probably Lacedemonian.]

The Spanish dollar is now five shillings and five pence.

Baltimore. As notified, the military and citizens of Baltimore, a great multitude, assembled on the 12th inst. to lay the corner stone of a monument sacred to the memory of the brave men who fell in defence of this city on the 12th and 13th of September last. We have neglected before to notice the proceeding, because we expected an account of it from the committee which superintended it. As that has not appeared, we may just say that it was done with great pomp and solemnity.

Plattsburg. The anniversary of the glorious triumphs of the navy and army at this place, have been celebrated there with great merriment and glee.—A notice of the proceedings hereafter.

Algiers. The treaty made by com. Decatur with Algiers, has been announced in France, it was said officially. The terms of it were said to be, that on our part we give up the ships of war captured, with all prisoners; and that Algiers relinquishes all claim for tribute, gives up all captured American vessels and prisoners, and engages to indemnify us for the expense of the expedition against her.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 1*st August, received in New York, by the Flying-Fish, via Norfolk.*

"Our *saucy* squadron is before Tripoli, demanding satisfaction for some aggression committed on some of our people there; and unless atonement is made, Decatur is determined to punish her. The Algerines are peaceable since the thrashing they got from Decatur."

Professor Zimmerman, the author of the work on Solitude, died lately at Brunswick, (Germany) in the 73d year of his age.

Great sale of public lands. According to an official advertisement in the western papers, (observes the National Intelligencer) it appears that all the public lands, (to which the Indian title is extinguished) in that part of the Mississippi territory which lies west of Pearl River, are to be exposed to public sale at Washington, in the Mississippi Territory, on the second Tuesday in next month. This sale, which probably will continue many days, affords an opportunity not to be neglected by those who are desirous to hold lands in that country.

Of the navy. It is a curious remark that of the *nineteen* vessels that went to Algiers, to settle the

affair of tribute with the dey, only *two* were built, or belonged to the United States before the war.

Connecticut election. The strength of parties in this state, as represented in assembly, is somewhat changed, but still there is a large federal majority. New London county sends 13 republicansand 7 federalists, and 1 neuter member. *Stonington*, "famous in story," elected republicans by 100 of a majority.

Vermont election. Every branch of the government is republican—the majority in the house of representatives is 14 to 20. The nett republican gain is from 14 to 1500 votes.

Maryland election. The election in this state takes place on Monday next. Both parties are sanguine.

Joseph McMinn is elected governor of the state of Tennessee, in the room of Willie Blount, whos constitutional period of eligibilty had expired.

A dreadful gale has been felt at Boston and its vicinity, doing great damage on the land and water. Trees eight or ten feet in girth were cast down, many houses seriously injured, and many vessels sunk at the wharves or otherwise seriously damaged.

Library of the United States.—A CARD—Congress having supplied the loss occasioned by the rude and conflagrating hand of our late enemy, by the purchase of a library, perhaps equal in value, as far as it extends, to any in Europe; and intending, as they no doubt do, to make it the great national repository of literature and science, and in some instances of the arts also, it is desirable, that American authors, engravers and painters who are solicitous to preserve their respective productions as *mementos* of the taste of the times, would transmit to the library a copy of such work as they may design for the public eye—this will serve not only as a literary history of this now interesting country, but will also tend to exhibit the progress and improvement of the arts. The librarian, as far as his power and means extend, will take due care that such productions, literary or graphic, as may be forwarded to him, shall be properly preserved and advantagecusly exhibited.

GEORGE WATTERSON,
Librarian of Congress.

MEXICAN NEWS.

NATCHEZ, AUGUST 16. By a letter received in this city from a gentleman at Natchitoches, certain intelligence is obtained of the successful operations of the Mexican patriots, throughout the whole of the provinces of that extensive country. It is too long to give at large—the following is extracted therefrom:

"A republican officer lately arrived here through the internal provinces; he left Mont el Rey the 29th of June last, but had been a considerable time from the seat of congress. The republicans are again in possession of Guananuato, since the 3d April, with almost all the country north of Mexico, as far as Sattillo, Durango, and San Louis Potosi; all the coast on the Pacific ocean and adjacent country.

"They have established a regular form of government, and have large funds; nearly all the riches of this immensely rich country are in their possession, and are progressing fast towards effecting *their entire independence.*

"Arredondo was still in possession of Mont el Rey, but the country near that was much harrassed by Pachon, who had lately intercepted and taken a party with 200,000 sheep which the marquis Aguera was driving from his stock in the internal provinces to Mexico, for the support of that city, under an escort of 700 of Arredondo's best troops, who were all taken or killed.

At Mont el Rey there were about 700 troops (of the Royalists) nearly naked, and at San Antonio the same number, impatient of some change from their misery. This is the whole force of the four eastern provinces, (Arredondo's command); that of the western does not exceed 2,000 scattered from Santa Fee to the Durango, where the commandant, general Bonavia, has his head-quarters. Salcedo is in Mexico.

"This constitutes the whole force north of Mexico, that the (royal) government party can muster, exclusive of the inhabitants, few of whom they can furnish with arms.

"An official packet had been intercepted by Pachon, from Arredondo to the viceroy, stating that without a reinforcement of troops, of money and arms, he would be compelled to abandon his position—he had begun forming of two companies, but could not equip them. The republicans have two divisions of troops near the city of Mexico, in order to intercept communications with the country and cut off their resources. The desertions from that city have been very considerable."

Natchez Intelligencer.

Quakers. We find from three registers of the society of Friends, that as a consequence of their exemplary temperance and steady conduct, half of their children live to 7 years of age; whereas doctor Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half the born live only 2¼ years, and also, that among the Friends, 1 in 10 arrive at 30 years of age, but of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of virtue.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Died at Rippingale, Eng. aged 16, *Ann Hardy*, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hardy, of that place. This young woman had attained the extraordinary height of *seven feet two inches!* and had attracted much attention at Lincolnshire, having for a considerable time, been publicly exhibited at fairs, &c. as a *phenomenon.* Her parents are persons of only middling stature.

Steam ships! A project is on foot, at New York, to build a vessel of 350 tons, to be propelled by steam, to serve as a packet between that city and *Charleston, S. C.* in which it is estimated the passage will be made in *four* days! Those whose opinions are entitled to the fullest confidence, decidedly believe that the voyage may be made with at least as much safety as in any other vessel.

"Legitimates!"——The National Advocate says, there is now confined in the *state prison* of NewYork, "a grand daughter of George III.; a niece of the prince regent, a daughter of his brother Edward, duke of Kent," who, it appears, "has all the virtues of her ancestry."

Carlisle, August 30. The regiment of riflemen who had been at the garrison at this place for some time, marched from it on Monday last, under the command of colonel W. S. Hamilton, we understand for Prairie de Chien. To the number of men we have seldom witnessed better looking as to health and dress, and in every respect martial.

London, August 6.—*British price of stocks.* Red. Ann. 56¼. Consols. do.; Omnium 7¾.

The price of grain has considesably fallen in England.

The West-Indies appear to be overstocked with all kinds of American produce.

The emigrations to the west from the east continue astonishingly numerous. The next census will present us with some extraordinary facts.

"LAND-WATER" SPOUT.—*London, July* 18.—A great misfortune befel the town of Langenseibza on the 10th ult. A land-water-spout falling about nine P. M. after several tempests, caused such an inundation in the town and suburbs, that the water rose to the height of several ells. Many houses fell in, and buried the families who inhabited them under their ruins.—The cattle were carried away out of their houses and drowned. About 300 houses are so damaged, that they are in danger of falling, and 1000 acres of land are covered with mud to a great depth. A similar misfortune happened near Prague on the 13th.

Indian Prophet.

Onondaga, August 23.—Died, at Onondaga Castle, one of the chiefs of the Alleganies, well known through this country as the *Indian Prophet.*

Those who have been acquainted with the influence which this man's preaching has had upon the conduct of the six nations, (the Oneidas excepted) cannot but look upon his death as a severe dispensation of Divine Providence. We think that a short biographical sketch of this extraordinary man cannot be unacceptable to the public.

During the first fifty years of his life he was remarkable only for his stupidity and beastly drunkenness.—About thirteen years ago, while lighting his pipe, he suddenly fell back upon his bunk, upon which he was then sitting, and continued in a state of insensibility for six or eight hours; his family supposed him dead, had made preparations for laying him out, and while in the act of removing him from his bunk, he revived. His first words were "don't be alarmed, I have seen heaven; call the nation together that I may tell them what I have seen and heard." The nation having assembled at his house he informed them that he had seen four beautiful young men who had been sent from heaven by the Great Spirit, and who thus addressed him:—"The Great Spirit is angry with you, and all the red men, and unless you refrain from drunkenness, lying, stealing, &c. you shall never enter that beatiful place which we will now show you." He stated that he was then conducted by these young men to the gate of heaven, which was opened, but he was not allowed to enter; that it was more beautiful than any thing they could conceive of or he describe; and that the inhabitants appeared to be perfectly happy; that he was suffered to remain there three or four hours and was then reconducted by the same young men, who, on taking their leave, promised they would visit him early, and commanded him to inform all other Indians what he had seen and heard. He immediately visited the different tribes of Indians in the western part of the states, the Oneidas excepted. They all put the most implicit faith in what he told them, and revered him as a prophet.—The consquence has been, that from a filthy, lazy, drunken set of beings, they have become a cleanly, industrious, sober and happy people. The prophet has continued, as he says, to receive regular annual visits from these heavenly messengers, immediately after which, he, in his turn, visited the different tribes. He was on one of these annual visits at the time of his decease.

It will be proper to observe, that he was called the *peace* prophet, in contra-distinction to the brother of Tecumseh who was called the *war* prophet.

Kentucky Mummy.

A *New-York* paper says—There is now in this city a remarkable human mummy; it is thus described in a letter from the Honorable Samuel L. Mitchell, to the Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

"It is a human body found in one of the lime stone caverns of Kentucky.—It is a perfect exsiccation; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. In exploring a calcarous chamber in the neighborhood of Glasgow, it was found enwrapped carefully in skins and cloths. The outer envelope of the body is a deer skin; the next covering is a deer skin whose hair had been cut away by a sharp instrument; the next wrapper is of cloth, made of twine, doubled and twisted, but the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabries of the North West Coast, and of the Sandwich Islands. The innermost tegument is a mantle of cloth like the preceding, but furnished with large brown feathers, arranged and fastened with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct and entire. The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reaching forward and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hangs down with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death. There is a deep and extensive fracture of the scull near the occupita which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky color, but the natural hue cannot be decided with exactness from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with sorrel or fox hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet in their shrivelled state are slender and delicate."

The Steam Engine.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier. There are a few facts, which ought to be made known, with regard to STEAM ENGINES, by every one who may have any inclination to employ this noble piece of machinery. This knowledge is necessary to enable him to make a safe contract with an engineer, and to avoid imposition: it will also enable those who have engines, to judge of thier merit.——A good engineer will never hesitate to bind himself to make his engine perform at least a moderate proportion of work in proportion to the fuel expended, if he receives a good price. An engine is only good or bad, in proportion to the work done by a given portion of fuel.

Engines were first substituted instead of horses, for raising water, driving machinery, &c. Hence it became common to say, that an engine is equal to 10, 20 or 40 horses, according to the work it was able to perform. James Watt, the first and most celebrated improver of the steam engine, being an honest and upright man, as well as one of the most profound philosophers and mathematicians of the age, set the power of a horse at 32,000 lbs. raised one foot high in a minute. This is a power that few horses are able to produce 8 hours in the day, but is the horse power meant as a measure of power in calculating the power of an engine.

This horse power is sufficient to grind and bolt a bushel of wheat per hour. It will drive 100 cot-

ton spindles with the cards and other preparation machinery.

Four horse power will drive a pair of mill stones four feet diameter, with sufficient force. It will drive a saw-mill with one saw, with sufficient force.

From the foregoing statement, a horse power, as a measure of power among engineers, will be correctly understood.

Five and a half pounds of good pit coal will produce an horse power in a good engine one hour; of course, 82½, or a bushel, will produce a horse power fifteen hours. (*See Emporium of Arts, vol. II. p. 32, note.*)

1089 lbs. of dry oak, it is said, gives out as much heat as 600 lbs. of coal; a cord of dry oak will weigh from twenty-five to thirty-hundred wt. hence may be estimated equal to 20 bushels of coals—dry wood is much better than green; oak is far from being among the best sort of wood. Captain Gregg, of the steam boat Enterprize, told me that a cord of wood was about equal to 20 bushels of coal—capt. Ogden, of the Vesuvius, told me about the same. This statement is also confirmed from other sources of information.

A cord of good wood ought to grind and bolt 300 bushels of wheat, or saw 5000 feet of plank, or roll and slit 10,000 lbs. of iron.

Heat will not enter a hot body with the same rapidity that it will a colder one; it also escapes as rapidly through all bodies from under pressure, as water or air does through porous ones; hence, to work steam to a high temperature, causes a great waste of fuel.

The nearer an engine is enveloped in flame, the more powerful it will be, in proportion to the fuel expended, as there is a rapid escape of heat, from every part the fire is not applied to.

T. W. RUBLE.

Neglected Documents.

CAPTURED SLAVES.

Mr. Mackenrot's memoirs of the *Cochrane's*, inserted in our late numbers, are calculated to throw much light on whatever belongs to the kidnapping of negroes.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I transmit to the senate a report from the acting secretary of state, complying with their resolution of the 24th of October last.

JAMES MADISON.

February 28th, 1815.

REPORT.

The undersigned, acting as secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the senate of the 24th October last, requesting the president of the United States to lay before the senate (provided he shall not consider the same improper to be communicated,) the proof of any traffic carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of negroes taken from the United States, by the British forces since the present war, has the honor to state, that such proof was transmitted to the executive by the hon. St. George Tucker, in the form of an affidavit of captain Williams, from which it appeared that he had been a prisoner in the Bahama islands, and that, whilst there, he had been present at the sale of negroes taken from the vicinity of Norfolk and Hampton. This affidavit, voluntarily given, and strengthened and corroborated by a variety of circumstances, was considered at the time, as full proof of the fact, and was transmitted to our ministers at Ghent. When the resolution of the senate was transmitted to this department, application was made to judge Tucker, and subsequently to major Griffin, for the original affidavit, or for an authenticated copy; as neither have yet been received, and as it is deemed improper longer to delay this report, the undersigned begs leave to refer to the accompanying papers, marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, from which the material facts stated in the affidavit may be collected, and the circumstances which have prevented its transmission to this department explained. This subject will be further investigated with a view to place it, in all its circumstances, in the most satisfactory light.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of state, Feb. 28th, 1815.

No. I.

Richmond, November 24th, 1814.

SIR—I do myself the honor to enclose you a letter from my friend, Mr. Cabell, and one from Mr. John Tabb Smith, the magistrate before whom the affidavit was made, a copy of which I transmitted the president. Mr. Cabell has written to major Griffin, to endeavor to procure the original, and if he should fortunately obtain it, I will lose no time in forwarding it to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ST. G. TUCKER.

John Graham, Esq. department of state, Washington.

No. II.

Copy of a letter from Joseph C. Cabell, Esq. to the hon. St. George Tucker, dated

Richmond, November 22, 1814.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your favor of the 14th inst. embracing an extract from the letter recently written to you by Mr. Graham, of the department of state, on the subject of the resolution of the senate of the United States, of the 24th ult.

I distinctly recollect all the material circumstances in regard to the copy of the affidavit, which you forwarded to the president. About the period that major Thomas Griffin, of York, went on board the British squadron, in Lynnhaven bay, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover his negroes, who had gone off to the enemy, I happened to be in Williamsburg. The destination of the slaves that had been taken or received by the British, was then a subject of curiosity and concern throughout the lower country. I understood that a seafaring man of the name of Williams, who had been a prisoner with the enemy, and had recently arrived at Hampton, had gone in company with major Thomas Griffin, of York, before John Tabb Smith, a respectable magistrate, of the county of Elizabeth city, and had made oath, that while a prisoner in one of the Bahama islands, he had been present at the sale of the negroes that had been carried off from the vicinity of Hampton and Norfolk; that the negroes were sold at a high price, and that a negro carpenter, from Norfolk, was purchased for a thousand dollars. Several gentlemen, of the first respectability, who had conversed with major Griffin, informed me that he spoke of Williams as a man whose appearance entitled him to credit, and that he had, accordingly, published the affidavit in the town of York. Through the medium of Mr. Coke, of Williamsburg, I procured a copy of this paper, which I handed to you, and was forwarded by you to the president. This affidavit was a subject of general conversation about that time. The circumstances under which Williams arrived at Hampton; the manner in which he described the negroes sold in the Bahamas, and particularly the carpenter from Norfolk, and the appearance of entire sincerity in his narrative, left no doubt, I was assured

on the mind of either Mr. Smith or major Griffin, that the alleged sale had actually taken place.—I did not see major Griffin, nor did I inquire what he intended to do with the original affidavit of Williams; my conjecture was, that he would send it on to the committee of congress, charged with the business of collecting proofs of the barbarous conduct of the war, by the enemy. As it seems he has not done so, I presume it remains in his possession. I will write immediately to him, with the view of ascertaining whether this be the fact; and if it be, to request the favor of him to enclose me the affidavit. The result of my inquiries of that gentleman shall be made known to you without delay.

In the interim, I remain, most respectfully and sincerely, yours, &c.

JOSEPH C. CABELL.

No. III.

Copy of a letter from John Tabb Smith, Esq. to judge Tucker, dated

Hampton, November 21, 1814.

SIR—Your favor I have now before me. Some time in the year 1813, there came before me a captain Williams (I think his name was) in company with major Thomas Griffin, of York, with the affidavit you speak of in your letter, which he swore to before me, and I gave my certificate thereto; I then gave the affidavit to major Griffin, and expected to see it published in one of the Richmond papers, but never heard of it since; but from your letter, I expect the original can be got from major Griffin. But if it is mislaid, I well recollect the substance of the affidavit, and will render you any service in my power. I am, with respect,

JOHN TABB SMITH.

If it can be got from major Griffin, it had better be in the the captain's own words, with my certificate. J. T. S.

St. George Tucker, Esq.

No. IV.

York, (Virginia) February 16, 1815.

SIR—Your favor of the 6th instant, has been received. I have examined my papers and cannot find the original affidavit of captain Williams, therein alluded to. The copy I gave Mr. Cabell was literally correct; the original has been mislaid, or I fear lost, in the bustle of moving papers from hence so frequently as has been done, to place them from without the reach of the enemy during the war.—I will again examine and endeavor to recover the affidavit, and will forward the same to the department of state as soon as it shall be recovered.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant, THO'S GRIFFIN.

John Graham, Esq. department of state, Washington.

From the Savannah Republican.

The following is the correspondence which we promised in the Republican of the 23d ult. between admiral Cockburn, and the commissioners on the part of the United States, relative to the restoration of property, according to the first article of the treaty of peace. The reader will plainly perceive the game played off by Cochrane and Cockburn in this affair. We trust and hope, congress will not suffer this affair to pass without investigation.

Sapelo Island, Geo. March 16, 1815.

SIR—We left Darien on Saturday, the 5th inst. and arrived at Dunginess at 4 o'clock on Monday.—As we observed British troops were embarking; and as we believed many slaves and much private proderty would be sent off with them, we determined to call upon admiral Cockburn immediately, and to present the letters from general Pinckney and yourself, with our letter of authority. On reading general Pinckney's letter, and discovering that instead of a copy of the treaty of peace from the secretary of state's office, the National Intelligencer was enclosed, admiral Cockburn expressed much surprise; and it appeared from his manner that his temper was not a little ruffled by the incident. He totally denied the authority of a treaty so communicated to him. After reminding him that the Intelligencer was the state paper of the United States; that in England, the publication of a treaty in the Gazette would be considered the proper promulgation of it, and the impossibility that there would be of furnishing to every detached squadron that floated upon the sea, any more authentic copy of a treaty of peace than the public papers afforded;—(these were the ideas we brought forward, and this the language, excepting abridged.) Admi.Cockburn still denied our position; but then proposed to us, that we should make a transcript of the treaty, that we should certify it to be a true copy, and should present it to him as such, on the part of general Pinckney and yourself. As forms were no object, we assented to this at once—this difficulty having been gotten over, we thought it proper to enter immediately upon the subject matter of our mission, and requested to know of admiral Cockburn what public property taken at Point Petre or at St. Mary's, remained upon Cumberland Island, in the ships near Dunginess, or in the ships then lying in the sound, of which there were many; some of these ships taken at St. Mary's, and then loaded with property taken at the same place. As we had no instructions as to the extent of the restitution we should demand, and were left to our own judgment on the occasion, we determined to adopt the same rule in regard to private property and to slaves, that we had adopted in regard to public property. We, therefore, demanded, all the slaves and private property of every description taken or received at Cumberland island, and at St. Mary's, or St. Simon's, and which was then on Cumberland island, or laying in the waters contiguous to the same, on board his ships, or which had been there at the ratification of the treaty of peace by the president of the U. States; and in making this demand, we were happy to find that a very great proportion of the public and private property, and almost all the slaves, taken or received since the British forces had been operating in Georgia, came within the limits we had prescribed to our demand. To our enquiry as to public property, and our demand as to private, admiral Cockburn at once replied, he had no public property, that the guns he had removed, the munitions of war he had destroyed; but if they were there, not having been taken at Cumberland Island, which place alone remained in his possession at the ratification of the treaty, they did not come within the operation of the first article of it; that with regard to slaves and other private property, he meant to adopt the same rule: that the property and slaves taken at Cumberland and remaining there at the ratification, would be restored, but what were taken or received from other places, although on Cumberland, or in the ships in the river or sound would not. It will be understood, that we do not here repeat the words, but the substance of what admiral Cockburn said, who appeared during the whole of this conversation a little warm. Having discovered the construction admiral Cockburn was pleased to put upon the treaty, and his manner forbidding a hope of a change of opinion, Mr. Spalding thought it proper to draw his atten-

tion to the ships then laying within a hundred yards of the wharf of Dunginess, on board of which it was known some slaves were, by observing to him that the river was taken possession of at the time that Cumberland was occupied by the British forces; that it was equally in his possession with the soil adjacent on the ratification of the treaty, and would only be restored to the United States at the moment he withdrew his forces from Dunginess; that consequently, under his own rule, the property and slaves on board those ships originally taken at Cumberland, it was expected would partake of the quality of the property and slaves originally found on Cumberland and remaining there. To which admiral Cockburn replied, that wherever the British flag was, there is British territory; and by way of elucidating his position, demanded of Mr. Spalding, whether if he, admiral Cockburn, committed a murder on board one of those ships in time of peace, he believed him amenable to the laws of the United States? "No, sir, said he, "I am amenable to my own government, and to my own sovereign." To this it was replied, he was amenable to his own sovereign as an officer, but he was amenable to the laws of the United States as a man; and it was in turn asked, whether he believed if a murder was committed on board an American ship in the river Thames, the laws of England would not operate upon the murderer—"No, sir." I, too, sir, have studied the laws of England, in my youth, and think they would. "Then, sir, we are at issue; and it is unnecessary to say more." If we are at issue, admiral Cockburn, upon an abstract principle, it is of little importance: will you please to turn over to the first article of the treaty, and we will see if we can agree upon a practical result. This conversation is reported in its very words, that you may be possessed of the admiral's manner of reasoning and mode of thinking, at our arrival, and it was closed by observing, that we should address a note to him, which we hoped he would answer as soon as possible—then took our leave. The next day, the 7th inst. we called upon him and presented a transcript of the treaty, certified by us to be a true copy, which he accepted of. We then handed him the following note:

SIR—We are instructed by general Floyd to call upon you, and are by him authorised to receive from you any public or private property, or any slaves that are or were in your possession at the time of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the president of the United States. The construction put upon this article by us, is, that all private property, and all slaves in your possession, whether on land or on water, at the ratification of the treaty of peace, are to be restored. We place this construction upon the first article of the treaty, because it appears to have originated in the most amicable dispositions of both the American and British commissioners. Amicable on the part of the American commissioners in demanding what might be restored without inconvenience. Amicable on the part of the British commissioners in promising to restore all that could be restored without great inconvenience. For we cannot persuade ourselves, that the restoration of private property or slaves is to be limitted to the slaves or property originally taken in the forts or places you occupied; for it must be obvious to you, sir, and it must be obvious to all, that there are no slaves, and that there is but little private property ever taken in forts. The limitation that appears to exist in the first part of the first article of the treaty as to such property as may remain in the forts and places in your possession, is obviously confined to artillery and other public property taken in such forts and places, and which, if once removed, would have required much trouble and much expence to restore. And this conclusion is the more obvious from noticing that in the following part of the same article, archives, records, deeds and papers, which are objects of easy transport, are promised to be restored, into whosoever hands they may have fallen, or wheresoever they may have been transferred.

Begging that we may have an answer upon this subject, so deeply interesting to the inhabitants of Georgia, as soon as possible, we remain, sir, respectfully, your very obedient servants, &c.

Which, after having read, he promised to answer the morning following. And here it is proper to observe, that at this meeting, and the very many that followed it, admiral Cockburn was calm and his manner courteous in a high degree. During the evening of this day, we understood admiral sir Alexander Cochrane had arrived, and consequently that we should not receive an answer to our note until there was a conference between the admiral Cockburn and himself. At this delay we felt no regret, as we hoped from him, from many causes not necessary to state, a more liberal construction of the treaty; the weather was so bad that it was the 10th before this communication took place, immediately after which admiral Cockburn transmitted us the following note, in answer to the one we had addressed to him:

Head-quarters, Cumberland Island, 7th March, 1815.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive the document which you state yourselves authorised to assure me is a true copy of the treaty of peace that has been concluded between our respective governments, and which you have been instructed to lay before me by generals Pinkney and Floyd.—Accompanying this document, I am likewise honored with your note of this day, informing me of your being authorised to receive from me any public or private property or slaves to be restored by me under the first article of the aforesaid treaty, and explaining to me the construction you are pleased to put upon that article; but I only find in the certified copy you have laid before me, that "all territory, places or possessions taken during the war, or after the signing of the treaty, (excepting only as therein excepted) shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, or any slaves or other private property."

It becomes, therefore, alone necessary for me to state to you that Cumberland Island being the only place of possession taken from America in this neighborhood, which was retained by me, at the date of the ratification alluded to, I shall, as quickly as possible evacuate it without causing any destruction, and I shall leave on it, or deliver to you, whatever private property or slaves (*originally captured* here) remained upon the island at the date of the ratification. I have not the slightest reason nor inclination to doubt the amicable disposition you state to have actuated the British and American commissioners in forming this treaty; it appears, however, clear to me, by the expressions they have thought fit to adopt in it, that I am only required and authorised to make the restitution I have above stated, and I must beg to decline venturing an opinion as to whether the treaty is properly worded accord-

ng to the intentions of the commissioners, but I apprehend had they wished to imply (as you conceive) "that all private property and slaves in my possession, *whether on land or water*," were to be restored, it might have been so specified without difficulty; and although you observe there are no slaves, and but little private property ever taken in "forts," yet the continuation of the words "or *places*," may perhaps do away the difficulty which presented itself to you on that point; therefore, gentlemen, in giving up this place in conformity with the treaty you have done me the honor to lay before me, I must beg to be excused from entering into discussions relative to captures made *elsewhere on land* or water, and which have *been removed* from the places where captured prior to the exchange of the ratification of the treaty.

I have the honor to be, with much consideration, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

G. COCKBURN, Rear-admiral.

Approved—A. COCHRANE.

To captain Newell, of the United States' sea fencibles, and Thomas Spalding, esq. agents on the part of the U. States for recovering property to be restored according to treaty, &c.

Finding this note was approved of on the margin by sir Alexander Cochrane, and understanding, and even knowing from our own sight, that he had taken his departure from the coast, by the time we had received this note, all attempts at demonstrating the incorrectness of the conclusion drawn by admiral Cockburn from the first article of the treaty, seemed useless, for admiral Cockburn no longer had the power, if he had the inclination, to correct his first opinion; and we presently understood, that even the small return of slaves and property embraced by this construction of the treaty was yielded to with some reluctance by sir Alexander Cochrane: We, therefore, the same evening addressed to admiral Cockburn the note that follows:

"SIR—Your letter of the 7th is before us; and after the desire you have been pleased to express of declining all discussion of your construction of the first article of the treaty of peace between the United States and G. Britain, it only remains for us to call upon you for a list of the property, public or private, and the slaves "originally captured on Cumberland Island," which you have declared your readiness to deliver.

It is our duty to add this further and final remark, that this list will, we presume, include all slaves originally captured on the Island of Cumberland, whether such slaves may have been usually resident on that Island, or having come from other sections of the country, have there first fallen under the dominion of the British arms; and especially that it will include all slaves and other property taken or received, since the ratification of the treaty of peace between our respective governments."

And in the conversation which took place after the delivery of this note, it was agreed that orders would be given to restore to the owners any slaves, that were received in the British camp or ships, after the ratification of the treaty, and in consequence of this understanding, orders were given to restore some slaves so situated by admiral Cockburn, but every means were used by the inferior officers to prevent the due execution of these orders, particularly on board the Regulus, capt. Robert Ramsay, as we were informed, and as captain Newell himself was witness to. It was at the same time indicated to us, the course which would be pursued with the slaves that had repaired to the British camp or British ships from Florida, namely, that they should be sent to Bermuda and there confined in a ship, until the decision of the British administration was taken on their case. We have deemed it proper to communicate this, as not unimportant to our own government, and our own citizens. On the morning of the 11th an answer to our note was received, covering a list of 77 negroes, a few bales of cotton, and a few horses and cattle, which were to be restored, as having been originally taken at Cumberland Island, and having remained there to the ratification of the treaty.

Head-Quarters, Cumberland Island, the 11th March, 1815.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, of the 10th current; the first part of which, obliges me to beg your reconsideration of my letter of the 7th, as I believe so far from declining therein "all discussion of my construction of the 1st article of the treaty of peace lately concluded between our governments," I have there quoted verbatim the major part of it, and have explicitly stated to you the line of conduct which my *construction* of the said article called upon me to adopt in giving up the territory possessed by the forces under my orders.

I declined only entering into discussion respecting "capture made *elsewhere*, and which had been *removed* from the places *where captured prior* to the exchange of the ratifications of the peace," such not appearing to come within the specified intention of the aforesaid 1st article of the treaty, and you will perceive, by his signature added to my letter, the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces on the North American station concurs with me in this opinion.

I have herewith the honor to transmit, in compliance with your request, a list of property and slaves that were captured on Cumberland Island, and which appeared to have remained on it at 11 P. M. of the 17th ult. the period at which the ratifications were exchanged.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

G. COCKBURN, *Rear Admiral*.

To captain Newell, Thomas Spalding, Esq. agents for receiving restored territory and property, &c.

In order to place the matter in a proper light, we the same day transmitted the following answer, which closed our joint correspondence with the admiral:

SIR—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 11th inst. containing a list of slaves and property which had been originally found on Cumberland Island, and which were remaining on the Island, at the ratification of the treaty of peace by the president. Against this construction of the first article of the treaty of peace, we must still protest, and we must still contend, sir, that all the property, and all the slaves, that were on Cumberland Island, or in the rivers or waters adjacent to the same, at the ratification of the treaty, in the spirit of amity in which that article was concluded, should have been restored; and this construction of the first article of the treaty, was the more important to the people of the United States, as a great proportion of the property taken, and a great proportion of the slaves received, were sent from the waters of the United States, or from the Island of Cumberland, as late as between the period of the second and the fifth of March, and no inconsiderable number of slaves have been sent on,

board your shipping in the offing, since we had the honor of addressing to you our first note of the 7th inst. But, sir, to have pressed our construction of the treaty, after your letter had been approved by the commander in chief, Sir Alexander Cochrane, and he had retired from the station, would have been something more than useless. We have, then, sir, no alternative, but to refer this affair to our government.

We cannot, however, conclude this correspondence, without acknowledging the pleasure we feel at the facilities which you have afforded to alt claimants of slaves to obtain their voluntary return*—facilities which we are sensible would have been productive of more effect, had some time been allowed to operate; and we are, sir, very respectfully, your very obedient servants, &c."

And here it is necessary for understanding the last clause of our letter to state what led to it. Mr. Spalding had suggested to admiral Cockburn, after every other means had failed, his giving permission to claimants to go on board his ships in the offing to obtain the voluntary return of their slaves; this he assented to with great willingness—he sent an officer with them, and in the presence of ourselves gave the most positive instructions to the officer to have every facility afforded them. This step produced a return of thirteen slaves—six of captain Wylly's, five of Mr. Couper's, one of major Butler's and one of major Johnstone's and would produced a return of hundreds, if it had not have been for the means employed by the inferior officers to prevent their return. On the morning of the 13th inst. the British flag was struck at Dunginess, and having consulted with the many respectable gentlemen who were with us, as to the necessity of the occasion, we called upon captain Massias for an officer and twenty-five men, to be sent to Dunginess, to prevent as far as possible fugitive slaves still joining the British ships, that were just in the offing, and were to remain so for two or three days. Mr. Spalding then addressed the following letter to admiral Cockburn, and followed captain Newell, who had already taken his departure.

SIR—It is with much regret I have to state, that of the slaves, which you have ordered to be restored as having joined the British forces under your command, after the ratification of the treaty of peace by the president of the United States, several of them now on board the Regulus, captain Ramsay, have not been delivered. These slaves are two of Mr. Armstrong's, January Stubbs and Mary Stubbs, one of the slaves of Mr. Miller, and four of Mr. Copp, which were yesterday directed to be given up. I have to add, that two of the three slaves delivered to Mr. Armstrong, the very night they returned home, made their escape, and will unquestionably attempt to reach your ships.

I must therefore request that any of the above persons, that can be found, or any other slaves that may join your fleet, from the United States, before they quit this station, may be delivered to captain Massias at Point Petre, or to his officer at Dunginess; and I am, sir, respectfully, your very obedient servant, T. SPALDING.

Having thus, sir, closed the mission with which we were charged by general Pinkney and yourself, it is important in our opinion that we should observe to you, that at our arrival at Dunginess on the 6th instant, the United States' barge taken at St. Mary's was at the wharf, but was removed that evening; and we also understood most of the cannon taken at Point Petre were removed subsequent to the ratification of the treaty from Cumberland. Five or six hundred negroes brought from St. Simon's as late as the 15th of February, were at Cumberland long after the ratification, and many of them sent off in the night of the day after our arrival. In a conversation with Mr. Spalding it was admitted by admiral Cockburn, that major Kinsman, of the marines, had continued to enter fugitive slaves into colonial and West India regiments, after notice of the ratification of the treaty and until he, admiral Cockburn, had given written orders to the contrary.

Accompanying this letter you will receive a list of such slaves as their masters have returned to us—from Mr. Hamilton, who lost two hundred and twenty odd, and from major Butler, who lost one hundred and thirty; and from others, whom the terror of the times had driven away, we have no return. Nor is it to be wondered at, that a thin population fled before a war which has been conducted in a spirit which this has been since January last; for it carried insurrection as its means, and, like the awful visitations of Providence, ruin has marked its course. But we state, sir, with pleasure, that the unhappy sufferers look with manly firmness to their own government for a reparation of their injuries, and to that government we now beg leave to consign them, with a firm persuasion that they will not be disappointed in their expectations, and we remain, sir, respectfully your most obedient servants,

THOMAS M. NEWELL, } *Agents,*
THOMAS SPALDING, } *&c.*

To Brig. gen. John Floyd,
Commanding U. S. forces, at Savannah.

From the Nassau Royal Gazette, April 10.

We have been favored with the copy of a letter written by William Wylly, esquire, his majesty's advocate and procurator-general, to his excellency the governor, in refutation of the charge made by the American government respecting the sale in these islands, of negroes taken from the United States. Although every person in this colony must be perfectly satisfied that the charge is altogether unfounded, yet, as it appears by Mr. Monroe's report to his government, that the subject had been deemed of sufficient importance to be officially communicated to the plenipotentiaries at Ghent, and has otherwise been widely circulated, we consider it right publicly to repeat our firm belief that the accusation, thus brought against the commander in chief and other meritorious officers of his majesty's navy on the American station, and involving in its consequences the inhabitants of this colony, has been fabricated for the double purpose of stigmatizing the British naval character and fanning the flame of discord between the two nations. We might have said only, that it must have proceeded from some erroneous and false information by which the public functionaries of the U. States, have been deceived, did not the remarks of Mr. Monroe, embodied in his report, point directly to a spirit of rancor as dictating the representation—remarks, which we see repeated in the National Intelligencer with increased malevolence, and which, as appearing in that paper, bear the mark of au-

* Although admiral Cockburn evinced to the commissioners this willingness; yet we have it from the very best authority, he had previously given orders to his officers to lay in the way of claimants every obstacle that would tend to defeat the return of any negroes—this fact is proved by the conduct *of the inferior officers* to claimants. It is absurd in the highest degree.

hority, and shew that the object is not so much to shew proof of the injustice complained of, as to aggravate the imputation and to impress its belief upon the minds of the people of the United States, still heated from recent animosities. It will be observed that the attorney-general has confined himself in a great measure to prize negroes. It is to be wished that he had gone further, because it is the aim of the American government to do so. The true purport of the accusation at the present day, means as much that the desertion of slaves was encouraged, and that they were afterwards betrayed and sold, as that captured negroes were carried away for sale. An accusation equally false and groundless as the other, and equally incredible with all who will give it a moment's reflection, and consider the impracticability of such proceedings under the existing laws, over which the eye of authority is particularly vigilant in all our colonies, but in none more so than this.

We understand that sundry affidavits have been voluntarily and solemnly made, which not only fully corroborate the statement of the attorney-general, but also shews that no American slaves were, at any time, or under any circumstances whatever, introduced and sold in the Bahamas during the late war. If copies of those affidavits can be procured, they shall appear in a future number; in the mean time, the letter above alluded to is published:

"*New Providence, May 5th*, 1815.

"Your excellency must without doubt, have been surprised at seeing in our last Gazette, copies of the papers which have lately been published under the authority of the government of the United States, upon the subject of the pretended sale of American prize negroes in these islands and although the charge appears upon the face of it to be groundless, your excellency may nevertheless think it right that it should be contradicted.

"I have, as your excellency knows, been his majesty's attorney, advocate and procurator-general of these islands for the last fourteen years, and I was present, perhaps, at every sitting of our prize court during the late American war, so that I have had the very best opportunity to know what has been passing in that court, and take upon myself without any reserve to assert, that not a single negro or person of color, taken from the Americans and brought into these islands, in the course of the war, was either prosecuted, condemned or sold here, and that it was an invariable practice to liberate or exchange them all, whether freemen or slaves.

"An instance occurred in 1808, and another in 1811, in which negroes who were probably born free, were trepanned and smuggled into the colony, by masters of American vessels; the first a man called Robert Sawyer, in the brig Joseph Ross, Jas. Henryham, master, from Washington, in North Carolina; the other a young woman named Catharine Richardson, in the schooner Cynthia, of New York, Charles Johnson, master; both of these were seized, prosecuted, and *made free here* by sentences of our admiralty court, under the authority of the act of parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, and I took the liberty to write letters giving notice of these transactions, both to Mr. Monroe, the American secretary of state, and to the society established at Philadelphia for the abolition of slavery.

"I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your excellency's faithful, humble servant,

(Signed) WM. WYLLY.

His excellency Charles Cameron, Esq. &c. &c.

The following letter on the same subject was addressed to Mr. Monroe, in March last. Whether he condescended to answer it, we have not yet heard; it has not been published:

(COPY.)

Tonnant, off St. Mary's, Georgia, 8th March, 1815.

SIR—In a London newspaper, the Times, of the 21st of November last, I observe in the close of a letter from you addressed to the American commissioners at Ghent, dated the 28th January, 1814, the following paragraph, which alludes to the negroes that had taken refuge on board his Britannic majesty's ships from the shores of the United States:

"It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who profess to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof that has reached this department shall be furnished you."

Although at the date of your letter I had not left England, consequently the events there said to have taken place, were previous to my assuming the command on this station. It is a justice I owe to my predecessor and the officers now serving in this fleet, to call upon you for the proofs that you state to have reached your department.

When such accusations are sanctioned by such high authority as the secretary of state of the United States of America, it is to be supposed that he must have been in possession of sufficient information to induce him to give publicity to them. I therefore trust to your furnishing me with the proofs to which you allude; also, such other proofs as you may have to adduce against any person, since the British fleet upon the North American station has been under my command.

I have no hesitation in declaring, that I do not believe any negro, either free or a slave, who had taken refuge on board the fleet under my command, has at any time been sent to the West Indies; the whole were either ordered to the island of Bermuda or to Halifax. I further declare, that none of these persons have been kept in a state of slavery, but suffered to go wherever they thought proper. As the local laws of Bermuda did not permit of their settling there, until opportunities offered of their being sent to Halifax, they and their families were maintained at the public expence, and those who performed any work were regularly paid for the same.

As I am confident you would not have asserted what you did, without you had considered yourself authorised to do so, I cannot doubt of your readiness to acquaint me with the particulars to which your letter related, and the authorities you quote; should you think proper to favor me with these, I pledge myself, either to disprove every part thereof, or to bring the guilty parties to punishment.

If your informants had been acquainted with the regulations that have been established in all the British West India islands since the abolition of the slave trade, they would have known the total impossibility of introducing slaves into any of them in the manner they state; the public authorities could not have permitted the flagrant acts of injustice to have obtained which have been imputed to those who professed to be the deliverers of the negroes upon their quitting the American shores.

I have sent this letter by a ship of war to Hampton Roads, the commander of which has my instructions to wait your answer. I will endeavor to send a duplicate by post; having by a late despatch from

England received similar information to that contained in your letter to the commissioners at Ghent (which I presume had been sent to the British government from thence) it makes it of moment that I should be put in possession of all the facts, that the investigation may be proceeded on before the separation of the fleet takes place in consequence of the peace.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) ALEXR. COCHRANE.

The hon. James Monroe, secretary of state, &c. &c. United States of America.

From the National Intelligencer, June 24, 1815.

When, the other day, we had in hand the subject of the captured slaves, we admitted, because we knew of no fact to the contrary, that slaves captured on the high seas might not be subject to condemnation as property in the British admiralty courts. Since the publication of our remarks on this head, we have been obligingly put in possession, from a source entirely to be relied on, of the following brief narrative; which at once convinces us of our error, and establishes the fact, that slaves have been subjected to condemnation in British prize courts, the authority of Mr. attorney-general Wylly to the contrary notwithstanding.

In December, 1812, a merchant of Norfolk sent a schooner to the West Indies, on board of which he had five negro slaves, part of the crew. She arrived safely under the guns of the forts of St. Jago de Cuba, when the boats of the British brig Rhodian were suffered to board her without opposition from the Spanish batteries, and carry her to Kingston in Jamaica, where the vessel and cargo, and the slaves, were *condemned* as prize to the king, and *sold as such.* The friend, at Kingston, of the merchant of Norfolk, purchased in these slaves, with the view of returning them to him, for the sum of $1650.

A copy of the decree of the court in this case is subjoined. It is conclusive as to the fact of condemnation of captured slaves, and, being from an official source, will, we presume, at once silence those prints here, that have taken the British side of this question. In the following document, we find the authority *of the vice-admiralty court and his Britannic majesty's advocate general of Jamaica* arrayed against that of *his majesty's advocate and procurator-general of Nassau.* We have authenticated facts against loose and general assertions. It is PROVED that *slaves* captured from us during the war, on the high seas (or rather on neutral territory) have been condemned and *sold in the West Indies*—and the inference is strong, if not irresistible, that slaves taken from our shores have shared the same fate.

DOCUMENTARY PROOF.

At a court of vice-admiralty held in the town of Saint Jago de la Vega, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of August, 1813, before the honorable Henry John Henchliffe, esquire, judge and commissary of said court.

Schooner WILHELMINA, *Reynolds, master.* } Our sovereign lord the king against the schooner Welhelmina and goods and slaves, seized and taken by his majesty's brig Rhodian, John George Boss, esquire, commander, and brought into the harbor of Kingston, in this island of Jamaica, and against Barnard O'Hara and Achilles Auffroy, the claimants thereof.——This cause coming on to be heard on the former proceedings had in the said cause, the time allowed the claimants therein to adduce further proof by the decree of this honorable court, made on the eleventh day of February last, having expired, and no further proof being made, the judge, at petition of Marston, and on motion of his majesty's advocate general, and on reading the allegation and proofs in the said cause pronounced against the said schooner Wilhelmina, (whereof David Augustus Reynolds was master) and goods and slaves on board her, to have belonged at the time of the capture and seizure thereof, to enemies of the crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and by interlocutory decree, condemned the said vessel and cargo as good and lawful prize, taken and seized by his majesty's said brig Rhodian, John George Boss, esquire, commander, and condemned the said slaves as good and lawful prize to our sovereign lord the king Jure Coronæ; and the judge by further interlocutory at the petition of the proctor for the captors, decreed that the said claimants do forthwith bring into the registry the sum of three thousand and ninety-one pounds, currency, being the amount of the stipulation bond entered into by them to answer the adjudication thereof in this honorable court, the said vessel, cargo and slaves having been delivered over to them on bail, pursuant to the decree of this honorable court, pronounced in the said cause on the eleventh day of February last, and thereupon that the said stipulation bond be cancelled.

By the court, ADN. DOLMAGE, Dep. Reg.

From the London Courier, of June 2, 1815.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Horner referred to a question which he had formerly put to the other side of the house, respecting a charge deliberately brought against this country by the American commissioners at Ghent. He wished to know what degree of credit ought to be attached to the assertion that a British officer had been guilty of seizing and afterwards selling slaves in the West Indies. The American government had, he understood, offered proofs of the transaction, and he should be happy to learn now, what had appeared to color or corroborate them in the course of the negociation.

Mr. Goulburn said he was perfectly willing to afford explanation, and such an one as he hoped would prove satisfactory to the house. The charge in question was contained in the instructions of the American ministers: and it was evidently of so serious a nature, that it was impossible any hesitation or delay should be evinced in urging the necessary investigation. With this view a demand has been made, that the American commissioners, would produce their evidence. This, however, it was replied, was not consistent with their instructions, but that they had no reluctance to submit to him (Mr. Goulburn) as a private individual, the amount of the information they had received. The effect of this was, that a person, a prisoner in one of the harbors of Virginia, had made an affidavit that a vessel had entered that harbor to which a slave had been sold for a given sum of money, which slave had been afterwards re-sold in the West Indies; and that he believed this to be a common practice. As both the name of the deponent and of the vessel were named in the affidavit, he had been directed by lord Bathurst to institute the most accurate enquiry in America, and from the reported purchaser of the slave. The enquiries had not yet been answered, but he earnestly hoped that the season would not expire before the most satisfactory explanation on this delicate business should be received.

Naval Register.

PRINTED BY ORDER THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

August 1st, 1815.

Names and Ranks.		*Dates of Commissions.*	*Where Stationed*
CAPTAINS.			
Alexander Murray		1 July, 1798	Navy Yard, Philad.
John Rodgers		5 March, 1799	President of the Navy Board, Washington.
James Barron		22 May, —	Absent from the U. S. —Not on duty.
William Bainbridge		20 do. 1800	Independence 74, Mediterranean
Hugh G. Campbell		16 Oct. —	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Decatur		16 Feb. 1804	Frigate Guerriere, Mediterranean
Thomas Tingey		23 Nov. —	Navy Yard, Washington
Charles Stewart		2 April, 1806	Furl. June 26, 1815
Isaac Hull		23 do. —	Charlestown, Mass.
Isaac Chauncey		24 do. —	Washington 74.
John Shaw		27 Aug. 1807	Frigate "U. States"
John Smith [since deceased]		29 Oct. 1810	Franklin 74
John H. Dent		29 Dec. 1811	Newport, R. I.
David Porter		2 July, 1812	Commissioner of the N Board, Washington
John Cassin		3 do —	Navy Yard, Gosport, Va
Samuel Evans		4 July, —	Navy Yard, New York
Charles Gordon		2 March, 1813	Frigate Constellation, Mediterranean
Jacob Jones		3 do —	Frigate Macedonian, Mediterranean
Charles Morris		5 do —	Frigate Congress, Mediterranean
Joseph Tarbell	No. 1	24 July, —	Norfolk, Va.
Arthur Sinclair	No. 2	24 do —	Lake Erie
Oliver Hazard Perry		10 Sept —	Frigate Java
Thomas Macdonough		11 do 1814	Portsmouth, N. H.
Lewis Warrington		22 Nov. —	Sloop Peacock
Joseph Bainbridge		23 do —	Staten Island N. Y.
William Crane		24 do —	Independence 74
Johnston Blakeley		25 do —	Sloop Wasp
James T. Leonard		4 Feb. 1815	Lake Champlain
James Biddle	No. 1	28 do —	Sloop Hornet
Charles G. Ridgely	No. 2	28 do —	Sloop Erie
Robert T. Spence	No. 3	28 do —	Baltimore Navy Yard
Daniel T. Patterson	No. 4	28 do —	New-Orleans
MASTER COMMANDANTS.			
Samuel Angus	No. 4	24 July, 1813	New York, recruiting
Mel. T. Woolsey	No. 7	24 do —	Lake Ontario
J. Orde Creighton	No. 9	24 do —	Newport, R. I.
Edward Trenchard	No. 10	24 do —	Corvette John Adams
John Downes	No. 11	24 do —	Brig Epervier
John D. Henley	No. 14	24 do —	Baltimore, recruiting
Jesse D. Elliot	No. 15	24 do —	Sloop Ontario
Robert Henley		12 Aug. 1814	Washington
Stephen Cassin		11 Sept. —	Furl. March 10, 1815
Daniel S. Dexter	No. 1	10 Dec. —	Washington
James Renshaw	No. 2	10 do —	New-York Navy Yard
David Deacon	No. 3	10 do —	Boston, recruiting
Lewis Alexis	No. 4	10 do —	New-Orleans
Michael B. Carroll	No. 1	4 Feb. 1815	Ditto
John M. Gardner	No. 2	4 do —	Norfolk, Va
Sidney Smith		28 do —	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Thomas Brown		1 March, —	Philad. recruiting
William Lewis		3 do —	Frig. Guerriere. Medit.
LIEUTENANTS.			
Nathaniel Haraden		31 March, 1807	Washington Navy Yard
Francis I. Mitchell		18 Feb. 1809	Furl. June 5, 1815
George Merrill		30 April, —	New-Orleans
Samuel Woodhouse		4 May, —	Lake Erie
Charles C. B. Thompson		15 do —	Philadelphia
Joseph Nicholson		15 June, —	Newport, R. I.
Alexander S. Wadsworth		21 April, 1810	Brig Prometheus
John Pettigrew		22 do —	Washington 74
George W. Rodgers		24 do —	Brig Firefly, Medit.
George C. Read		25 do —	Brig Chippewa, Medit.
Henry E. Ballard		26 do —	Baltimore
Thomas Gamble		27 do —	Brig Spark, Medit
William Carter, Jr.		23 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Benedict I. Neale	No. 2	4 June, —	Frigate Constellation
Joseph I. Nicholson	No. 3	4 do —	Philadelphia
Walter Stewart	No. 4	4 do —	Ship Alert
Wolcott Chauncey		7 do —	Schr. Torch, Medit.
John H. Elton		8 do —	Brig Saranac, Medit
Edmund P. Kennedy		9 do —	Norfolk, Va.
Jesse Wilkinson		10 do —	Washington
Alexander J. Dallas		13 do —	Schr. Spitfire, Medit
John B. Nicholson		20 May, 1812	Brig Flambeau, Medit.
Beekman V. Hoffman		21 do —	Cyane
George Budd		23 do —	Furl. May 29, 1815
Thomas A. C. Jones		24 do —	Furl. July 18, 1815
Joseph S. Macpherson		26 do —	Frigate Java
John Porter		27 do —	Brig Boxer, Medit
John T. Shubrick		28 do —	Frigate Guerriere
LIEUTENANTS.			
William Finch		4 Jan. 1813	Independence 74
William B. Shubrick		5 do —	Frigate Constitution
Henry Wells		6 do —	Boston
Benjamin W. Booth		7 do —	Frigate "U. States"
Alexander Claxton		8 do —	Ditto
Enos R. Davis		10 do —	New York Navy Yard
Charles W. Morgan		3 March	Franklin 74
Samuel P. Macomber		4 do —	Frigate Guerriere
Raymond H. J. Perry		5 do —	Newport, R. I.
Lawrence Kearney		6 do —	Brig Enterprize
William H. Watson		7 do —	Alexandria
Thomas Hendry, Jr.		8 do —	Woodbury, N. J.
Foxall A. Parker		9 do —	Frigate "U. States"
Edward R. M'Call		11 do —	Frigate Java
Daniel Turner		12 do —	Ditto
Wm. H. Allen	No. 1	24 July	Brig Flambeau
Step. D. M'Knight	No. 2	24 do —	Not in the U.S. on duty
David Connor	No. 3	24 do —	Sloop Hornet
John Gallagher	No. 4	24 do —	Frigate Congress
Thomas Holdup	No. 5	24 do —	Frigate Java
James A. Dudley	No. 7	24 do —	Independence 74
James P. Oellers	No. 8	24 do —	Furl. March 4, 1815
Wm. M. Hunter	No. 9	24 do —	Independence 74
John D. Sloat	No. 10	24 do —	Furl. March 16, 1815
John Packett	No. 11	24 do —	Furl. April 25, —
Wm. H. Cocke	No. 12	24 do —	Brig Spark
John J. Yarnell	No. 13	24 do —	Frigate Guerriere
Matthew C. Perry	No. 14	24 do —	Brig Chippewa
Chas. W. Skinner	No. 15	24 do —	Sloop Ontario
Joseph Wragg	No. 16	24 do —	Ship Alert
James Sanders	No. 17	24 do —	Franklin 74
James Reilly	No. 18	24 do —	Sloop Wasp
Samuel W. Adams	No. 19	24 do —	Lake Ontario
John R. Madison	No. 21	24 do —	Frigate Congress
Dugomier Taylor	No. 22	24 do —	Frigate Java
George Pearce	No. 23	24 do —	Washington 74
Fredk. W. Smith	No. 24	24 do —	Sloop Ontario
Hy. S. Newcomb	No. 25	24 do —	Furl. February 28, 1815
Ni. D. Nicholson	No. 26	24 do —	England*
Thos. Tillinghast	No. 27	24 do —	Sloop Wasp
Otho Norris	No. 29	24 do —	Washington 74
John T. Newton	No. 30	24 do —	Sloop Hornet
P. A. J. P. Jones	No. 31	24 do —	Boston
Samuel Henley	No. 32	24 do —	Sloop Peacock
Augs. Conckling	No. 33	24 do —	England†
Joseph Smith	No. 34	24 do —	Frigate Constellation
Laurence Rousseau	No. 36	24 do —	Sloop Erie
George W. Storer	No. 37	24 do —	Independence 74
Henry B. Rapp	No. 40	24 do —	Frigate Guerriere
Lewis German	No. 41	24 do —	England‡
Joseph Cassin	No. 42	24 do —	Frigate Constellation
Robert M. Rose	No. 43	24 do —	Little Plymouth, Va.
Beverly Kennon	No. 44	24 do —	Frigate Constellation
Edward Shubrick		9 Oct.	Furl. May 20, 1815
Charles A. Budd		18 June, 1814	Lake Champlain
Francis H. Gregory		28 do —	Frigate Congress
Kervin Waters		30 do —	Portland, Mass.
William H. Odenheimer		16 July	Furl. February 25, 1815
Edward Barnewall		22 do —	Brig Epervier
John M. Maury§		9 Dec.	Ditto
Frederick Baury		9 do —	Sloop Wasp
Benjamin Cooper		9 do —	Franklin 74
Philip F. Voorhees		9 do —	Sloop Peacock
Henry Gilliam		9 do —	Brig Flambeau
John H. Clack		9 do —	Frigate Congress
William D. Salter		9 do —	Brig Prometheus
William A. Spencer		9 do —	Frigate Macedonian
William L. Gordon		9 do —	England‖
David Geisinger		9 do —	Brig Firefly
Richard Winter		9 do —	Frigate Constitution
John T. Wade		9 do —	Furl. March 10, 1815
John Percival		9 do —	Sloop Peacock
James Ramage		9 do —	Furl. February 28, 1815
William V. Taylor		9 do —	Frigate Java
Mervine Mix		9 do —	Brig Firefly
Thomas M. Newell		9 do —	Savannah
Edward Haddaway		9 do —	St. Michael's, Md.
Charles F. M'Cawley		9 do —	Sloop Erie
John H. Bell		9 do —	Ditto
Dulany Forrest		9 do —	Frigate Java
Bladen Dulany		9 do —	Schr. Spitfire
Thomas W. Magruder		9 do —	Frigate "U. States"
Francis B. Gamble		9 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Richard Dashiel		9 do —	England¶
John Taylor		9 do —	Frigate Constitution
George B. M'Culloch		9 do —	Frigate "U. States"
Robert Spedden		9 do —	Baltimore
Thomas T. Webb		9 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Walter G. Anderson		9 do —	Norfolk, Va.
Stephen Champlin		9 do —	Brig Chippewa
Charles T. Stallings		9 do —	Frigate Constellation

*Captured in the brig Syren. †Captured on Lake Erie. ‡Captured in the brig Syren. §The relative rank of those officers whose commissions are dated the 9th December, 1814, has not been established. ‖Captured in the Syren. ¶Captured in a prize to the Essex.

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
LIEUTENANTS.		
James M'Gowan	9 Dec. 1814	Brig Enterprize
William Lowe	9 do -	Brig Saranac
F. A. F. Vallette	9 do -	Furl. April 10, 1815
John H. Aulick	9 do -	Brig Saranac
Charles T. Clarke	9 do -	Brig Boxer
Silas Duncan	9 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Thomas Cunningham	9 do -	New Orleans
Isaac M'Keever	9 do -	Ditto
Robert F. Stockton	9 do -	Schooner Spitfire
Nathaniel L. Montgomeey	9 do -	Mediterranean
Walter N. Monteath	9 do -	Furl. May 22, 1815
A. C. Stout	9 do -	Lake Erie
Silas H. Stringham	9 do -	Brig Spark
George Vaneleave	9 do -	Frigate Macedonian
Paul Zantzinger	9 do -	Brig Firefly
John W. Gibbs	9 do -	Furl. April 17, 1815
John T. Drury	9 do -	Brig Epervier
Charles E. Crowley	9 do -	Boston
William Laughton	9 do -	Schooner Nonsuch
Nelson Webster	9 do -	Sloop Ontario
William A. C. Farragut	9 do -	Furl. April 17, 1815
Richard G. Edwards	9 do -	Furl. March 14, 1814
William Mervin	4 Feb. 1815	Lake Ontario
William K. Latimer	4 do -	Sloop Erie
Gustavus W. Spooner	4 do -	Washington 74
Isaac Mayo	4 do -	Sloop Hornet
William H. Brailsford	4 do -	Independence 74
William Elliott	4 do -	Schooner Torch
Thomas Crabb	4 do -	Corvette John Adams
Edward B. Babbit	1 May, -	Independence 74
George Hamersley	5 do -	Brig Saranac
SURGEONS.		
Edward Cutbush	24 June, 1799	Hospital, Washington
Peter St. Medard	14 July -	Boston
George Davis	22 do -	New-York
Samuel R. Marshall	16 Jan. 1800	Hospital, New-York
Lewis Heerman	27 Nov. 1814	Hospital, New-Orleans
Joseph G. P. Hunt	27 do -	New-York
Jonathan Cowdery	27 do -	Norfolk, Virginia
Samuel D. Heap	27 do -	Hospital, Philadelphia
Robert L. Thorn	3 March, 1809	Portsmouth, N. H.
Samuel R. Trevet, jr.	3 do -	Charlestown, Mass.
William P. C. Barton	18 April, -	Philadelphia
Joseph W. New	18 June, -	Savannah, Georgia
Joseph S. Schoolfield	18 do -	Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
George Logan	11 April, 1810	Hospital, Charleston
Amos A. Evans	2 do -	Independence 74
Robert Morrell	31 May, -	New-Orleans
Robert S. Kearney	28 July, -	Frigate "U. States"
James Page	5 March, 1811	Hospital, Baltimore
John D. M'Reynolds	2 Oct. -	Hos. Mediterranean
Thomas Harris	6 July, 1812	Frigate Macedonian
William Turk No. 1	4 do 1813	New York
Hyde Ray No. 2	24 do -	Sloop Erie
William Baldwin No. 3	24 do -	Savannah
Wm. W. Buchanan No. 4	24 do -	Lake Ontario
Samuel Ayer No. 5	24 do -	Portland
E. L. Lawton No. 6	24 do -	Neptune
Charles Cotton No. 7	24 do -	Newport, R. I.
Gerard Dayers No. 8	24 do -	Frigate Congress
William Caton No. 9	24 do -	Lake Champlain
Robert A. Barton No. 10	24 do -	Sloop Ontario
Benj. P. Kissam No. 11	24 do -	Sloop Hornet
John A. Kearney No. 13	24 do -	Frigate Constitution
Richard C. Edgar No. 14	24 do -	Furl. May 29, 1815
Bailey Washington No. 15	24 do -	Washington 74
Wm. M. Clarke No. 16	24 do -	Sloop Wasp
Thomas Chidester No. 17	24 do -	Schooner Enterprize
James Inderwicke No. 18	24 do -	Brig Epervier
George T. Kennon No. 19	24 do -	Frigate Constellation
Walter W. New	6 Oct. -	Corvette John Adams
Samuel Horsley	5 April, 1814	Georgetown, Dis. Col.
Robert C. Randolph	15 do -	Brig Saranac
Charles B. Hamilton	5 do -	Sloop Peacock
Usher Parsons	15 do -	Frigate Java
William Swift	15 do -	England*
Josephus M. S. O. Conway	27 June, -	New Orleans
Richard K. Hoffman	16 July, -	Frigate Guerriere
Richmond Johnson	1 March, 1815	Brig Boxer
Thomas B. Saltar	2 May, -	Elizabeth Town, N. J.
SURGEON'S MATES.		
John Harrison	16 Jan. 1805	Hospital, Washington
Stith Lewis	23 do 1809	President, July 1811
Gustavus R. Brown	1 March, -	Lake Champlain
Thomas A. C. Vauwyck	3 do -	Constitution Mar. 1809
Manuel Philips	13 July -	Furl. June 22, 1811
William Barnwell	18 do 1810	New-York
William Belt	23 Sept. 1811	Furl. July 24, 1815
Donaldson Yeates	14 May, 1812	Eastern Shore, Md.
John D. Armstrong	27 do -	Schooner Helen
William C. Whittelsey	8 July, -	Frigate Constellation
Peter Christie	8 do -	Middletown, Con.
John Young, jr.	9 do -	Brig Torch
Samuel Jackson	10 do -	Hospital, New York

* Captured in the Siren.

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
SURGEON'S MATES.		
Andrew B. Cook	21 Dec. 1812	Lake Ontario
James C. Garrison	22 do -	Ditto
E. D. Morrison No. 2	24 July, 1813	Wilmington, N. C.
Horatio S. Waring No. 3	24 do -	Charleston, S. C.
John H. Gordon, acting surgeon No. 5	24 do -	Mediterranean
Samuel M. Kissam No. 6	24 do -	Sloop Hornet
Leonard Osborne No. 7	24 do -	Brig Firefly
Thos. Williamson No. 9	24 do -	Brig Prometheus
John Dix No. 11	24 do -	Brig Flambeau
Thomas Sprague No. 13	24 do -	Fr. President, Oct. 1813
Benj. Austin, jr. No. 15	24 do -	Furl. June 13, 1815
Thomas Cadle No. 16	24 do -	Sloop Peacock
Lenco Mitchel No. 17	24 do -	Furl. June 8, 1815
Silas D. Wickes No. 18	24 do -	Brig Spitfire
Isaac Baldwin, jr. No. 9	24 do -	Brig Epervier
Wilmot F. Rogers No. 20	24 do -	Schooner Nonsuch
Thomas Rogerson	25 Oct. -	Charlestown, Mass.
George S. Sproston	8 Nov. -	Frigate Congress
John C. Richardson	17 May, 1814	Lake Erie
John W. Peaco	23 June, -	Sloop Erie
Archimede Smith	5 July, -	Lake Erie,
Alexander M. Montgomery	16 do -	Brig Spark
Oliver Le Chevalier	10 Dec. -	Frigate Macedonian
William Butler	10 do -	Hospital Washington
Thomas M'Kissock	10 do -	Shawangunk, N. Y.
John Wise	10 do -	Kennebunk, Mass.
Thomas I. H. Cushing	10 do -	Charlestown, Mass.
John H. Steel	10 do -	Frigate Macedonian
S. B. Whittington	10 do -	Sloop Ontario
Francis Gereish	10 do -	Independence 74
Edward Woodward	10 do -	Fr. "United States"
Benjamin A. Wells	10 do -	Piscataway, Maryland
Frederick P. Markham	10 do -	Adams, Massachusetts
William D. Conway	10 do -	Baltimore
James N. Turnstale	10 do -	Henderson co'ty Ken.
Davis G. Tuck	10 do -	Fairfax Courthouse, Va
Robert C. Wardle	10 do -	West Chester co'ty, N Y
James Norris	10 do -	Washington 74
Thomas C. Gardner	10 do -	Frigate Congress
William F. Bradbury	10 do -	Furl. June 27, 1815
Benajah Tickner	10 do -	Sharon, Con.
William P. Jones	10 do -	Virginia
Thomas G. Peaghy	10 do -	Mediterranean
John Mairs	10 do -	New York
John M Adam	10 do -	Northumberland cy. Va
John S. Mershon	10 do -	Princeton N. J.
Charles Chase	10 do -	Washington 74
Thomas V. Wiesenthal	10 do -	Frigate Java
George B. Doane	10 do -	Mediterranean
Amos King	10 do -	New York
Pliny Morton	10 do -	Fr. "United States"
Benjamin S. Tyler	10 do -	New York
Nathaniel Miller	6 Jan. 1815	Frigate Guerriere
William Burchmore	10 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Solomon D. Townsend	3 May, -	Washington 74
Richard Derby, jr.	3 do -	Independence 74
John R. Martin, act. surgeon	9 do -	Brig Chippewa
James R. Boyce, acting surgeon's mate	10 Jan. -	Frigate Constellation
David H. Fraser, acting surgeon's mate	21 Feb. -	New York
PURSERS.		
Isaac Garreston	25 April, 1812	Furloughed
Clement S. Hunt	25 do -	Newport, R. I.
Gwinn Harris	25 do -	Franklin 74
John H. Carr	25 do -	Accounting
Nathaniel Lyde	25 do -	Portsmouth N. H.
James R. Wilson	25 do -	Absent from the U. S. —Not on duty
Samuel Robertson	25 do -	Norfolk, Va.
Samuel Hambleton	25 do -	Furl. July 15, 1815
Robert C. Ludlow	5 do -	Independence, 74
Robert Pottinger	25 do -	Frigate Constitution
John B. Timberlake	25 do -	New York
Thomas I. Chew	25 do -	Washington 74
Thomas Shields	25 do -	New Orleans
Richard C. Archer	25 do -	Accounting
Lewis Deblois	25 do -	Charlestown, Mass.
George S. Wise	25 do -	New York
Francis A. Thornton	25 do -	Furl. Nov. 1, 1814
Edwin T. Satterwhite	5 do -	Not on duty
James M. Halsey	25 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Edward Fitzgerald	25 do -	Frigate Java
Alexander P. Darragh	25 do -	Furl. April 10, 1814
Edward W. Turner	25 do -	Brig Flambeau
Robert Ormsby	25 do -	Furl. July 22, 1815
Henry Dennison	25 do -	Washington
Ludlow Dashwood	25 do -	Furl. June 1, 1815
William S. Rogers	26 Feb. 1813	Frigate Congress
Henry Fry	27 do -	Boston
John R. Shaw	28 do -	Accounting
Samuel P. Todd	1 March, -	Philadelphia
Nathaniel W. Rothwell	2 do -	Savannah
George Beall	24 July, -	Accounting
James H. Clark	24 do -	Fr. "United States"
William P. Zantzinger	24 do -	Sloop Hornet
Joseph North	24 do -	Frigate Macedonian

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
PURSERS.		
Joseph Wilson, jun.	24 July, 1813	Brig Saranac
Herman Thorn	24 do -	Frigate Constellation
Thomas Waine	24 do -	Boston
Lewis Fairchild	24 do -	Sloop Wasp
John S. Skinner	26 March, 1814	Accounting
Joseph B. Wilkinson	26 do -	Brig Chippewa
Ezekiel Solomon	26 do -	Furl. June 6, 1815
Benjamin F. Bourne	26 do -	Sloop Peacock
William Sinclair	26 do -	Charleston, S. C.
Richard T. Timberlake	26 do -	Lake Erie
Samuel Livermore	26 do -	Brig Spark
Matthew C. Attwood	26 do -	Sloop Erie
Greome K. Spence	8 April -	Sloop Ontario
Melancton W. Bostwick	16 July -	Brig Epervier
John N. Todd	1 March, 1815	Brig Firefly
Timothy Winn	17 May -	Washington navy yard
William M. Sands	20 do -	Sackett's Harbor
Thomas Breese	8 July -	Boston
Joseph H. Terry, *Act. Purser*		Brig Boxer
CHAPLAINS.		
Andrew Hunter	9 March, 1811	Washington navy yard
David P. Adams	10 May -	Franklin 74
John Cook	19 do 1812	New-York
William H. Briscoe	1 July -	Furl. Dec. 30, 1812
Colden Cooper	24 April, 1815	Frigate Constellation
Cheever Felch	12 May -	Independence 74
A. Y. Humphreys, *A. C.*		Frigate Constitution
MIDSHIPMEN.		
A.		
Adams, James	16 Jan. 1809	Furl. Sept. 24, 1810
Adam, Robert	18 May -	Frigate Essex, 1809
Armstrong, James *A. L.*	15 Nov. -	Frigate Congress
Alexander, Albert A.	1 Sep. 1811	Sloop Ontario
Abbot Walter	1 Jan. 1812	Washington 74
Allison, William R.	1 do -	Gosport, Va.
Abbot, Joel	1 do -	Frigate Congress
Avery, George	28 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Ashbridge, Joseph H.	14 Aug. 1813	Furl. June 5, 1815
Adams, Henry A.	24 March, 1814	Independence 74
Andrews, Alexr. M'Kim	13 April -	Furl. Feb. 2., 1815
Armistead, Robert	30 July --	Frigate Constellation
Allen, William H.	30 Nov. --	Hudson, N. Y.
Alexander, Nathaniel	30 do --	Frigate Java
Armstrong, William H.	30 do --	Frigate "U. States"
Abbot, Thomas C.	6 Dec. --	Saco, Massachusetts
Adams, Roderick R.	2 March, 1815	Charlestown, Mass.
B.		
Bond, Samuel	20 Jan. 1806	Norfolk, Va.
Brown, Thomas S.	17 Dec. 1810	Frigate Macedonian
Brown, I. A. D.	17 do -	Frigate "U. States"
Berry Wm.	17 do -	Sloop Ontario
Breese, Samuel L. *A. L.*	17 do -	New-York
Boarman, Charles	9 June, 1811	Sloop Erie
Belt, Wm. I.	1 Sept. -	Boston
Belches, John A. *A. L.*	1 do -	Sloop Ontario
Berry, Charles	1 do -	Furl. May 17, 1815
Boerum, Wm.	1 do -	Sloop Hornet
Barron, Samuel	1 Jan. 1812	Norfolk, Va.
Bryden, John	1 do -	Sackett's Harbor
Bowyer, Thomas H.	1 do -	Furl. June 19, 1815
Bryan, Benjamin	1 do -	New-York
Beatty, Horatio	1 do -	Independence 74
Brashears, Richard	1 do --	Brig Saranac
Balinger, Franklin	1 do --	Baton Rouge
Baldwin, Wm.	1 do -	Sloop Peacock
Bonneville, Thomas N.	1 do -	New-York
Baker, Yorrick	18 July -	Wash. N. Yd. at school
Bell, Wm. H.	18 do -	Frigate Macedonian
Ball, Elliphalet	18 do --	Albany, N. Y.
Bigelow. Abraham	18 do --	Brig Spark
Boden, Wm.	18 do -	Furl. June 13, 1815
Benson, John C.	22 Aug. -	Furl. June 7, 1815
Beck, Samuel	12 April, 1813	Ship Neptune
Baldwin, Russell	17 May -	New-York
Brown, Thomas H.	9 Nov. -	Furl. June 21, 1815
Bruce, Henry	9 do -	Sl. Frolic, Dec. 23, 1813
Bubier, John	9 do --	Brig Siren
Byrne, Edmund	1 Feb. 1814	Philadelphia
Bird, John D.	16 April -	Franklin 74
Benham, Timothy G.	30 Nov. --	New-Haven
Brewster, Benjamin	30 do --	Frigate Guerriere
Branch, Cyrus A.	30 do -	Schooner Torch
Bartholomew, Benjamin	30 do --	Philadelphia
Barr, James	30 do --	Salem, Massachusetts
Babbidge, John P.	30 do --	Ditto
Boughan, James	11 Jan. 1815	Sloop Erie
Buchanan, Franklin	28 do -	Frigate Java
Bainbridge, Arthur	22 Feb. -	Brig Spark
Beardley, John M.	7 March --	Frigate Java
Bowman, Joseph	8 July -	Brig Boxer
C.		
Cutler, Wm.	5 Nov. 1809	Norfolk, Va.
Chaille, Wm. H.	17 Dec. 1810	Furl. May 9, 1815
Caton, Richard Jr.	9 June, 1811	Lake Ontario
Cross, Joseph	9 do --	Frigate Constitution
Caldwell, Charles H.	1 Sept. --	Independence 74

Names and Ranks.	Dates of Commissions	Where Stationed
MIDSHIPMEN.		
Cook, John A.	1 Jan. 1812	Frigate Constellation
Chauncey. John S.	1 do -	New-York
Conover, Thomas A.	1 do -	Frigate Constellation
Campbell, Archibald	1 do -	Charleston. S. C.
Cranston, Robert	1 do -	Frigate Java
Crary, Lodowick	1 do -	Furl. May 23, 1815
Cornwell, Joseph S.	1 do -	Brig Boxer
Cuthbert, Lachlan	1 do -	Frigate Java
Cocke, Harrison	18 June -	Furl. May 31, 1815
Childs, Enos	18 do -	Brig Saranac
Curtis, James F.	18 do -	Ditto
Cambreling, John P.	18 do -	Frigate Congress
Carter, Nathaniel Jr.	18 do -	Furl. March 27, 1815
Cooke, John Jr.	18 do -	Lake Ontario
Connor, James	18 do -	Ditto
Cutts, James	18 do -	Washington
Curtis, Thomas B.	23 Sept. -	Brig Spark
Cummings, John L.	8 Oct. -	Sloop Ontario
Carpenter, Edward	10 July, 1813	Independence 74
Carpenter, Benjamin	10 do -	Lake Ontario
Channing, John M.	9 Nov. -	Furl. June 19, 1815
Carter, Hill	9 do -	New-York
Cutts, Augustus	9 do -	Independence 74
Cottineau, Herenles	9 do -	Savannah, Georgia
Chew, John (of Benjamin)	1 Feb. 1814	Frigate Constellation
Carson, Robert	1 do -	Furl. March 1., 1815
Conyngham, David	1 do -	Furl. May 9, 1815
Cochran, Joshua W.	1 do -	Frigate Congress
Camron, Joseph S.	26 do -	Furl. August 5, 1815
Campbell, James	30 Nov. -	Sloop Erie
Colter, James	30 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Cunningham, Robert B.	30 do -	Frigate Constellation
Corlis, Charles	30 do --	Frigate Congress
Collier, John	30 do -	St. Charles', M. T.
Cutts, Joseph	6 Dec. --	Furl. July 5, 1815
Coxe, James S.	10 Jan. 1815	Frigate Guerriere
Childs, Charles B.	28 do -	Brig Firefly
Cochrun, Richard	7 Feb. -	Franklin 74
Cambridge Wm. E.	6 March, -	Furl. July 28, 1815
Crowninshield, Jacob	11 do --	Frigate Congress
Clinton, James H.	24 April --	New-York
D		
Doyle, Thomas	4 July, 1805	Baltimore
De Hart, Gosen	15 Nov. 1809	Furl. January 30, 1811
De Lion, Abraham	17 Dec. 1810	Charleston, S. C.
Dowse, Edward	17 do --	Brig Epervier
Dayton, T. W. H.	1 Sept. 1811	New-York
Downing, Samuel W.	1 do -	Brig Prometheus
Dulany, James William	1 do -	Frigate Constitution
De Vaux, Maximilian	1 do -	Schr. Torch
Dunham, Peleg K.	1 Jan. 1812	Frigate Java
Davis, Oscar	1 Feb. -	Ditto
Daley, John Montgomery	18 June, -	Sloop Peacock
Dobbin, James H.	18 do --	Boston
Dennis, John jr.	18 do --	Frigate Macedonian
Daily, Thomas W.	9 Nov. 1813	New-Orleans
Derby, Charles P.	9 do --	Frigate Constitution
De Saussure, Daniel S.	9 do --	Frigate Constellation
Davis, Owen	1 Feb. 1814	Independence 74
Downing, Mahlon M.	8 March -	Furl. June 7, 1815
Dominick, Richard	30 April, -	Lake Ontario
Duzenberry, Samuel	16 July --	Furl. March 11, 1815
Dangerfield, William	30 Nov. --	Frigate Constellation
Dana, Charles	30 do --	Frigate Congress
De Wolf, Francis L.	30 do --	Furl. March 15, 1815
Dodd, George D.	30 do --	Providence, R. I.
Davezac, de Castera Gaston	30 do --	New-Orleans
Delany, Hugh	30 do --	Furl. May 9, 1815
Dyson, Henry	1 Jan. 1815	Frigate Guerriere
Dodge, Edwin L	18 do --	Brig Flambeau
Dornin, Thomas	2 May -	Frigate Java
E		
Eli, Guy	16 Jan. 1809	Portland, Mass.
Egerton, Richard	15 Nov. --	Chaptico, Md.
Essex, Edwin	15 do --	Ship John Adams
Evans, John	17 Dec. 1810	Sackett's Harbor
Eastburn, Joseph	9 June, 1811	Fr Essex, July 3., 1811
Elzy, James	1 Sept. --	Gosport, Va.
Eskridge, Alexander	1 Jan. 1812	Frigate Constitution
Ellery, Frank	1 do --	Frigate Constellation
Eakin, Samuel A.	18 June, 1812	Ditto
Ellery, Charles	8 March, 1814	Independence 74
Emmet, Christopher T.	1 Oct. --	Frigate Guerriere
Engle, Frederick	6 Dec. --	Brig Firefly
F		
Field, Ambrose	1 Dec. 1809	Frigate Constitution
Farragut, David G.	17 do 181	Independence 74
Forrest, French	9 June, 1811	Frigate Constellation
Fitzhugh, Andrew	9 do -	Frigate Congress
Freeman, Edgar	9 do --	Independence 74
Field, Robert	1 Sept. --	Fr. President, Feb. 13, 1815
Feltus, William H.	1 do --	Brooklyn
Fischer, John D.	18 June, 1812	Washington 74
Freelon, T. W.	18 do --	Frigate Congress
Fenimore Thomas E.	20 Feb. 1813	Frigate Macedonian
Freeman James M.	24 May, 1814	Frigate "U. States"

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
MIDSHIPMEN.		
Follet, Benjamin	6 Dec. 1814	Independence 74
G.		
Goodwin, John D.	16 Jan. 1809	Philadelphia
Gwinn, John A. L.	13 May, -	Brig Saranac
Greenwell, Edward	9 June, 1811	Lake Erie
Gibbon, Frederick S.	9 June, -	Furl. April 25, 1815
Gaunt, Charles	1 Sept. -	Franklin 74
Goodwynn, Peterson	1 Jan. 1812	Petersburg, Va.
Griffin, Allen	1 do -	Gosport, Va.
Gray, Henry	1 do -	Schooner Torch
Greenlaw, James	18 June, -	Furl. Nov. 15, 1814
Goodrum, James	18 do -	Norfolk, Va.
Graham, John H.	13 do -	Fr. "United States"
Goldsborough, Lewis M.	18 do -	Washington
Gilmeyer, Jacob	1 Jan. 1813	Sloop Erie
Greeves, Thomas	9 Nov. -	Sloop Peacock
Goodwin, Daniel	30 do 1814	Biddeford, Dis. Maine
Grimke, Benj. Secundus	30 do -	Charleston, S. C.
Green, Willis M.	30 do -	Kentucky
Gerry, Thomas R.	6 Dec. -	Frigate Congress
Gardner, Walter	6 do -	Independence 74
Gardner, William H.	6 do -	Sloop Ontario
Gaillard, Daniel S.	1 Feb. 1815	Charleston, S. C.
Gedney, Thomas R.	4 March, -	Norfolk, Va.
H.		
Humphreys, Julius	16 Jan. 1809	Wilmington, N. C.
Hill, John jr. A. L.	6 Feb. -	Norfolk, Va.
Hall, Warren	17 Dec. 1810	New Orleans
Heath, Richard	17 do -	Independence 74
Haslett, Andrew	17 do -	Fr. Chesapeake, 1812
Harrison, Thomas P.	9 June, 1811	Lake Erie
Hedges, F. E.	9 do -	George Town
Hunter, Richard	1 Sept. -	Frigate Congress
Harper, William J.	1 do -	Philadelphia
Higgins, Jesse	1 Jan. 1812	Furl. April 27, 1812
Harrison, Benjamin	1 do -	Lake Erie
Hall, William	1 do -	Frigate Constellation
Harper, Joseph L.	4 June -	Furl. June 13, 1815
Hunter, Moses	18 do -	Washington
Hunter, David	18 do -	Ditto
House, William	13 do -	Boston
Higenbothom, Delozier	18 do -	Independence 74
Harby, Levi	18 do -	Charleston, S. C.
Hardy, I. C.	18 do -	
Hamilton, Edward W.	18 do -	Beaufort, S. C.
Hodges, James	9 Nov. 1813	Frigate Macedonian
Hall, A. S.	9 do -	Charlestown, Mass.
Hull, Joseph	9 do -	Frigate Congress
Handy, Thomas B.	28 Jan. 1814	Newport, R. I.
Howell, John F.	1 Feb. -	Frigate Guerriere
Hunter, George W.	1 do -	Ditto
Hollins, George N.	1 do -	Ditto
Hopkins, John L.	26 do -	Brig Flambeau
Hart, Ezekiel B.	30 April, -	Lake Ontario
Hayes, Thomas	16 June, -	Independence, 74
Heth, John	25 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Homer, William H.	30 Nov. -	Franklin 74
Horton, Samuel	30 do -	Salem, Massachusetts
Hunter, Harry D.	30 do -	Frigate Java
Harvey, William	30 do -	Newbern, N. C.
Hunt, John	30 do -	Frigate Java
Harris John L.	30 do -	Sparta, Ten.
Harris, William S.	30 do -	Frankfort, Ky.
Hobart, George	6 Dec. -	Furl. June 7, 1815
Hoffman, Ogden	31 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Howard, William L.	10 Jan. 1815	New York
Hobbs, Hubbard H.	4 March -	Brig Saranac
I		
Jones, Charles	6 July, 1813	Norfolk, Va.
Jasper, William	1 Jan 1808	Wilmington, N. C.
Johns, Enoch H.	16 do 1809	Charlestown, Mass.
Jamesson, William	1 Sept. 181	Furl. June 7, 1815
Inman, William	1 Jan. 1812	Boston
Jackson, James T.	1 do -	New York
Isaacs, G. W.	1 do -	Schooner Torch
Jarvis, Joseph R.	18 June, -	Furl. April 26 1815
Jamesson, Skeffington	18 do -	Brig Prometheus
Jones, Richard A.	18 do -	Frigate Macedonian
Ingraham, Duncan N.	18 do -	Furl. March 8, 1815
Israel, Israel	9 Nov. 1813	Sloop Peacock
Jarrett, Frederick	8 March 1814	Lake Ontario
Jones, Walter F.	11 June, -	Frigate Constellation
Justin, Joshua H.	30 Nov. -	Lake Champlain
Johnson Edward S.	30 do -	Brig Boxer
Jacobs, Edward	30 do -	Furl. March 4, 1815
K.		
Keene, Lewis	1 Jan. 1812	Brig Enterprize
Kuhn, Adam S.	1 Feb. 1814	Sloop Hornet
Kelle John	1 do -	Philadelphia
Keasbey, John R.	4 Nov. -	Frigate Guerriere
Knight James D.	30 do -	Savannah, Georgia
Keogh, Matthew	6 Dec. -	Mediterranean
L.		
Lacey, Charles	16 Jan. 1809	Franklin 74
Linch, Green	16 do -	New York
Lewis John, I. H.	15 May, -	Navy-Yard, Washington

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions	Where Stationed
MIDSHIPMEN.		
Lecompte, Charles	18 May, 1809	Cambridge, Md.
Ludlow, James H.	15 Nov. -	Schooner Spitfire
Luckett, John M.	17 Dec. 1810	Washington, Dec. 1810
Lee, Wm. A.	9 June, 1811	Furl. July 27, 1815
Lowe, Enoch	1 Sept. -	Mediterranean
Leib, Thomas I.	1 do -	Philadelphia
Latimer, Arthur	1 Jan. 1812	Charlestown, Mass
Loveday, John	1 do -	Lake Champlain
Lecompte, Samuel	4 June, -	Frigate Java
Lufborough, Alexr. W.	18 do -	Furl. July 18, 1815
Lewis, Wm. G.	18 do -	Frigate Constellation
Leverett, George I.	18 do -	Frigate Constitution
Long, John C.	18 do -	Brig Boxer
Langdon, Henry S. Jr.	18 do -	Sloop Wasp
Lee, John H.	18 do -	Frigate Macedonian
Lansing, Edward A.	18 do -	Frigate Guerriere
Legare, James E.	18 do -	Brig Chippewa
Lovell, H. S.	9 Nov. 1813	Charlestown, Mass
Lord, Wm. R.	1 Feb. 1814	Portsmouth, N. H.
Lyman, James R.	16 July, -	New-York
Lassale, Stephen B.	4 Nov. -	Schooner Spitfire
Lowndes, Charles	18 March, 1815	Sloop Erie
Livingston, Richard P.	29 do -	Frigate Constellation
M		
Myers, Wm.	16 Jan. 1809	President, Mar. 1, 1809
Morrell, Moses	16 do -	Ditto, Nov. 2, 1810
Motley, A.	16 do -	Portland, Mass.
M'Kinney, Wm. E.	9 June, 1811	Frigate Guerriere
M'Nier, Thomas	9 do -	Furl. Dec. 17, 1811
Morris, James L.	9 do -	Frigate Congress
Mazyck, P. R.	9 do -	Charleston, S. C.
M'Alister, John	1 Sept. -	Nautilus, Dec. 7, 1811
M'Chesney, Wm.	1 do -	Lake Champlain
M'Caw, John	1 do -	Furl. March 1, 1815
M'Cawley, George	1 do -	Franklin 74
Mitchell, Robert	1 do -	Frigate Guerriere
M'Intosh, James M'K.	1 do -	Boston
Minchin, Charles W.	1 Jan. -	Frigate "U. States"
M'Cluney, Wm.	1 do -	Furl. July 8, 1815
M'Clean, Wm.	1 do -	Newport, R. I.
Mackall, Richard	1 do -	Lake Erie
Mott, Wm. H.	1 do -	Schooner Spitfire
M'Neil, Archibald	1 do -	Furl. June 12, 1815
Morales, Joseph	1 do -	New-Orleans
Montgomery, John B.	4 June, 1812	Sloop Ontario
Mitchell, David	18 do -	Brig Rattlesnake, 1814
Mason, James	18 do -	Furl. June 24, 1815
M'Clintock, Henry	18 do -	Furl. July 5, 1815
Mackey, Daniel H.	16 April, 1813	Independence 74
Marston, John Jr.	9 Nov. -	Washington 74
Moorehead, Joseph	9 do -	Corvette John Adams
M'Rorie, D. W.	1 Feb. 1814	Brig Enterprize
M Cauley, Daniel S.	1 do -	Independence 74
Moore, Sharp D.	18 July, -	Sloop Ontario
Mahoney, Michael	30 Nov. -	Furl. May 23, 1815
Mattison, Joseph	30 do -	Schooner Torch
M'Kean, William W.	30 do -	Frigate Java
M'Kenzie, William	30 do -	New York
M'Intosh, William A.	30 do -	Corvette John Adams
Marchand, Nicholas	30 do -	New Orleans
Myers, Joseph	6 Dec. -	Frigate Constellation
Mercer, Samuel	4 March, 1815	Norfolk, Va
Martin, Robert F.	2 May, -	Frigate Java
N.		
Nicholson, James	1 Dec. 1809	Brig Enterprize
Nichols, Robert	1 Sept. 1811	New York
Nicholson, James	1 Jan. 1812	Fr. Chesapeake, 1812
Newcomb, Walter	1 do -	Charlestown, Mass
Nixon, Z. W.	18 June, -	Furl. August 5, 1815
Newton, Henry C.	18 do -	Brig Epervier
Nicholson, William C.	18 do -	Ship Neptune
Newman, William D.	1 Feb. 1814	Frigate Guerriere
Nones, J. B.	1 do -	Ditto
Nicholson, Wm. B.	17 March, -	Frigate Java
Nelson, Armistead	30 Nov. -	Norfolk, Va.
Nicholas, John S.	6 June 1815	Richmond, Va.
O.		
Olmstead, Edward	17 Dec. 1810	New-York
Ogden, Henry	1 Sept. 1811	Independence 74
Oneale, Richard	1 Jan. 1812	Brig Enterprize
Overton, Patrick H.	30 Nov. 1804	Nashville, Ten
P.		
Patton, George	15 Nov. 1809	Charleston, S. C.
Page, Benjamin	17 Dec. 1810	Furl. June 12, 1815
Perry, James Alexander	9 June, 1811	Brig Chippewa
Paulding, Hiram	1 Sept. -	Frigate Constellation
Pottinger, Wm.	1 do -	Furl. August 5, 1815
Page, Hugh N.	1 do -	Furl. June 26, 1815
Patter, Richard M.	1 Jan. 1812	Franklin 74
Pendergrast, Garret	1 do -	Lake Erie
Pettigrew, Thomas	1 do -	Furl. June 30, 1815
Prentiss, Nathaniel A.	18 June, -	Brig Prometheus
Pratt, Shubal	18 do -	Frigate Constitution
Platt, Charles T.	18 do -	Lake Champlain
Price, Edward	5 April, 1813	Frigate Guerriere
Phelphs, Samuel B.	20 May, -	Sloop, Hornet

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 6 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1815. [WHOLE NO. 214.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
MIDSHIPMEN.		
Prentiss, John E.	9 Nov. 1813	Charlestown, Mass.
Paine, John H. S.	9 do —	Schooner Spitfire
Pattern, Thomas	9 do —	Charlestown, Mass.
Peterson, Wm.	1 Feb. 1814	Schooner Torch
Pollard, Wm.	8 March —	Frigate Java
Pelot, John F.	10 June —	Charleston, S. C.
Pinkham, Alexander B.	17 do —	Lake Erie
Pinckney, Richard, S.	3 Aug. —	Brig Epervier
Porter, David H.	4 do —	Franklin 74
Picket, Richard	30 Nov. —	Furl. March 8, 1815
Postell, Edward	30 do —	Charleston, S. C.
Palmer, John W.	30 do —	Frigate Java
Potter, Wm. H.	6 Dec. —	Ditto
Potter, Robert	2 March, 1815	Frigate Java
Pearson, Frederick	11 do —	Frigate "U. States"
Pennock, Wm. H.	20 April —	Brig Firefly
Parker, George	6 June —	New-Orleans
R.		
Renshaw, Samuel	4 July, 1805	Furl. April 19, 1815
Roney, James	4 do 1807	New-Orleans
Roberts, L. Q. C.	16 Jan. 1809	Charleston, S. C.
Rogers, James	15 Nov. —	
Randolph, R. B.	15 Aug. 1810	Frigate Guerriere
Ritchie, John T.	17 Dec. —	Frigate Congress
Ramsay, Wm. W.	1 Sept. —	Ditto
Ray, James W. H.	1 do —	Sloop Erie
Roberts, James	1 do —	Frigate Constellation
Randolph, Wm. B.	1 Jan. 1812	Sloop Wasp
Ridgeway, Ebenezer	1 do —	Boston
Russell, Edmund M.	18 June —	Frigate Constitution
Russell, Charles C.	18 do —	Furl. May 31, 1815
Randall, Henry	18 do —	Annapolis
Rogers, Samuel	9 Nov. 1813	Boston
Rodgers, Wm. T.	9 do —	Sloop Peacock
Rice, Wm.	9 do —	Independence 74
Ritchie, Robert	1 Feb. 1814	Sloop Peacock
Rutter, Solomon	26 do —	Sloop Erie
Ross, Thomas	17 March —	Furl. April 4, 1815
Rogers, Clement	16 April —	Corvette John Adams
Randolph, Victor M.	11 June —	Frigate Constellation
Rudd, John	30 Nov. —	Brig Firefly,
Roane, Wm.	30 do —	Mediterranean
Rutgers, Herman	30 do —	Independence 74
Rittenhouse, W. W.	30 do —	Franklin 74
Rutledge, Edward	30 do —	Washington 74
Reed, John	30 do —	Franklin 74
Rousseau, John B.	30 do —	New-Orleans
Rand, Isaac H.	25 Jan. 1815	Charlestown, Mass
Randolph, Burwell S.	2 Feb. —	Frigate Constellation
S.		
Smith, Edward	16 Jan. 1809	New-York
Stewart, James	15 Nov. —	Gosport Navy Yard
Saunders, John	15 do —	Norfolk, Va.
Stewart, Richard	15 do —	Furl. July 15, 1815
Smoot, Joseph	1 Dec. —	Sloop Hornet
Suggette, Thomas	1 do —	
Smith, Charles	17 do 1810	Lake Erie
Stevens, Clement	9 June 1811	Brig Epervier
Springer, Charles L.	1 Sept. —	Mediterranean
Spiknall, Joseph	1 Jan. 1813	Wilmington, N. C.
Swartwout, Augustus	1 do —	Frigate Java
Searcy, Robert	1 do —	Frigate Congress
Snelson, Robert L.	1 do —	Brig Argus, 1813
Steele, Wm.	1 do —	Frigate Constitution
Simonds, L. E.	1 do —	Independence 74
Sawyer, Horace B.	1 do —	Furl. June 15, 1815
Street, Miles	1 do —	Ship Alert
Stribbling, Cornelius	18 June —	Frigate Macedonian
Sands, Joshua R.	18 do —	Washington 74
Stallings, Otho	18 do —	Sloop Erie
Scott, Beverly R.	18 do —	Savannah, Geo.
Sweeney, Hugh S.	18 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Sullivan, John M.	1 March, 1813	Lake Ontario
Shute, John B.	16 April —	Independence 74
Skiddy, Wm.	9 May, —	Sloop Hornet
Spaulding, James	9 Nov. —	Frigate Macedonian
Swartwout, John	9 do —	Ditto
Stewart, Archibald M.	9 do —	Frigate Constitution
Stout, Matthew W.	12 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Stevenson, John	1 Feb. 1814	Lake Erie
Stewart, David R.	1 do —	Sloop Erie
Summers, R. M.	1 do —	Frigate Java
Shields, Wm.	2 do —	Brig Enterprize
Smith, Wm. P.	17 March —	Lake Ontario
Shubrick, Irvine	12 May —	Frigate Guerriere

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
MIDSHIPMEN.		
Stearnes, Joshua B.	28 Sept. 1814	Furl. March 1, 1815
Storer, Frederick	30 Nov. —	Portland, Mass.
Strong, Peter Y.	30 do —	Frigate Constellation
Shaler, Egbert	30 do —	Independence 74
Sherburne, Jonathan W.	30 do —	Furl. March 7, 1815
Street, Miles	30 do —	Norfolk, Va.
Shaw, Roger C.	30 do —	New-York
Scott, Merit	30 do —	Frigate Java
Sommerville, G. W.	30 do —	Brig Boxer
Stockton, Horatio	24 Jan. 1815	Frigate Guerriere
Sanderson, Francis	3 Feb. —	Sloop Erie
Smith, Jesse	11 March, —	Fr. "United States"
Story, Frederick W. C.	11 do —	Brig Boxer
T.		
Tippet, Thomas A.	9 June, 1811	Sloop Hornet
Ten, Eick Abraham	1 Sept. —	Fr. "United States"
Temple, William	1 do —	Sloop Ontario
Titus, Ira	1 do —	Sloop Hornet
Taylor, James B.	1 Jan. 1812	Charlestown, Mass.
Tyler, Tobias	1 do —	Boston
Thompson, Joseph	1 do —	Washington, with Dr. Hunter.
Taylor, William	1 do —	Frigate Constitution
Tatnall, Josiah	1 do —	Brig Epervier
Toscan, Frank	18 June —	Sloop Wasp
Tilton, Nehemiah	9 Nov. 1813	Brig Epervier
Tardy, Henry	9 do —	Fr. "United States
Thwing, Samuel	11 May, 1814	Frigate Congress
Toscan, Messidor	1 Sept. —	Ditto
Townsend, John S.	18 Nov. —	Sloop Peacock
Tuttle, John P.	30 do —	Fr. "United States"
Turner, Henry E.	30 do —	Frigate Java
Toole, John	30 do —	Brig Epervier
Tompkins, John	30 do —	Philadelphia
Thornley, William F.	30 do —	Ditto
Tilden, Thomas B.	1 Jan. 1815	Sloop Erie
Tallmadge, Benjamin Jr.	24 do —	Independence 74
Taylor, William G. B.	13 Feb. —	Brig Saranac
V.		
Vanzandt, Ira	16 Jan. 1809	Philadelphia
Voorhees, Ralph	1 Sept. 1811	Frigate Guerriere
Voshell, James	1 Jan. 1812	Furl. Aug. 13, 1812
Varnum, Frederick	18 June, —	Frigate Constitution
Valette, James Kirk	1 do 1815	Sloop Erie
W		
Washington, Samuel W.	15 Nov. 1809	Alexandria
Wayne, William C.	17 Dec. 1810	Sloop Wasp, 1811
Wish, John	17 do —	Frigate Constitution
Wyman, Thomas W.	17 do —	Furl. March 8, 1815
Weaver, W. Augustus	11 Feb. 1811	Boston
Walker, Daniel R.	9 June, —	Furl. June 9, 1815
Williams, James	1 Sept. —	Brig Enterprize
Williamson, Jonathan D.	1 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Williamson, Charles L.	1 do —	Fr. "United States"
Wall, Albert G.	1 Jan. 1812	Frigate Constellation
Whitlock, Ephraim	1 do —	Franklin 74
Wilson, Stephen B.	1 do —	Furl. April 9, 1812
Washington, Wm. S. I.	5 Feb. —	Lake Erie
Whetmore, Wm. C.	18 June, —	Furl. June 13, 1815
Whittington, Clement	18 do —	Sloop Argus, Feb. 1814
Wolbert, Frederick	18 do —	Sloop Erie
Watts, Edward	18 do —	Furl. June 13, 1815
Whipple, Pardon M.	18 do —	Frigate Constitution
White, Joshua	18 do —	Furl. April 7, 1815
Warner, Henry R.	28 do —	Brig Spark
Ward, Henry	1 Oct. —	Ditto
Wheaton, Seth	4 March, 1814	Lake Ontario
White, James	20 Aug. —	Furl. May 24, 1816
Walker, William	30 Nov. —	
Wood, Oliver W.	30 do —	
Wilson, Cesar R.	30 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Wright, Edward	30 do —	
Watkins, Erasmus	6 June, 1815	New Orleans
Y.		
Yates, Charles	1 Jan. 1812	Norfolk, Va.
Young, John	1 do —	Furl. May 2, 1815
SAILING-MASTERS.		
A.		
Arundell, Robert	0 May, 1812	New-York
Almy, Thomas C.	26 June, —	Ditto
Adams, James H.	10 July, —	Ditto
Adams, Samuel W.	3 do 1813	Ditto
Arnold, John	3 do —	Ditto
B.		
Broke, Samuel	17 Oct. 1812	Fr. John Adams, 1810

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions	Where Stationed
SAILING-MASTERS.		
Barry, Edward	23 Feb. 1803	Philadelphia, 1811
Brown, Eli	25 April, 1813	Portsmouth, N. H.
Bloodgood, Abraham	25 June –	New-York
Blader, George	2 July –	Philadelphia
Bennet, Cornelius	9 Dec. –	Charlestown, Mass.
Briggs, Samuel R.	3 July, 1813	New-York
Biker, Nicholas	3 do –	Ditto
Beam, Philip	15 Feb. 1813	Furl. May 2, 1815
Bassett, James	18 April, 1814	Philadelphia
Bowie, Henry	Actg. S. Mast.	Frigate Guerriere
C		
Carr, James E.	4 Aug. 1807	Boston
Catalano, Salvadore	9 do 1809	Washington navy yard
Chambers, Thomas	24 Feb. 1812	New-York
Carter, John K.	9 May –	Ditto
Colt, William	25 do –	New-London
Cox, Richard J.	23 June –	Norfolk, Virginia
Cooper, James F. A. L.	9 July –	Ship Alert
Caldwell, Wm. M. A. L.	21 March, 1813	Frigate Congress
Clough, John	3 July –	New-York
Chamberlain, S. P.	8 Jan. 1814	Brig Saranac
Collins, William	3 Feb. –	St. Mary's, Georgia
Cassin, William,	20 March –	Charleston, S. C.
Croft, George	17 Aug. –	Ditto
D		
Dally, Linton	5 Jan. 1809	Charleston, S. C.
Daly, Richard	14 Feb. 1811	New-Orleans
Doxey, Biscoe	24 June, 1812	Baltimore
Davis, George	20 July, –	Ditto
Dove, Marmaduke	29 Aug. –	Washington
Dobbins, Daniel	16 Sept. –	Lake Erie
Dill, J. H.	10 April, 1813	Cartel Perseverance
Dodge, Billy	3 July –	New-York
De la Roche, Geo. F.	3 Aug. –	Furl. April 24, 1815
Dorgan, Andrew	11 Sept. –	Norfolk, Va.
Downes, Shubal	12 do –	Br. Siren. Sep. 1, 1813
Drew, John	6 Dec. 1814	Furl. April 18, 1815
Dunston, William	3 April 1815	Philadelphia
E		
Ellison, Francis H.	3 July 1813	Sackett's Harbor
F		
Ferris, Jonathan D.	23 Feb. 1809	New-York
Ford, Augustus	28 March, 1810	Lake Ontario
Fisk, Squire	7 May, 1812	Philadelphia
Fleetwood, William	7 do –	Baltimore
Ferguson, James	27 do. 1814	Frigate Constellation
G		
Gerry, Samuel R.	17 Jan. 1809	Marblehead, Maine
Green, William	26 June, 1813	Lake Champlain
Godfrey, Thomas	18 April, 1815	Sloop Erie
H		
Herbert, Joshua	4 Aug. 1807	New-Orleans
Holburd, John	11 Feb. 1809	Brig Boxer
Hutton, John S.	24 do –	Lake Ontario
Hamerdley, Thomas	11 Jan. 1812	Frigate Constellation
Henry, Harry A. L.	1 July, –	Schooner Torch
Hallowell, George	15 Dec. –	St. Mary's, Georgia
Hixon, Samuel C.	30 April, 1814	Furl. June 21, 1815
Hill, Henry D.	16 June, –	Furl. March 10, 1815
Haller, Isaac	7 July –	Charleston, S. C.
Hawksworth, G. T.	Actg. S. Master	New-York Navy-Yard
Hearne, Isaac T.	Actg. S. Master	Furl. July 6, 1815
J		
Jones, Edward	26 Jan. 1809	Charleston, S. C.
Jennings, Nathaniel	10 March, 1812	New-York Navy Yard
Jones, Daniel	8 May, –	New-York
Jenkins, John D.	26 do –	Ditto
Johnston, Robert	10 May, 1813	Norfolk, Va.
Johnson, William	6 June 1815	New-Orleans
K		
Kingston, Simon	29 June, 1812	Philadelphia
Knox, Robert	20 July, –	Charlestown, Mass.
Kemper, Sylvester	30 Oct. –	Lake Ontario
Kitts, John	25 May, 1813	Schooner Spitfire
L		
Levy, Uriah	21 Oct. 1812	Philadelphia
Loomis, Joirus	7 Nov. –	New-York
Lockett, Alexander	15 Dec. –	Cartel Analostan
Lowe, Vincent	20 March, 1813	Philadelphia
Lindsey, Joseph	27 March, 1814	Lake Champlain
Lee, William	30 April, 1815	Brig Spark
M		
Mooney, John	23 Jan. 1809	Wilmington, N. C.
Mull, Jacob	13 Feb. –	Frigate Java
Moore, James A. L.	14 July, 1814	Furl. March 27, 1815
McCarty, William D.	18 Aug. –	Frigate Constitution
Moniere, Henry	1 Aug. –	Brig Prometheus
Moliere, Lucas	1 Aug. 1812	Philadelphia
McConnell William	2 Nov. –	St. Mary's, Georgia
Mix, Elijah	22 June, 1813	Furl. June 1, 1815
Mullany, Francis	3 July, –	Furl. March 11, 1815
Mulford, Richard	3 do –	New-York
M'Pherson, Hugh	1 April, 1814	Philadelphia
Malbone, William F.	4 do –	Newport, R. I.
Maulove, David	24 May, –	Philadelphia
M'Laughlin, Philip	28 July, –	Charleston, S. C.

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed
SAILING-MASTERS.		
Meyers, Steuben	18 Nov. 1814	Sloop Peacock
Miller, Wm.	28 Jan. 1815	Philadelphia
M'Night, Wm.	Actg. S. Master	Frigate Macedonian
Maynadier, Daniel	Ditto	Brig Flambeau
N.		
Nantz, John	7 July 1812	Baltimore
Nicolson, Wm.	14 Aug. 1813	Lake Erie
Northrop, Job	22 Jan. 1815	Schooner Torch
Nichols, Thomas	Actg. S. Master	Frigate Congress
O.		
Owings, John C.	15 Sept. 1806	New-Orleans
Osgood, Joseph	3 July, 1813	Lake Ontario
P.		
Phipps, David	1 Jan. 1801	Newport, R. I.
Prentiss, Jabez	4 Feb. 1809	Norfolk, Va.
Page, Lewis B.	9 March —	Schooner Hornet
Potts, James B.	24 July, 1812	Norfolk, Va.
Payne, Thomas	10 Oct. —	St. Mary's Geo.
Polk, Wm. W.	18 July, 1814	Brig Chippewa
R.		
Rogers, James	6 April 1810	New-York
Robins, Wm. M.	1812	Charlestown, Mass.
Romey, Edward	18 Nov. —	Sloop Hornet
Rinker, Samuel	3 Sept. 1813	Philadelphia
Rutter, Thomas	9 Nov. —	Ditto
S.		
Sonntag, George S.	4 Aug. 1807	Philadelphia
Stevens, Joseph	3 May, 1812	Ditto
Smith, Horace	17 July, —	Baltimore
Smith, Wm. P.	26 Dec. —	Cartel Analostan
Story, Thomas W.	27 April, 1813	Frigate "U. States"
Sheed, Wm. W.	5 May —	Furl. March 2, 1815
Stoodley, Nathaniel	11 Aug. —	Portsmouth, N. H.
Stellwagen, D. S.	14 May, 1814	Lake Champlain
Shoemaker, David Jr.	19 Oct. —	Furl. March 1, 1815
Spilman, James	3 Feb. 1815	Furl. March 2, 1815
T.		
Trant, James	10 April, 1799	Schooner Nonsuch
Taylor, James	16 May, 1812	New-York
Taylor, Joseph	24 July —	Charleston, S. C.
Topham, Philip M.	27 do 1813	Newport, R. I.
Tew, Henry	28 March, 1814	Lake Champlain
Tatem, Robert S.	21 July —	Sloop Ontario
Terry, James	26 April, 1815	Brig Firefly
U.		
Uhlick, George	4 Dec. 1809	New-Orleans
V.		
Van Voorhis, Robert B.	28 Feb. —	New-York Navy Yard
Vaughan, Wm.	22 Aug. 1812	Lake Ontario
Verner, Henry	5 Dec. —	Charlestown, Mass.
W.		
Williamson, James L.	4 Aug. 1807	New Orleans
Watts, Thomas	9 Feb. 1809	Charleston, S. C.
Wilkinson, Henry	1 Jan. 1812	Lake Ontario
Wilson, George M.	24 July —	Furl. April 18, 1815
Waldo, Charles F.	10 March, 1813	Charlestown, Mass.
Warner, John	15 Sept. —	Baltimore
Wright, James B.	19 Nov. —	Brig Epervier
White, John	2 Dec. —	Independence 74
Williston, Joseph	26 Nov. 1814	Schooner Spitfire
Warren, Nahum	6 Feb. 1815	Washington navy yard
Worthington, Henry	2 May —	Furl. May 2, 1815
Y.		
Young, Edward L.	9 May, 1812	Gosport, Va.
BOATSWAINS.		
Adams, John	21 March, 1803	New-York
Brown, William	4 Feb. 1809	Frigate President
Berry, William	20 do 1812	New-York
Bligh, John	Act. Boatswain	Brig Epervier
Briggs, John	Ditto	Schooner Torch
Ball, John	Ditto	Brig Enterprize
Cannon, John N.	8 May, 1802	New-Orleans
Cunningham, Westly	Act. Boatswain	Brig Spark
Dawson, John	Ditto	Frigate Macedonian
Eaton, David	8 Aug. 1811	Sl. Hornet, Aug. 1811
Evans, Benjamin	Act. Boatswain	Sloop Erie
Hedge, George	11 May, 1798	Furl. Sept. 28, 1805
Hughes, James	18 Sept. 1809	Nautilus, Sept. 18, 1809
Henry, Wm.	20 Feb. 1815	Brig Saranac
Jenkins, Evans	12 May, 1810	Norfolk, Va.
Keith, Wm.	21 Feb. 1814	Sl. Argus, Feb. 21, 1814
Linscot, Edward	29 March, 1809	Gosport Navy yard
Langnil, John	Act. Boatswain	Schooner Spitfire
M'Cloud, John	1 Aug. 1809	Independence 74
M'Cloud, Collin	17 March, 1812	Sloop Ontario
M'Fate, John	15 July, 1813	Brig Saranac
Minzies, James	1 Oct. 1814	Baltimore
M'Nally, John	Act. Boatswain	Brig Flambeau
Owling, George	Ditto	Frigate Guerriere
Roberts, Michael	18 Nov. 1814	Sloop Peacock
Smith, Thomas R.	5 do —	Lake Ontario
Walton, Abraham	17 Sept. 1813	Charlestown, Mass.
Wood, John	8 July, 1815	Franklin 74
GUNNERS.		
Baker, John	16 June, 1814	Lake Champlain

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
GUNNERS.		
Barry, Thomas	2 July, 1814	Frigate Guerriere
Bogman, James	Acting gunner	Frigate Congress
Currie, Anthony	28 June, 1809	Furl. July 31, 1811
Cosgrove, James	30 do 1813	Furl. June 8, 1815
Conklin, Robert	Acting gunner	Sloop Ontario
Farris, John	23 Sept. 1813	Sloop Frolic
Foster, James	12 April, 1815	Fr. "United States"
Fair, John	8 July. -	Frigate Java
Fowler, William	Acting gunner	Frigate Guerriere
Hunt, Henry	Ditto	Frigate Constellation
Hay, Charles	Ditto	Brig Flambeau
Jackson, George,	2 Feb. 1810	Frigate Constellation
Johnson, John	6 May, 1813	Lake Erie
Johnson, Wm.	Acting gunner	Washington 74
Lala, Joseph	Ditto	Schooner Torch
Moore, James	1 March, 1808	Wilmington, N. C.
Marshall George	15 July, 1809	Sloop Erie
Myrick, John	8 Aug. 1811	Schooner Spitfire
Nelson, John	Acting gunner	Brig Epervier
Rodgers, Matthew	17 Aug. 1812	Independence 74
Shannon, Clement	Acting gunner	Brig Spark
Taylor, William	6 July, 1801	Norfolk, Va.
Wilson, John S.	Acting gunner	Brig Firefly
CARPENTERS.		
Brown, Samuel	Act. carpenter	Frigate Guerriere
Barnes, Breasted	Ditto	Brig Spark
Davidson, Andrew	18 Feb. 1814	
Dermerit, Peter	Act. carpenter	Frigate Congress
Ewart, Horatio	Ditto	Brig Enterprize
Fell, Robert	6 June, 1803	New Orleans
Fuller, Zaccheus R.	12 April, 1815	Fr. "United States"
Gedney, Jonathan	1 Aug. 1809	Frigate Constellation
Gates, William	Act. carpenter	Schooner Spitfire
Hortsman, David	Ditto	Sloop Ontario
Hollbrook, Samuel F.	27 June, 1815	Brig Firefly
Irish, Isaac	Act. carpenter	Brig Epervier
Miller, George	Ditto	Independence 74
Nicholson John	23 April, 1809	Fr. "United States"
Rodgers, Samuel	17 Feb. -	Frigate President, Feb. 1809
Robertson, William	Act. Carpenter	Brig Enterprize
Stephens, James	Ditto	Brig Flambeau
Thomas, Richard	22 Jan. 1814	Frigate Constellation
SAIL-MAKERS.		
Adams, Samuel P.	Act. sail maker	Brig Flambeau
Davidson, Robert	4 Jan. 1814	
Dodget, Samuel	Act. sail maker	Sloop Erie
Edwards, William	Ditto	Frigate Guerriere
Hewitt, Thomas	Ditto	Brig Spitfire
Landen, William	Ditto	Sloop Ontario
Mankins, John	17 Feb. 1809	Furl. June 16, 1810
Murphy, Henry	1 Aug. -	Brig Argus, 1809
Pierce, Samuel	28 April, -	Fr. "United States"
Smith, David	Act. sail maker	Brig Epervier
Vauden, Bos Jacob	3 April, 1807	Fr. Chesapeake, 1807
Ware, Charles	Act. sail maker	Independence 74

MARINE CORPS.

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions	Where Stationed
LT. COL. COMMANDANT.		
Franklin Wharton	7 March, 1804	Hd. qrs. Washington
MAJORS.		
Daniel Carmack	7 do 1809	New Orleans
John Hall	8 June, 1814	Mediterranean
CAPTAINS.		
Anthony Gale	24 April 1804 Brev. major	Philadelphia
Robert Greenleaf	19 Jan. 1811	Head Quarters
Archibald Henderson	1 April -	Boston
Richard Smith	13 Mar. 1814 Brev. major	New-York
Robert Wainwright	29 Sept 1812	Charlestown, Mass.
William Anderson No. 1	18 June, 1814	Boston
Thomas R. Swift No. 2	18 do -	Norfolk, Va.
Samuel Miller No. 3	18 do - Brev. major	Head Quarters
John Crabb No. 4	18 June, 1814 & paymaster	Ditto
Henry H. Ford No. 5	18 June, 1814	Philadelphia
John M. Gamble No. 6	18 do -	South Sea
Charles S. Hanna No. 7	18 do -	Portsmouth, N. H.
Alexander Sevier No. 8	18 June, 1814 Brev. major	On Furlough
Alfred Grayson No. 9	18 do - And qr. mas.	Head Quarters
William Strong No. 10	8 June, 1814	Frigate Macedonian
James Heath No. 11	18 do -	Frigate Java
Samuel Bacon No. 12	18 do -	York, Penn.
H. B. Breckenridge No. 13	10 Dec. -	On Furlough
William Hall No. 14	10 do -	Fr. "United States
Francis W. Sterne No. 15	10 do -	New-York

Names and Rank.	Dates of Commissions.	Where Stationed.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
F. B. D. Bellevue, No. 1	18 June, 1815	New-Orleans
John R. Montgul No. 2	18 do —	Ditto
P. B. D. Grandpre No. 3	18 do —	Ditto
Lyman Kellogg No. 5	18 do —	Sackett's Harbor
Samuel E. Watson No. 6	1 do —	On Furlough
Wm. L. Brownlow No. 7	18 do —	Sloop Hornet,
Leonard J. Boone No. 8	18 do —	
Thomas W. Legge No. 9	18 do —	Frigate Constellation
Wm. H. Freeman No. 10	18 do —	Ditto
Joseph L. Kuhne No. 11	18 do —	Frigate Guerriere
Henry Olcott No. 12	18 do —	Frigate "U. States"
Charles M. Broome No. 13	18 do —	New-York
Benj. Richardson No. 15	18 do —	Baltimore
Francis B. White No. 16	18 do —	Independence 74
Wm. Nicoll No. 17	18 do —	Head Quarters
Wm. L. Boyd No. 18	18 do —	Ditto
Charles Lord No. 19	18 do —	Ditto
Levi Twiggs No. 20	18 do —	On Furlough
Edmund Brooke No. 21	18 do —	Frigate Congress
John Harris No. 22	18 do —	Frigate Guerriere
Samuel B. Johnston	15 July, —	Erie, Penn.
SECOND LIEUTTNANTS.		
Henry Stevens, No. 1	23 Feb. 1815	Head Quarters
Thomas A. Linton No. 2	23 do —	New-Orleans
Richard Auchmuty No. 3	23 do —	Head Quarters
Joseph Bosque No. 4	23 do —	New Orleans
James Edelen No. 5	1 March, —	Frigate Congress
Christopher Ford, No 6	1 do —	Head Quarters
James J. Mills No. 7	1 do —	Sloop Ontario
Francis A. Bond No. 8	1 do —	Head Quarters
Park G. Howle No. 9	1 do —	Frigate Java
George B. English No. 10	1 do —	Head Quarters
Henry W. Kennedy No. 11	1 do —	Frigate Macedonian
Richard D. Green No. 12	1 do —	Head Quarters
Singleton Duvall No. 13	1 do —	Sloop Erie
Charles Snowden No. 14	1 do —	Head Quarters
James G. Singeltary No. 15	1 do —	Ditto
William F. Swift No. 16	1 do —	
Gilles Thompson	12 April —	On Furlough
Edward S. Nowell	9 May, —	Head Quarters

Comparative Heat.

TABLE, shewing the degrees of heat at one o'clock every day in the month of July, for the last six years, in the city of Baltimore.—Communicated for the Patriot.

July	1810 deg's.	1811 deg's.	1812 deg's.	1813 deg's.	1814 deg's.	1815 deg's.
1	75	75	71	86 1-2	78	86
2	76	81 1-2	75	86	76	85 1-2
3	76	85	78 1-2	86 1-2	77	87
4	77	88	84	82	76 1-2	81
5	77	88	84	82	81 1-2	80
6	79	91	85	86 1-2	86	79
7	82	90	87 1-2	84 1-2	82 1-2	79 1-2
8	76	85 1-2	84	90	78 1-2	82
9	74	88	84	90 1-2	78 1-2	83
10	85	85 1-2	78	79 1-2	79	83
11	76	85 1-2	83	80	79	81
12	80	76 1-2	86	81	75	81
13	83	80	83 1-2	77	74	83
14	80	78	84	77	75	87 1-2
15	78	80 1-2	86	79	80	87 1-2
16	79 1-2	83	83	77 1-2	84	86 1-2
17	73 1-2	83	76 1-2	75	84	86
18	74	79 1-2	78	77	79	83
19	74	79	77	76 1-2	79	82 1-2
20	80	81	76 1-2	75	78	83
21	78	80	79	76	77	85 1-2
22	78	84	80 1-2	73	77	86
23	78	81	78	73 1-2	79	89 1-2
24	75	82	76 1-2	74 1-2	80	90
25	77 1-2	83	77 1-2	75	81 1-2	93
26	76	79	77	76	77	87
27	75	79	77	78 1-2	78	84
28	76	75	81	78 1-2	75 1-2	85
29	76	80 1-2	85	77 1-2	76	87 1-2
30	78 1-2	83	83 1-2	75 1-4	77 1-2	88
31	79 1-2	85	82 1-2	76	80	87
	2401 1-2	2555	2512	2459 1-2	2437	2606 1-2

Wilmington, Delaware,

AND ITS VICINITY.

The writers of this account of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, and its vicinity, have for several years thought of publishing something of the nature of the present essay; but were prevented from attending to it by their accustomed occupation, which are adverse to literary pursuits—they, therefore, make no pretensions to any thing but plain narration: and even what they now publish would probably never have existed, but that they were stimulated by the perusal of similar accounts of New-Haven and Pittsburg—and, with the hope that the like influence may induce individuals in all the different towns of the United States, to bring forward materials from whence the future geographer or historian, may select for more valuable and permanent works. They have only to add, that what is done has been done with care, as relates to the matter—the style was a secondary consideration—believing in the propriety of the sentiment, that the "first qualification of a historian is truth."

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The state of Delaware, lying on the west side of the Delaware river, is 100 miles long, the medium breadth 24 miles, and contains (according to Carey) 1,200,000 acres. The population by the census of 1810, was 72,674 persons. Three counties, New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, comprise the whole state. New-Castle, the upper or most northern county, is divided into nine hundreds, and at the aforesaid enumeration, contained 24,429 persons. Christiana, the most populous of these hundreds, had, at the same time, 5,776 inhabitants. It is in this hundred that Wilmington is situated, N. lat. 39, 43, 18, long. 1, 27, 31, with a population of 4,416 persons, exclusive of the adjoining village on the N. E. side of Brandywine creek, which consists of 50 houses and 300 inhabitants, making in the whole about 750 houses and 4,716 persons.

Wilmington lies 2 miles west of the Delaware river, where it is between 2 and 3 miles in breadth. On the south west it is bounded by the Christiana river, and on the N. E. by Brandywine creek, separated at this point a measured mile. Brandywine is 40 miles long, and throughout its whole course is a fine stream and well adapted to water works; as the descent, in 25 miles of its course, is known to amount to 300 feet. Christiana, though a larger water opposite the town, is but 20 miles long,* and for one half of its course has a fine tide water; the remaining 10 miles has considerable fall, on which are erected various water works. Both these streams have large and valuable branches, particularly the Christiana, into which White Clay and Red Clay creeks, and their various tributary streams, empty.

Christiana is navigable to Wilmington for ships drawing 14 feet water; to Newport there is 9 feet, and to Christiana bridge, at the head of the navigation, nine miles (by land) from Wilmington, 6 feet. The Brandywine admits of 8 feet water to the mills, where the navigation terminates. The main post-road from the eastern to the southern states crosses the Brandywine on a hanging bridge of 148 feet chord, passes through Wilmington, bends off to the W. and S. W. ranges the northern bank of the Christiana, and continues southwardly. A branch of it crosses Christiana on a bridge of 600 feet long; and and is continued through the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. The last mentioned bridge is built on piles, and has a draw of 30 feet in width, to admit vessels to the towns above. Besides the roads mentioned, three stoned turnpikes leave Wilmington in a west, north west and north direction, and pass into Pennsylvania. By the Christiana is the nearest and most practicable route to the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and it is the stream by which the canal long since contemplated is to connect them with the Delaware.

The scite of the town of Wilmington is a gently swelling hill, that rises on the south west from the Christiana, on the north east from the Brandywine, and south east from the junction of those two streams, to 109 feet. On the south west side of this hill the town is principally erected; on the north east is the village of Brandywine, on both sides of the river. The two towns contain about 750 houses, principally brick; 9 places of religious worship, a town house and an academy, in which the learned languages are taught: 21 schools in which at this time are 650 scholars.

At a medium distance of 2 miles from the centre of Wilmington a range of high lands, commencing on the bank of the Delaware east from the town, sweeps round to the south west point, and presents many beautiful, if not elegant prospects; through this range the Skilpot, the Brandywine, Mill creek and Christiana break and change the character of the scenery. Different country residences, at different elevations, from 150 to 250 feet above the tide water, are scattered over those hills, and add beauty to the neighborhood of the town, while they command an extensive and variegated view of those high lands, the interval between them and Wilmington, the town, the courses and junction of the rivers before mentioned, the flat lands through which they pass, the broad expanse of the Delaware and the shores of New Jersey clothed with wood, presenting a horizon as level almost as the ocean, for miles in length.

The first house in Wilmington was erected about a century since. Its charter is dated in 1739. The government of the borough is vested in two burgesses and a council of 13 members.

Having described the town and its immediate vicinity, we shall attempt an account of the country within the circuit of a few miles, noticing the various improvements of which we can obtain correct information.

And first, on the Brandywine, in the immediate vicinity of the town, are 14 mills for grinding grain, of 2 pair stones each, and capable of manufacturing 500,000 *bushels per annum*; two blacksmiths' shops; one tilt hammer; one considerable establishment for making cotton and woollen machinery; two carding machines; 16 coopers' shops; and about 90 houses of brick, stone or frame, 40 of which are within the borough of Wilmington. N E. from Wilmington, and two miles from the centre of the town, the Skilpot crosses the post road—on this stream there are two mills for grinding grain.—Proceeding south west, we come to the Brandywine; ascending it from the improvements before mentioned, in half a mile, we meet with a cotton mill of 700 spindles; half a mile further is a paper mill of two vats, and opposite to it is a snuff mill; one fourth of a mile further is a woollen manufactory; beyond this about half a mile, is a large establishment for making cotton and woollen machinery; and at about the same distance above, a cotton mill of 1500 spindles,* and a machine shop; oppo-

*Presumed in a direct line.—Ed. Reg.

*Between these two points the Brandywine has a fall of 40 feet in about one mile, almost unoccupied, and which is capable, if improved with judg

site to these is a large building intended for a cotton mill. Advancing still up the stream, we arrive at a large cotton mill intended for several thousand spindles;† half a mile higher is a large establishment for making gunpowder; and further on, about the same distance, is another for a like purpose; opposite to this last, is a large woollen cloth manufactory. Still going on about a mile, we arrive at a cotton mill of 600 spindles; a grist mill, barley mill and saw mill on the west side, and on the east side a woollen manufactory.

To all these improvements appropriate buildings for the accommodation of the owners and workmen are annexed, several of them in a handsome taste (or style) rendering a walk on the banks peculiarly agreeable to a person disposed to be pleased with a rudely variegated country, progressing in improvement under the hand of industry and intelligence. Of all these improvements, those belonging to the *Duponts* are most worthy attention; as here a village has grown up within a few years, in consequence of great exertions and the expenditures of much wealth.

As the Brandywine has a fall of upwards of 100 feet in the four and a half miles above where the post road (before mentioned) crosses it, some years since a proposition was made for opening a canal to the top of the hill upon which Wilmington stands. Had this been effected, there would have been fall and power sufficient to have driven 50 mills, each of 1,000 spindles, within the bounds of the borough. But though $30,000 would probably have completed this work, it was not executed, nor can we expect it will be, as the improvements below the intended junction forbid it.

Although the works on the Brandywine already mentioned, include 36 water wheels, there is power of water and fall sufficient remaining for nearly an equal number within five miles of Wilmington.*

On the west side of Brandywine, near Dupont's manufactory, a small stream comes in, that drives a cotton mill of 600 spindles, leaving a fall unoccupied of equal power. Continuing to progress southwestwardly, at one and an half miles from Wilmington, we meet with *Mill creek*—this stream drives a saw and grist mill. The next in order, 6 miles on the post road, is *Red Clay creek*, discharging its waters into White Clay creek (each so called from the color of the clay found on their banks) a branch of Christiana. Redclay is a lively stream, passing through a hilly country, abounding in springs and falls of water, and gives power to many establishments for various purposes, viz. 7 mills for grinding grain, 6 saw mills, 2 cotton mills, 1 slitting mill, 1 snuff mill, and 1 woollen manufactory.—

Burrows' Run, a branch of this creek, drives several saw mills and one grist mill.

Stanton is a small village 6 miles from Wilmington, on the S. W. post road, situate between *White* and *Redclay creeks*. *Mill creek*, a branch of White Clay, passes through this village, and drives one woollen and two cotton manufactories, two grist mills, an oil and saw mill. *White Clay creek* succeeds, a powerful stream, crossing the post road 7 miles from Wilmington, and within the county of New Castle; and drives 8 mills for grinding grain, 1 cotton manufactory, 1 paper mill, 2 saw mills and 1 glazing mill.

The village of Christiana, 9 miles from Wilmington, at the head of the tide water of Christiana river, succeeds. This is an important place as a depot for goods transporting east or south, as it offers the shortest land carriage between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, of 11 miles only. Christiana river drives 7 mills for grinding grain, and 2 saw mills.

Completing our semi-circle we arrive at *New Castle*, on the banks of the Delaware, 6 miles from Wilmington. This town contains about 1000 inhabitants; the houses mostly brick, and here the courts for the county are held. The scite of the town is a handsome bank of the Delaware, where it is about 3 miles broad; below, the river spreads, bends to the eastward, and is in view for 20 miles. Like Christiana, New Castle is an important place of depot and transport between the east and south. One steam-boat and two packets ply between this town and Philadelphia.

The country over which we have now travelled in our circuit round Wilmington, is generally high, healthy and well peopled. But, except the embanked lands, little of it will be estimated above 2d or 3d quality soil originally, and much of it has once been, and some still is, poor. Industry and intelligence, however, obliges the "churlish soil" to yield tolerable crops of grain and grass, more especially within the borough where the system of manuring has rendered the earth fertile.

It is generally believed (at least by the inhabitants) that Wilmington is a healthy situation; and the fact of their having been found within the borough, (in 1794) 152 persons of and above 60 years of age, when probably the whole population did not exceed 3000 persons, seems to corroborate the opinion. In the note annexed some interesting matter will be found under this head.*

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ment, of driving 20,000 cotton spindles; or other machinery, requiring equivalent power.

†Opposite to this building is *the foundation* of a large woollen manufactory erected by a father for his amiable and agreeable son, who had spent three years in France to acquire a knowledge of the woollen business: but how uncertain are human hopes! a few months after his arrival consigned him to the silent grave, and with him the fond hopes of his parents, and the expectation that his information would become serviceable to his country.

*When we speak of the power of the Brandywine to drive water-works, we mean the average of the whole season. A few years have occurred in the last twenty-five, when the supply of water for two months has been much under this average; but for two thirds of every year the force of this stream is at least double what we have calculated from.

*Wilmington is situated in Christiana hundred, the population of which in 1810, was as follows:

	10 & under.	10 to 16:	16 to 26:	26 to 45:	above 45:	total:
Males	898	397	551	603	397	2,846
Females	838	441	651	597	403	2,930
	1736	838	1202	1200	800	5,776

The children under ten years of age in this statement, are at the rate of 30 per cent of the whole population, or almost one third of the whole; the persons over 45 years are at the rate of 14 per ct. of the whole. Taking the population of Wilmington at 4,416 persons, the number of children of 10 years of age and under, are 1327; add one half of those of 10 and under 16, and we have 1658 children—about two-fifths of whom are schooled, two-fifths are probably two young for that kind of education, and one-fifth not schooled regularly. Three persons now reside in Wilmington, members of the same family, whose ages amount to 240 years.

The number of children at school† in this town and at Brandywine, in the year last past (1814) were as follows: 168 girls, in five schools for that sex only; 131 boys in four schools for males; 317 children in eleven schools for the two sexes; and 34 children of color in one school—making a total of 650 children.

The different religious sects in Wilmington live in harmony, knowing that they are not accountable to man for their opinions, and that worship is entirely free. All occasion of difference is taken away, and the Presbyterian and Methodist, the Episcopalian and Quaker, the Baptist and the Catholic, associate together without envy and without fear. Their places of worship are as follows:

Methodist, white 1—colored 2	3
Presbyterians	2
Baptists	2
Friends or Quakers	1
Episcopalians	1
Total	9

The following societies for civil purposes exist in Wilmington:

A library company, books about 1000 volumes; a humane society for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning; a female society for the relief and employment of poor women; a female society for the distribution of soap and clothing; three fire companies, with fire engines, ladders, &c.; one school society for assisting colored and other poor children in their education.

The banking establishments in Wilmington are—

The Bank of Delaware, capital	$110,000
The Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, capital	120,000
And a branch of the Farmers' Bank of the state of Delaware, capital	unknown

Wilmington is well supplied with every article necessary to comfort, whether foreign or domestic. We have two markets weekly, and the ready communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, supply all that luxury demands.

The prices at present (5th month, May 1815) in our markets, for food, is about as follows:

		per lb.
Flour, superfine, $4½ per cwt.	cents	4
Indian corn, 70 a 75 cts. per bushel		1 1-3
Beef	8 a	12
Veal	6 a	8
Mutton	6 a	8
Pork	8 a	12

Butter 15 *a* 25, cheese 12 *a* 20 cts.

Potatoes 50 *a* 75 cts. per bush.

The various mechanical business carried on in Wilmington and at Brandywine are indicated by the following statement of their different establishments: millwrights, 20 hands; coopers, 22 shops; blacksmiths, 8 shops; machine makers for cotton and woollen, 5 shops; millers (when business is active) 28 to 35 hands; shoemakers, 19 masters; taylors, 9 masters; carpenters, 6 do.; carriage makers, 3 shops; wheelwrights, 3 shops; cabinet makers, 6 shops; rope-yards 2; ship-carpenters, 2 yards; saddlers, 3 shops; breweries 2; druggists 4; turners, 2 shops; tanneries, 6; curriers, 4; skinner, 1; printing offices,* 3; book-binders, 5 shops; tinners, 4 shops;—coppersmiths, 1 shop;—hatters, 6 shops;—board-yards, 3; potteries 2; air furnace, 1; watch-makers, 4 shops; silver-smiths 3; pump-makers 1; brass-founder, 1; gunsmith, 1; stocking-weaver, 1; weavers, 6; tallow-chandlers, 3; tobacconists, 3.—Many of the houses in the principal streets of Wilmington are made use of as stores, in which the following articles of American manufactures were to be had last year, as the writer knows by personal enquiry, and it is presumed the quantity and variety has rather increased than diminished, as he was assured that almost every week brought forward some new article.

Andirons of brass and iron, shovels and tongs, brass and iron tops; bed-screws and wood screws of all descriptions; plane bitts and planes of all kinds; screw augurs, axes and hatchets; tutania ladles and spoons, and iron ladles; box coffee mills; bellows, brass and iron pipes; waggon boxes and hollow ware of all kinds; shovels and spades; mill, cross cut and frame saws; girth and straining webbing; spikes, nails, tacks and sprigs of all descriptions; whitened and brass knobs and coach makers ware generally, plated and plain; shoe knives, stirrups and bridle bitts, plated and plain; window glass of all kinds; white and red lead; lithrage, spirits turpentine; linseed oil; Spanish brown and yellow ochre, ground and dry; painting brushes and other brushes generally; trace chains and other chains: shoe-maker's hammers; carpenters rules; brass candlesticks; patent lamps; straw knives and window bolts; glass paper; drawing knives; iron squares; frying pans; currying combs; horn combs and whet stones; lamp black; stone jugs; iron and steel shovels (called Devonshire shovels) and ditching shovels; nail and spike gimblets; grid irons, griddles and roasting pans; weights of all kinds; house, horse and sheep bells; sad irons; masons trowels and stoves of all kinds; some American files, and may be had in plenty, but their quality not sufficiently ascertained. Although the variety here enumerated is very considerable, new articles are coming forward daily, and it is probable will not be long untill we can add locks of all kinds; butt and HL hinges and some other important articles that are yet wanting Window glass is now made in large quantities by various glass works, bottles and vials of American manufacture are common; flint glass of a beautiful quality and in considerable quantities, is made in Pittsburg and brought to the Atlantic states; oils, of mint, sassafras, worm and penyroyal and castor; nitrous and sulphuric acid; all mercurial preparations; rectified spirits; pearl and potash; saffron; gold leaf; magnesia; sal nitre; spice and tincture bottles; sugar of lead; glauber salts; soda; vol. spirits; hartshorn; tartar emetic; teeth brushes; syringes; teeth drawing instruments, &c. of American produce and manufacture, are to be found in our druggists' shops.

By the census of 1810, the county of New Castle contained 24,449 inhabitants. The poor of this county are provided for in a house within the borough of Wilmington, built of stone 120 feet long, 40 feet broad and three stories high; in a healthy and beautiful situation.

The number of paupers for the last 7 years, has averaged 85, and the cost of their maintenance was 4,285$ per annum; or 50$ a year for each pauper.†

†The price of tuition varies in our schools with the abilities, reputation and patronage of the tutors; from 10 to 32$ per annum is paid for education alone. In our boarding schools, where there are usually 60 girls, the price of tuition is 156$ per annum. There are a considerable number of children schooled in Wilmington by charity.

*Two of the printers each publish a semi-weekly paper.

†This is something less than 3½ persons to each 1,000 inhabitants. It would have been satisfactory

For several years past there has been a progressive rise in the price of eatables purchased in our markets. When the war took place, it seemed reasonable to conclude that, as a large proportion of the flour, grain, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. &c. which had usually been exported, would be retained in the country, the prices of all those articles would decline, and, indeed, fall very low. On the contrary, the farmers who have attended our markets steadily, have never seen a time when beef, pork, veal, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, &c. commanded as high prices. It then appears, that the cause is to be looked for in some circumstances not connected with the war, and nothing appears more obviously the occasion of this progressive rise and high prices, than, 1st. the great increase within a few years of nominal money (bank notes); and 2dly, the introduction of sheep so generally into that portion of country that would otherwise have supplied beef and other meats. From the best account the writer could obtain, there were, in the year 1814, in the hands of 21 farmers in the vicinity of Wilmington, 4,300 sheep, viz. 746 merinos, 2,317 of mixed breeds, and 1,239 common. If we take into view all the farmers in a circle of twelve miles round this town, who attend our markets, it is a reasonable supposition that there are at least 6000 sheep within that circle of country, from which the food of the inhabitants of Wilmington is usually drawn; and, perhaps, it will not be unreasonable to suppose, that there are that number beyond those in that space 10 years ago. Now, 6,000 sheep will consume as much food as 1,000 oxen; equivalent to more than half a million of pounds of beef; and, as few of those sheep have been brought into our market, it is presumed, the necessity of a supply of beef has occasioned an increased demand for other kinds of meat—hence a rise of the price in beef from its scarcity, and of pork, veal, mutton, poultry, &c. from the increased consumption. Another cause may, also, with great propriety, be added—the increased number of laborers and workmen; first, to erect the buildings for the different manufactories that have grown up within 10 years; and, secondly, the manufacturers themselves, all of whom were to be fed from the circle of country upon which the town depended. This state of things will probably experience a change from the progressive advancement of agriculture, and the natural high prices to draw in a larger extent of country to participate in those prices. But in the article of fire wood, a great advance has taken place in the last 30 years, and we may expect a continued rise until coal shall be more generally used, or much more economy employed in the consumption of fuel; for, as the number of the inhabitants of our towns increase and manufactures that require fuel are introduced, the woods of the neighborhood diminish and the expense of transportation is increased.

Less than thirty years since, oak fire wood was more readily procured at from 175 to 200 cents per cord than it now is at 600; which exhibits the necessity of increasing economy in the use of it, and the introduction of coal or turf; of which latter article it is said great quantities may be had in New-Jersey nearly opposite to the town. Our coal must come from Virginia, unless discovered within carting distance, of which there is a feeble hope entertained, grounded on reports that specimens have been discovered in various places within 10 to 15 miles.

With respect to the general health of Wilmington and its vicinity, it is expected to introduce some statements and observations which, it is presumed, will be found interesting, and the writer would be gratified had he the means of entering into comparisons with other towns of the United States, as regards health and longevity.—One general remark may be made as regards length of life in America, on which great prejudice, or great error and misinformation appears to exist—the result, perhaps, of the closet speculations of some European system builders:

An European traveller examining into our population, may be surprised, perhaps, to find so few old persons, compared with the countries he has visited; and hence, he may be led to conclude that animal life is deteriorated in the "*new world*," "*recently emerged from the ocean.*" But he ought also to reflect how small was the root a century since from which such a weight of years could arise. For if in 1753, (but 62 years since) the population of all the British colonies in America, amounted to but 600,000 individuals, what good reason could he expect that we should now possess an equivalent proportion of ancient persons for 8 millions of inhabitants that countries in Europe do, whose population has been full, and varied little for two centuries? If we carry our views back full 100 years, we shall, perhaps, find that what is now the United States, did not, at that period, contain more than 300,000 individuals. It is true, that a great number of persons have emigrated to this from foreign countries since that time; but if we admit these emigrants to amount to ten thousand a year, for a century, still it would be improper from these sources to expect as full a proportion of length of life as may with propriety be looked for in countries whose lands have been long cleared, their institutions perfected, and their population full.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

Recapitulation of the water-works noticed.

Mills for grinding grain, of 2 pair stones each	44
Cotton mills calculated for 19,000 spindles	13
Woollen manufactories	6
Saw mills 15—paper mills 2—snuff mills 2—	19
Machine shops (for making cotton and woollen machinery) with a wheel, each driven by water	4
Gunpowder mills 2—wheels	6
Pearl barley mill	1
Rolling and slitting mill	1
Fulling mill (besides those attached to woollen manufactories)	1
Wool carding mills for domestic purposes	2
Oil Mill	1
Glazing and pressing mill	1
Total,	99

The most distant of the above mentioned establishments from Wilmington does not exceed 9

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to the writers if they could have conveniently obtained the documents necessary to exhibit a statement of the general taxes of the state for *seven years*, but as that could not be done without more exertion than it was convenient for them to make, they have been obliged to content themselves with the official accounts for 1810 and 1811, which exhibit as follows:

	state tax:	county tax:	poor tax:	road tax:
1810,	12,324 67	18,603 50	11,468 92	11,748 59
1811,	14,543 91	28,967 78	12,335 52	16,318 85

Total, $126,302 74

Which is at the rate of 173¾ cents to each individual in the state; population at 72,674 persons.

miles. Their worth, independent of capital employed in the various processes, may be safely estimated at $500,000.

[The editor's thinks this valuation *greatly* short of what it should be.]

On the subject of the rapid growth and extension of the cotton and woollen business in the United States, we may mention, that a few weeks since persons from various neighborhoods around Wilmington, met at the house of the writer of this note, and, conversing on this matter, they could, from their own personal knowledge, name *thirty* manufactories for either wool or cotton, within twenty miles. Many of them are small, it is true; but if the business is supported, will be extended.

Intelligent persons have doubted the propriety of introducing large manufacturing establishments into the United States, on account of their moral and physical effects upon the persons employed in them. Leaving this question for abler writers, we shall here only notice the advantages that might arise, in a pecuniary point of view, from bringing into complete operation the whole number of cotton and woollen manufactories we have mentioned. It is well known, that in this country, (generally, it is presumed) children, from their birth until they are of an age to go into apprenticeships (say 14 or 16) render little service to their parents: this is more especially the case in towns. But it is this description of persons who are required in cotton and woollen works, and their wages vary from $1 25 to $2 50 cents per week.

Taking $2 as the average weekly allowance for each person, and reckoning on 19,000 cotton spindles at 20 children to each 1000, will give us, for 45 weeks of the year, . . .	$34,200
And for 6 woollen mills, by the same rule, for 120 children, . .	10,800
One hundred children setting cards, at ten cents per day, for 300 days, is	3,000
	48,000

which is a large sum for a small district of country, obtained from a class of citizens who have generally yielded little or nothing to the community.

To obviate, in some degree, the disadvantages that a long continuance of children in manufactories is likely to produce, from a want of education and a knowledge of those domestic arts and comforts that seem almost essential to future welfare; besides the liability they are subjected to of a contamination of their morals,—we take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of an interference of legislative authority to oblige the owners of manufacturing establishments to provide a certain portion of literary education for the children they employ, and that no apprenticeship, to the *cotton spinning* merely, shall exceed four years. To compensate the manufacturer for the expense that would necessarily arise from such a provision, his mill-property might be exempted from taxation, and his workmen from military service.

It is not a little surprising to what importance a business that a few, very few years since, was unknown in this place, has grown up—we mean the machine-making business for woollen and cotton. In the year 1814, the five shops in Wilmington and at Brandywine employed 64 hands—four other shops within a few miles of the town kept 44 hands in employment. The wages of these persons cannot be estimated at less than thirty thousand dollars per annum.

A card making establishment on improved principles was brought into operation in Wilmington in 1814, that employed more than 100 persons, men, women and children.

The streets of Wilmington run parallel and at right angles with each other, their direction nearly N. E. and S. W. and N. W. and S. E.

There still remains within the borough a place of worship erected by the Swedes, who were the first settlers on the Delaware; the date of its erection, as appears by iron figures attached to the wall, is 1698.

Mails for the eastern and southern states close every day in Wilmington; one for the peninsula, between the Delaware and Chesapeake, three times a week, and for other places at other times. Two, and sometimes more stages, pass through the town to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore every day; one comes from and returns into the peninsula thrice a week; one to and from New Castle every day, and four leave the town, six times in the week, for Philadelphia. Three packets belong to the town that trade to Philadelphia, and a steam-boat is runing in part of a line of steam-boats and stages from Baltimore, through Elkton, Christiana Bridge and Wilmington, to Philadelphia.

The main post and turnpike road from Philadelphia, westward, crosses the Brandywine, about 25 miles above Wilmington; from that point there is 300 feet of fall to the tide water; this being but about one half the length of the stream and several valuable branches entering into the main river.—From what is already known, it is presumed that not less than 150 water works for various purposes are erected on them.

Wilmington receives a principal part of its water for drinking and culinary purposes by means of pipes from two springs; one within the town and one without the borough. The water is good.

A view from the town-house of Wilmington presents a rich and variegated scene; from east to south the eye ranges over the flat lands and meanderings of the Christiana, Brandywine and Skilpot; the Delaware, enlivened by vessels, and the sombre woods of New Jersey; in every other point the scene is enriched by a perpetual succession of hills and vallies, clumps or bodies of wood, orchards, farm-houses, gentlemen's seats of different character and materials, and at very different elevations.

Though the neighborhood of Wilmington abounds in high lands, in some parts hilly and broken, we have few mineral substances to notice.

The rocks over which our rivers fall at the head of the tide, we believe to be of the hornblende species, of various character; decomposed felt spar, graphic granite and mica, are occasionally met with. But the most valuable material of the mineral kingdom known to abound in this neighborhood, is a very fine clay, much in demand for glass works; and for that purpose is transported every year to New Jersey, the eastern states, and Pittsburg and its neighborhood, in considerable quantities. The principal bed of this material is in the river Delaware, near New Castle, under tide water. But valuable clays abound on the Christiana, White and Red Clay creek and Brandywine; and which may, at no distant period, furnish a principal ingredient in important manufactures of American porcelain.

The owners of the Brandywine mills have nine sloops of from 40 to 60 tons burthen, that are employed in the business of the mills.

The first mill below the post road on the Brandywine was erected about the year 1759.

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The exports from the district of Delaware have for many years been inconsiderable. Heavy losses sustained by our merchants during the wars of the French revolution, and the vicinity of Philadelphia, where commercial business can be carried on with greater facility, may be assigned as the causes why the trade to foreign countries is at so low an ebb.

The exports of this district (and nearly the whole from Wilmington) for the year 1811, was—

Domestic articles . .	$76,945
Foreign do. . . .	11,678
Total .	88,623

The tonnage of the district for the year 1810, was 8,192.

On the probability of human life, in the middle states, particularly at Wilmington in the state of Delaware, and its vicinity.

That there are regions where diseases of various appearances and names are more common, or more fatal, than in others, is a fact of which, we presume, there can be very little doubt; yet, it is almost as certain that, on this subject, a great body of prejudice exists. Opinions embraced in youth, especially those in favor of our own country, are eradicated with difficulty; hence we behold, in many writers, the most absurd contradictions, and in travellers unconquerable prepossessions, denouncing large sections of the earth for blemishes that, if they exist at all, are local, and justly applicable to confined districts only: innumerable examples might be adduced, but the most general prejudice, of this nature, is, perhaps, that of the northern, or cold, climates being the pre-eminent residence of health and long life. These erroneous ideas seem to have been early interwoven in the minds of northern Europeans; and the same distempered fancy strongly operates, at present, in many parts of the United States; so that if the truth be made known, if it be declared that as much, or more, good health and longevity prevail to the south of the Hudson as to the north of it, *that truth* would scarcely be credited; yet such, we doubt not, is the fact.

It would not be difficult to point out some of the causes that have served to create and nourish those prejudices; but the limits prescribed to this essay do not permit a full discussion, in this place. Suffice it to say, that *heat* is the principle of life and strength (as it may be of destruction) and, that, when unaccompanied with extraneous and poisonous matter, it is seldom found, on any part of our globe, in a degree injurious to the human species: thus we see the Spaniard is a superior being to the Laplander; so is the Carib, the Creek or Cherokee, to the Esquimaux; and it is from these children of nature, on whom the elements have their fullest effect, that our conclusions should be drawn, as to the influence of climate on the body. It is true, that much perfection is often found in cold countries; but it is found because heat is created and maintained by artificial means.

It therefore appears safe to conclude, that in every climate, where man is furnished with sufficient warmth, takes proper exercise, and is supplied with plenty of food that is palatable to him, he may enjoy that degree of health and longevity which is compatible with his nature; though, as before mentioned, there are local properties which, joined to manners, give some districts a decided advantage over others; but that those properties are not marked by the degree of latitude, nor always by the temperature of the air.

How far the favorable requisites are possessed at Wilmington and its vicinity, embraced in the following statements, the diligent enquirer may be enabled to determine. But, it should be premised, for the consideration of the European, especially, that with the same degree of health in the United States as in Europe, there ought not to be at present, near so great *a proportion* of old persons here as there, where the population has long been nearly stationary. For example, let the age required be eighty years: then, a country which eighty years ago had seven millions of inhabitants, and has about the same number, at present, should now have seven times as many people of eighty years old as are in the United States; because, 80 years ago, there was not here a stock of more than one million (probably not near so many) from which they could be drawn: And such ought to be the disproportion between this and the old settled countries, were it not for two reasons; first, because we have received more emigrants from abroad, who had previously attained mature age; and secondly, as it respects the eastern and middle states, because many of the youth and middle aged remove to the south and west, where, for the same reason, the proportion of old persons is smaller than here. Yet, on the whole, such an old settled country should have, in proportion to their numbers, several times as many octogenaries as we.

In some countries, the long establishment of certain associations, and the official reports of proper officers, render the subject of which we are treating, comparatively, easy; but in this, where, except in cities, no general account is kept; and where, from the nature and variety of our religious institutions, and our emigrating habits, the object is more difficult to obtain than in any other civilized nation, we must, at least for some time, be contented with the few scraps that individual industry may produce.

Twenty years ago, when the borough of Wilmington contained about three thousand inhabitants, an account was taken of the names and ages of such of them as exceeded sixty years old; these were found to be one hundred and fifty-two in number, viz. 74 males and 78 females, and a record has been kept of the decease of such of them whose death has been ascertained, amounting to 112—fifteen removed into distant parts of the country, and we have no account of them; and twenty-five are known to be living. We give the following list and record shewing the lot of each individual in the order recorded, viz.

Living in 1794, aged	Whether living or dead, 1814	Age at decease	Living in 1814 aged	Living in 1794, aged	Whether living or dead, 1814	Age at decease	Living in 1814, aged	Living in 1794, aged	Whether living or dead, 1814	Age at decease	Living in 1814, aged
61	Living		81	65	Died	65		71	Died	77	
61	Uncertain			65	Died	66		71	Died	72	
61	Died	73		66	Uncertain			72	Died	78	
61	Living		81	66	Died	72		72	Died	79	
61	Living		81	66	Living		86	72	Died	76	
61	Uncertain			66	Died	82		72	Died	75	
61	Died	78		66	Living		86	72	Died	89	
61	Uncertain			66	Died	70		73	Died	86	
61	Living		81	67	Died	73		73	Died	86	
61	Uncertain			67	Living		87	73	Died	82	
61	Uncertain			67	Died	71		73	Died	84	
61	Died	65		67	Died	70		74	Died	75	
61	Died	73		67	Died	68		74	Died	77	
61	Living		81	67	Died	75		74	Died	76	
61	Died	69		67	Died	84		74	Died	76	
62	Died	66		67	Died	70		74	Died	75	
62	Living		82	67	Died	67		74	Died	76	
62	Died	63		67	Died	80		74	Died	76	
62	Living		82	67	Died	78		75	Died	76	
63	Died	71		67	Died	81		75	Died	77	
63	Died	79		67	Uncertain			76	Died	90	
63	Died	77		67	Died	70		76	Died	82	
63	Living		83	68	Died	81		76	Died	79	
63	Died	80		68	Died	81		76	Died	85	
63	Living		83	68	Died	77		77	Died	77	
63	Living		83	68	Died	77		77	Died	78	
63	Living		83	68	Living		88	78	Died	87	
63	Died	66		68	Living		88	78	Died	79	
63	Died	69		68	Died	72		79	Died	80	
63	Died	64		68	Died	69		80	Died	81	
63	Died	75		68	Uncertain			81	Died	87	
64	Died	64		68	Living		88	81	Died	86	
64	Died	82		68	Died	83		81	Died	81	
64	Living		84	69	Died	72		81	Died	87	
64	Died	82		69	Died	71		83	Died	96	
64	Uncertain			69	Died	78		84	Died	96	
64	Died	65		69	Died	73		84	Died	84	
64	Died	76		70	Died	86		84	Died	91	
64	Died	67		70	Died	83		85	Died	85	
64	Died	82		71	Uncertain			85	Died	92	
64	Living		84	71	Uncertain			85	Died	85	
64	Living		84	71	Died	75		86	Died	92	
64	Died	78		71	Living		91	86	Died	86	
64	Living		84	71	Uncertain			87	Uncertain		
64	Living		84	71	Died	75		89	Died	95	
65	Living		85	71	Died	82		89	Died	94	
65	Living		85	71	Died	75		90	Died	90	
65	Died	76		71	Died	79		91	Uncertain		
65	Died	69		71	Died	76		99	Died	103	
65	Died	75		71	Died	72		101	Died	102	
65	Uncertain			71	Died	84					

The first column shews the several ages of those who were living in the year 1794; the second shews the condition, as it respects life, death, or uncertainty; the third shews the ages at which those who are known to have died, departed this life; and the fourth shews the present ages of those who are known to be living.

Some information on this subject, was, in the year 1794, furnished the editor of Carey's edition of Guthrie's Grammer, published about that time in Philadelphia; but, though drawn from the same source as the above list, yet there is some difference between them; whether this difference has arisen from the haste with which that statement was given, being then not completed, or from some misconstruction of the copy, we cannot now determine:—However, the above is the result of considerable time and care; and is believed to be as correct as any thing of the kind can well be.

It may be necessary to mention, that in the foregoing, and all the subsequent statements, no fractional parts of a year is either added or deducted.

It then appears, that in 1794, of a population of 3000 persons, 152 had attained the age of 60 years and upwards; of whom 63 had attained the 70th; of whom 21 had attained the 80th; of whom 12 had attained the 85th; of whom 4 had attained the 90th; of whom one was in the 95th, one in the 99th, and one in the 101st year.

That, of the 112 who are known to have died, 46

attained the 80th year; of whom 26 attained the 85th; of whom 12 attained the 90th; of whom 3 were in the 91st, two in the 92d, one in the 94th, one in the 95th, two in the 96th, one in the 101st, and one in the 103d year.

That fifteen, viz. five in the 61st, one in the 64th, one in the 65th, one in the 66th, one in the 67th, one in the 68th, three in the 70th, one in the 87th, and and one in the 91st year, having removed to distant parts of the country, no account has been received of them.

And that, twenty-five are known to be still living, viz. five in the 81st, two in the 82nd, four in the 83d, five in the 84th, two in the 85th, two in the 86th, three in the 88th, and one in the 91st year.

How far this statement may exceed, or fall short of the experience of other places, or parts of the world, we do not, at present, undertake to determine; nor do we know, precisely, the method which calculators, in Europe, have generally followed to ascertain the probability of life in various places on that continent. But in certain publications, we have seen on that subject, there appears something unintelligible when they tell us that in most places in Europe, considerably more than one third of those born, die before they arrive at the age of ten years, and in some places even five-twelfths before they are five; and when the census of every large city, there, shews that in such cities, the deaths always exceed the births, often greatly; we say that it is difficult to comprehend how the chance of life there is as great, at the time of birth, as it is here, where not one-third die in the first ten years; and where even in large cities the births far exceed the deaths. Yet it would appear from a table lately published by "The Pennsylvania co. for insurance on lives, &c." that at the birth of a child in Philadelphia the expectation of long life is rather less there than in some other places named, although the latter are subjected to the great mortality of children already mentioned; and though after passing the middle age, it seems we have a decided advantage. Until these difficulties be removed or explained, we may reasonably suspect some uncertainty in the mode of calculation, or some sinister views in forming the result.

Of the European writers, several have extricated themselves from the shackels of prejudice, when treating of the Americans; among these are Brissot de Warville and Baron de Humbold, both of them practical and recent travellers; and who, besides these advantages, were, in other respects, as well qualified to judge as those who, without having moved from the closets of their own country, have libelled the men of the western or American continent.

The first named of these writers, in the warmth of his zeal to do justice to the effects of freedom on man, has, indeed, in many instances, bestowed praises too unqualified, both on many persons and things in the United States; yet, generally, his principles are excellent; and we believe his observations are founded on fact and reason when he decides that the people of the United States live longer than those of Europe. The tables of mortality that he collected in the eastern states (where there seems long to have been some attention paid to the subject) and the physical and moral causes advanced, being sufficient to authorise such an opinion.

The paucity of data with which we in this part of the United States, are furnished, does not enable us to give an account of the annual births and burials of the whole population of any district, there being no public record of the kind; nor does it appear that any of the religious congregations of this place (Wilmington) except that of the society of Friends has such record; therefore to that society alone we confined all the instances we shall hereafter particularize.

Whether examples drawn from a particular society should be considered as a standard by which we can form conclusions justly applicable to the whole community, there may be less difference of opinion than in the application; for prepossession seems to exist in almost every thing; some having represented that body of people as longer, and others as shorter lived than their fellow citizens: If however, we may make any inference from the statements already given, and about to be given, it will be in favor of the former opinion; for though, in the year 1794, that society did not form one-sixth of the inhabitants of the Borough, yet of the 152 persons mentioned, 49 were either actual members of that society, or had been educated in their manners; and of the 25 known to be living, 13 are of that character; and though this society forms but a very small speck among the other families of the earth, yet the writer of this essay does not know where he could find among the latter, any example corresponding with, or equal to some of the former, as it relates to general long life enjoyed by the children of the same parents. Hence we rather conclude that the bills of mortality of the society are too favorable for a general rule.

The congregation of the said society resident in Wilmington and its neighborhood consists, at present, of 657 members; of whom 176 are under sixteen and 160 above forty-five years old, of whom sixty-three are above sixty; of whom eight are above eighty. Within the last six years, viz. from 1808 to 1813 inclusive, there have been but eighty-one births, and fifty-one deaths; of the latter twelve are under ten, and four had reached the 80th year and upwards.

The small number of either births, or burials, and also of youths under sixteen, when compared with the general result of population in the United States, may, in part, be attributed to a circumstance that happens, not unfrequently, viz. that of young persons marrying contrary to the established order, in which case they become disunited from membership, at a period the most likely to add to the numbers of the community; but this circumstance, though it must have considerable effect in reducing the number of births, and of youths under sixteen, does not so materially affect the list of deaths, as the disowned members generally return to the society before their decease. Another, and perhaps, the principal cause of so small a proportion of births as one to fifty annually, is to be found in the unusual proportion of those who are beyond the meredian of life; which, in this instance, constitutes nearly one-fourth of the whole, instead of about one ninth, which appears to be the common ratio, and it is presumed that the proportion above sixty is still greater.

The next example, we are possessed of, is also of a pretty general character; embracing persons of various ages, and may, perhaps, serve as a basis for calculation respecting the neighborhood and people from which it is drawn.

In the year 1757 a marriage was celebrated at a meeting of said society, at Goshen in the county of Chester and state of Pennsylvania (fifteen miles north of Wilmington); the instrument was signed by the parties and sixty witnesses, of lawful age, viz. three between 16 and 20; twenty-one between 20 and 30; six between 30 and 40; fifteen between 40 and

50; twelve between 50 and 60, and three above 60 years old. In the 30th year after marriage, the husband, wife and six children (all they ever had) and twenty-nine of the witnesses were living; in that year the husband died. In the 40th year, the widow, all her children and eighteen of the witnesses were living. In the 45th year, the widow, all her children and fifteen of the witnesses were living. In the 55th year, the widow, all her children and eight of the witnesses were living; in that year the widow died; and now in the 57th year, all the said children and six of the witnesses are living.

During the 54* years and upwards, that this worthy matron lived the mistress of a family which, probably, averaged eight or ten persons, no member of it, nor any individual in it died, her husband excepted.

When Brissot de Warville was in the state of Massachusetts in 1794, he noticed a fact which (if correct) is remarkable. He says that in 1765 "a Mr. Temple died at the age of 100, leaving four daughters and four sons, of the following ages, 86, 85, 83, 81, 79, 77, 75, 73," but though such a number of aged sisters and brothers is remarkable, it is still much more strange that a man should have so many children almost as old as himself! Therefore, until further information on the subject be received, the strongest presumption must exist that there is some error in the statement.

Of the cases we have alluded to, as having, within our knowledge, no parallel, we shall mention the following. They do not consist of a list of centuriaries, but of general exemption from premature death, which, we conceive, should be considered as better evidence of health, than any instance of an individual whose existence may have been protracted to double the usual period of human life: they are drawn from the families of the first, or very early, settlers in Pennsylvania.

Daniel Hoopes and Jane Worrellow were married in the county of Bucks, Pennsylvania, in the year 1696, whence they soon afterwards removed to the county of Chester, near the waters of Chester creek and Brandywine, a few miles northwardly from Wilmington; their children were, Grace, born 1697, died 1721, aged 24 years; Anne, born 1698, died 1704, aged 6; Mary: born 1700, died 1765, aged 65; Hannah, born 1702, died 1750, aged 48; Joshua, born 1704, died 1769, aged 65; Jane, born 1706, died 1789, aged 83; Anne, born 1707, died 1730, aged 23; Daniel, born 1709, died 1790, aged 81; John, born 1711, died 1795, aged 84; Abraham, born 1713, died 1795, aged 82; Thomas, born 1714, died 1803, aged 89; Elizabeth, born 1716, died 1803, aged 87; Stephen, born 1716, died 1762, aged 46; Nathan, born 1718, died 1803, aged 85; Walter, born 1719, died 1720, aged 1; Sarah, born 1720, died 1794, aged 74, and Christian, born 1722, still living, aged 93.

This family of children, though numerous, is not, in that respect, singular, they having been surpassed, numerically, in many instances; but we are not acquainted with any precedent of an equal *aggregate* longevity in any other family of children born of one marriage; the said aggregate already amounting to *one thousand and thirty-five* years, and one of the children still living; nor are we acquainted with any other instance where *eleven* brothers and sisters *averaged* eighty years; nor of any other example of so many being alive *at the same time*, as that their ages added together would make *six hundred and seventy-two* years, as was the fact with respect to those in 1789; nor where seven children were living *ninety-nine* years after the union of their parents, as was the case with these in 1795.*

To this instance of general and aggregate longevity, one other of the same character, shall be added from the same neighborhood, and occurring nearly at the same time, (viz. commencing about the early part of last century) when, probably, there were not two thousand inhabitants within ten miles around them.

John Cope and Charity, his wife, had eight children, and no more, viz. Hannah, Samuel, Mary, John, Joshua, Nathan, Caleb and Joseph, *all of whom* were living in 1813, at the average age of eighty years.*

Should this brief essay reach the next generation, it may afford an opportunity to compare, in some degree, the effects of simplicity of manners with those of luxury on the human body. The octogenaries, of whom mention has been made, though nearly all possessed of considerable estates, were brought up in a plain, simple manner, eating the food and wearing the apparel, produced on their fathers' or their own farms. No balls, no theatres, no public spectacles or amusements were frequented by them; their common practice was manual labor; and their pleasures consisted in piety, plenty, health and domestic concerns. At this day, those manners are not entirely extinct, nor do we expect they ever will; but the inroads of luxury have made prodigious alterations, and, no doubt, will make greater. The consumption of whiskey, tea and coffee now forms a striking contrast to former habits, as they relate to aliment; and in many other respects the difference is not less. Labor is dreaded or despised, not only by the giddy youth, but the proud parents also endeavor to screen their children from that salutary medicament. Let us, say they, make one son a lawyer, one a physician, one a merchant or pedlar—any thing, rather than a ploughman or smith; any thing, rather than labor: this disposition seems to be the fashion of the day; the moral and political consequences of which we know must be greatly injurious; as to its physical effects, time may determine. Should future generations continue, or increase, beyond the present time, in what is called luxury, and still furnish, in proportion to the existing population, as great evidence of health and long life, as we have now recorded of the last age, then it may be doubted whether, in that respect, manners have any influence; but if a defalcation should be evident, then let the friends of their country, let parents and legislators exert themselves, by precept and *example*, to recover the good that has been lost; for, assuredly, the improved state of the land cannot be hurtful, nor will the increased numbers of its inhabitants, if morals, civil liberty and plenty obtain, have any injurious effects on the health and stamina of mankind.

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* The last forty years in Wilmington.

*"To teach mistaken man, these blessings are entailed on temperance, a life of labor, and a mind at ease."

* It is also an extraordinary, though a fortuitious circumstance, that so many children of the same parents should have lived in three centuries; these, in the aggregate, having occupied six years in the 17th; were living through the whole of the 18th, to the amount of 1006 years; and four of them passed into the 19th century, in which they have already, jointly, lived twenty-four years.

Foreign Articles.

London, August 10.—The following particulars respecting the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Northumberland, have been received from a source entitled to every credit, and we give them to the public as authentic.

The Bellerophon and the Tonnant sailed from the bay of Plymouth on Friday; but we do not imagine that it was to prevent the application for a writ of habeas corpus. The fact is that the concourse of boats were so great, and the danger to which they were exposed (several lives having been lost) that government thought proper to order the Bellerophon to a greater distance. The process, of which so much has been said, was nothing more than an ordinary subpœna from the court of king's bench, procured by some person, who had a cause pending in that court and who amused himself by citing as witnesses Napoleon, Jerome and admiral Villaumez. The Northumberland left Portsmouth on Friday also, and on Sunday arrived off Torbay. General Bertrand was the first who came on board the Tonnant, where he dined with lord Keith, and sir Geo. Cockburn. Sir George explained to him his instructions with regard to Bonaparte; one article of which was that his baggage should be examined before it was taken on board the Northumberland. Bertrand warmly protested against sending Bonaparte to St. Helena, when he desired and expected to have lived in peace in England, protected by English laws. Lord Keith and sir George did not enter into a discussion on this point. After dinner, they accompanied Bertrand on board the Bellerophon. Before their arrival, they had taken from Bonaparte his pistols, and all his arms. Those who were not to accompany him, were sent on board the frigate Eurotas. They shewed a great unwillingness to be separated from him. Bonaparte took leave of them individually; Savary and L'Allemand were, however, left on board the Bellerophon.

When lord Keith and sir George Cockburn came on board, Bonaparte was on deck ready to receive them. After the usual salutation, lord Keith addressed himself to Bonaparte, and requested him to say at what hour he proposed to go on board the Northumberland. Bonaparte protested with the greatest vehemence against this act of the British government.

"He had not expected it—he could see no reasonable objection to his residing in England, in tranquility for the remainder of his days." Lord Keith and sir George Cockburn made no reply. An English officer, who stood near him, observed that if he was not sent to St. Helena, he would be sent to the emperor Alexander. "God keep me from the Russians," replied he, shrugging his shoulders and addressing Bertrand.

"At what hour to-morrow morning, shall I come, *general*, and accompany you on board the Northumberland?" asked sir George Cockburn. Bonaparte appeared somewhat surprised at hearing himself addressed simply as general, but replied "at 10 o'clock." Bertrand and his lady, Savary, L'Allemand, count Montholon and his lady were near Bonaparte; sir George Cockburn asked them, if they wished any thing before they sailed? Bertrand replied, that he wanted twenty packs of cards, a backgammon board and a set of dominos. Madame Bertrand required some articles of furniture. One of the French officers, nephew of Josephine, complained that they had not kept their word with Bonaparte, who expected to reside in England with his suite. Bonaparte asked lord Keith's opinion; who merely replied, that he must obey the orders he had received from his government. Bonaparte requested a second interview; lord Keith refused, observing that he could give him little satisfaction, inasmuch as his orders were peremptory, and it was impossible to make any change in the sentence which had been announced to him. An officer who stood near observed, "had you remained one hour longer, you would have been taken and sent to Paris." Bonaparte turned his eyes upon the speaker, but made no reply.

Sir George the next morning very early went on board the Bellerophon, to inspect the baggage of Bonaparte. It consisted of two services of plate, some articles of gold, a superb silver toilet set, books, beds, &c. &c. &c. The whole was carried on board the Northumberland at ten o'clock At half past eleven lord Keith came in the Tonnant's cutter on board the Bellerophon, to receive Bonaparte and those who were to accompany him. Before his arrival, and afterwards, he conversed with captain Maitland and the officers of the Bellerophon. He then went on board the cutter, and again took off his hat to them. Lord Keith recieved on board the cutter the following persons: Bonaparte; Bertrand, lady and 3 children; the count and countess Montholon and child; count Lascasses; Gen Gourgand; 9 men and 3 female servants. Savary appeared much to dread the idea of being given up to the French government, after repeating that the honor of England would not suffer him to be sent to France.

At noon the cutter came alongside the Northumberland. Bertrand was the first who went on board; Bonaparte followed him. As soon as he came on deck he said to sir Geo. Cockburn, "I am under your orders." He bowed to lord Lowther and Mr. Littleton who were near the admiral, and said something to which they replied. He asked one of the officers in what corps he served. The officer replied, "In the artillery." "I sprang from that service" (je sors de ce service) Bonaparte briskly replied. After taking leave of the officers who accompanied him from the Bellerophon, he went into the cabin, where besides his principal attendants, were lord Keith, admiral Cockburn, lord Lowther, and the hon. Mr. Littleton. Lord Keith took leave of him and went on board the Tonnant; lord Lowther and Mr. Littleton remained and had a conversation of nearly two hours with him.

The Bellerophon, the Tonnant and the Eurotas returned to Plymouth bay on Tuesday. The Northumberland cruised off that port the whole day, although the wind was favorable. It is supposed that they are waiting the arrival of the Weymouth, which was to bring them supplies the following day.

Marshal Brune—The following are some of the details in relation to the death of Marshal Brune. He arrived on the 2d of Aug at the Avignon at 10 A. M. The new prefect arrived the same day, some hours before, and had alighted for a little while at an inn where the Marshal stopped. Some persons were apprized of the arrival of the Marshal at Avignon and others who had recognized him, formed a circle around his carriage. They suffered him to change horses quietly, the Marshal would perhaps have even set out without accident, had he not wished to wait for some papers, which had been carried to the superior commander of the department. The tumult in the mean time increased; Mr. Brune, uneasy, went to the house of the Prefect, to shew him his passport, signed by the Marquis of Riviere. The Prefect advised him to abscond and promised to send him his papers, they descended

together. The Prefect, although he was not yet known to the people in that capacity, came to make himself known to the people, and in the midst of the insulting language which they heaped upon the Marshal to reproach him for his former conduct and his recent transactions in the South, he with difficulty procured an opportunity for the Marshal to pass in his carriage without receiving violence. He thought himself safe; but a moment after, his carriage was stopped upon the ramparts and his life was threatened anew. They assailed his retinue with stones and cut his horses to pieces. The marshal then demanded of the prefect, who came in haste, with the members of the council, permission to enter the city. He was conducted to the post-house. There, the prefect not having an armed force at his disposal, aided by some peaceable citizens, defended the door of this house in person. He employed to appease the anger of the people, prayers, solicitations, promises, threats—nothing availed. Those without demanded the death of the marshal with loud cries. The prefect promised in vain that he would conduct the marshal to prison if they would respect his life; all was useless. A battalion of troops which arrived could not re-establish order; the effervescence was at its heighth; already they began to break the gates with axes; the vociferations redoubled. For more than four hours the prefect defended the life of the marshal with unheard of courage; the multitude crowded towards the door, before which he stood with all the magistrates, the commandant of the department, some officers of the national guard, and the armed force which they had assembled. Three times they were driven off—thrice they returned in spite of the bayonets and threats which were directed against them. At this moment they heard the discharge of a gun, and persons came to announce that the marshal had killed himself.

Some hours after they wished to carry the body to a Chapel; but it was impossible to restrain the people, who seized it and threw it into the Rhone. [*Paris paper.*

ZURICH, AUG. 4—Count Talleyrand, minister of France, informed the assembly, by a note of the 28th, of the arrival of different persons of the family of Bonaparte, and others implicated in the late revolution in France, in the environs of Geneva. Their stay in Switzerland will produce great inconveniences to the two countries, and his excellency desires that the diet will not grant a residence to these individuals. This note will be communicated to the cantons, who will be requested not to receive those persons whose presence will compromit the confederation.

Many cantons in Switzerland have ordered the arrest of all the persons who have arrived from France, and are suspected of having quitted their country in consequence of the happy revolution which has changed its fate.

Berlin, July 25—It will be remembered, that marshal Davoust wrote a letter on the 30th of June, to prince Blucher and the duke of Wellington, in which he desired a suspension of hostilities, on the ground that gens. Firmont and Bubna, had already agreed to an armistice. To this letter field marshal prince Blucher returned the following answer:

From my head quarters, July 11.

It is a mistake, that all causes for war are removed between the allied powers and France, because Napoleon has abdicated the throne; he has done this only conditionally in favour of his son, and the resolution of the allied powers excludes from the throne not only Napoleon, but all the members of his family. If general Firmont has thought himself authorised to conclude an armistice with the general opposed to him, that is no reason for us to do the same. We follow up our victory, and God has given us means and the will to do so. Do you, marshal, take care what you do, and do not again plunge a city in ruin; for you know what the enraged soldiers would allow themselves if your capital were taken by storm. Do you wish to bring down upon yourselves the curses of Paris, as you have those of Hamburg. We are resolved to enter Paris, to protect the well disposed against the pillage which they are threatened by the mob. No secure armistice can be concluded except in Paris. You, marshal, will surely not misconceive our situation with respect to your nation.—For the rest, marshal, I must observe that if you wish to negociate with us, it is strange that you should detain, contrary to the law of nations, our officers who are sent with letters and packets.

According to the usual forms of established civility, I have the honor to call myself, Mr. Marshal, your servant,

BLUCHER.

BOURGES, Aug. 5.—Marshal M'Donald, duke of Tarentum, on the 1st inst. took at this place the command of the Loire. He has published the two following papers.

Order of the day.—The army is informed, that the marshal duke of Tarentum, appointed by the king to succeed his excellency the marshal prince of Eckmuhl, (who has asked and obtained his recall,) has arrived at the head quarters at Bourges.—His excellency to-day takes command of the army. The camp marshal, baron Hulot, appointed chief of the staff, is also arrived and has assumed his functions.

The present organization of the army is provisionally maintained, with the exception of the following modifications: gen. Decambre, chief of the staff of the first corps, receives and transmits orders. Gen. Bertrexene commands the 4th corps; and gen. Lefot the 3d. The infantry of the guard is commanded by the gen count Morend, and the cavalry by gen. Guvot. The corps of the left wing is commanded by gen. Ambert.

Signed MACDONALD.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers—I have arrived among you; I feel a pleasure in finding myself among my old companions in arms. The misfortunes brought upon our fair country and the burdens which she bears, can be alleviated by order, discipline, subordination and a free and loyal submission to the king; his heart rent by the calamities which weigh upon his subjects, has need of comfort; he wants to know that his people, who inhabit the banks of the Loire, of the Allier, of the Rhone and of the Cher, do not suffer any thing more than the inconveniences which are inseparable from so great an assemblage of troops.

Soldiers—in occupying myself with your welfare, I ought to diminish at the same time the burden of the military lodgments; I am going to extend the army: carry into your cantonments the ancient spirit of fidelity, of devotion and of attachment for their legitimate sovereigns which distinguished so eminently the French character. Let our arms henceforth be consecrated to the defence of the king and his throne.

In acknowledgement for the hospitality which you receive from your countrymen, offer them your arms in their agricultural labors; you will merit (by this conduct) the kindness of the monarch and the esteem of your fellow citizens.

(Signed) MACDONALD.

LATEST NEWS.

London dates of Aug. 16—Paris accounts to the 20th.

These papers contain nothing of importance.—France appears settling down under the "legitimates"—the armies (French) are said to be disbanded.

London, August 15.—Public funds—3 per cent. consols 56 1-8 1-4, omnium 6 1-2 5-8 pr.

It is believed that under the treaty of commerce that is to be concluded between Great Britain and France, the cotton manufactures of the former, and the silk stuffs of the latter, will be reciprocally received under moderate duties.

The hon. Mr. *Bagot*, ambassador to the United States of America, is to embark in the Lacedemonian, for New-York.

It is said that vice-admiral Flemming will have the command at St. Helena, at the peace, and that he will proceed thither as soon as sir George Cockburn shall have established Bonaparte there.

A letter from Falmouth says, "we learn by an officer belonging to the Northumberland, that Monsieur Bonaparte appears very glad at having escaped from justice, and being so well settled in that vessel, where his first question was, whether any of the officers would play at whist. He has a long voyage to make, and wishes to pass the time agreeably.

CHRONICLE.

The late storms. Many of the newspapers published in *Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut* and *North Carolina* may be said to be filled with accounts of the ravages of late storms felt on the coasts of these states. An attempt at particulars would fill the half of our sheet! The damages are incalculable The water in many places rose as much as ten feet above its former greatest heighth, and ships, in many instances, were driven into the midst of the houses and gardens. The entire coast as it were from Boston to New-London, both inclusive, with the shores of Long Island, as well as those of North Carolina, (the last by a storm previous to that on the eastern coast) present thousands of instances of the desolation of the hurricane. Ships wrecked; houses blown down; orchards and forests prostrated; fences torn from their footing, &c. are constantly to be met with. Many houses have been literally blown to pieces! The loss of lives by shipwreck, the falling of chimneys and the power of flood, has been very considerable, and some of the cases are peculiarly affecting. "The verdure of the earth, (says a letter from New-London) the foliage of the trees, and every kind of vegetable, has the appearance of suffering a severe frost." The storm to the eastward was on the 24th ult. When it was over, the windows of the houses in Salem were found covered with a fine salt, which, it seems, was conveyed from the ocean through the air; and the leaves of the trees, from this cause, as is supposed, are curled and crisped as with a general blast. The same effect has been observed several miles back.

Twenty-six houses were blown to pieces and washed away by the sea at *Stonington!* The loss at *Providence*, R. I. and its vicinity, is said to be as much as $5,000,000! The water was 14 feet higher than it had ever been known before—many ships are on the tops of the wharves, or in the streets of the town! The buildings destroyed are estimated at 150! All round the town is to be seen broken buildings and vessels, mingled with cotton, soap, candles, grain, flour and every other article of merchandize you can mention, together with household furniture. Many people have lost all their property—and a number have lost their lives! All the bridges near the town, one of which was very extensive, are swept away. At *Newport*, also, the storm was severely felt—a whole column of a newspaper is filled with a list of houses, ships, &c. destroyed, and several persons were swept away by the flood. The *Boston* papers have three columns of matter to describe the effects of the hurricane in that town and its vicinity. It contains a list of 60 or 70 vessels wrecked, sunk or otherwise injured—the whole neighborhood is covered with the ruins of houses, trees, &c. &c. To give an idea of the force of the storm and of the damages suffered at *Newbedford*, we may mention that about 100 chimnies were thrown down, and seven or eight persons were known to have lost their lives. The windows were covered with salt water, and the trees that remained standing were turned black. Large stores, with their valuable contents, were dashed to pieces and swept away—ships were driven on the wharves and into the streets, and one smaller vessel thrown, bottom upwards, a considerable distance beyond the usual boundaries of the water. At *Cape Cod*, every vessel there, to the amount of about 20, went ashore. At *Fairhaven* several houses were swept away, and some vessels driven into the streets—no lives were lost at this place. *Newburyport* also suffered considerably. The streets were impassable by fallen trees, roofs, &c. The body of the storm seems to have been felt between Boston and New-London, but for considerable distances on both sides beyond them, much damage was done. At *Marblehead*, 14 vessels went ashore and bilged—one man was killed. At *Portsmouth*, eight or nine shared the same fate. At *Providence* the *third* story of a house, a considerable distance from the usual boundary of the water, was perforated by the bowsprit of the ship Ganges. Many other places have, in like manner, suffered; and the loss is, probably, beyond precedent in the United States. The storm on the coast of North Carolina commenced in the night of the 2d of September, and its ravages were great indeed—but do not appear to have been so extensive as to the eastward. But the coast "is covered with wrecks." On the 1st of August there was a hail-storm at Salem, which, in 10 minutes, broke upwards of 130,000 panes of glass! At *St. Bartholomews* the equinox did great damage. We have a list of about *thirty* American vessels, besides Swedes, Danes, &c. that were driven ashore and totally lost or otherwise damaged. They chiefly belonged to the eastern states—of four Baltimore vessels at that time in the harbor, three rode out the gale, and one went ashore, but was afterwards got off without damage, and has since arrived.

The destruction of *meeting houses* was exceedingly great, along the eastern coast.

In the midst of this war of elements, the *Constitution* frigate, emblematical of our political condition,—by the will of Providence, and the care of those who had charge of her, escaped uninjured.

Indian Treaty. A treaty has been concluded between Messrs. Parish and Granger, commissioners on the part of the state of New-York, and the Seneca nation of Indians, and ratified by governor Tompkins, by which a cession is made to the state of the islands in the Niagara river. The consideration is, one thousand dollars already paid, and an annuity of five hundred dollars, annually forever. The ceded islands are thus described in the Buffalo Gazette:

"The islands ceded are, *Squaw Island*, opposite the mouth of Conjockety Creek, 3-4th of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, containing some excellent meadow, and but few trees:—*Strawberry Island*, about a mile below, containing

wild meadow, and about the size of Squaw Island: *Grand Island*, commences three miles below Black Rock, and extends to within a mile of Schlosser, 12 miles long and from 2 to 7 broad, well timbered, level, and said to contain an excellent soil; there is, however, on the island a large cranberry marsh —no improvements of any consequence:—*Navy Island*, lies partly between the lower end of Grand Island and the British Shore, is supposed to be within the boundary of Upper Canada, because the branch which passes between Grand Island and our shore, united to that which passes between Grand and Navy islands, are superior to the third branch of the river which passes between that island and the Canada shore—the question of territory will doubtless be settled by the commissioners of both governments—this island is about 3-4ths of a mile long and 100 rods broad, and has been somewhat cultivated:—*Goat Island*, divides the falls of Niagara, 1-2 mile long and some 60 or 80 poles broad, it is rocky and covered with very shaggy timber, and accessible only at a single point. We consider this a good bargain for the people—and if *the people* would sell such portion of their lands on this frontier, as could be advantageously settled, it would have great effect in opening and improving roads on the Niagara river, and which would also greatly relieve the industrious inhabitants on the frontier, whose means of living have been straitened by the devastations of war."

Maryland election—The general election for members of assembly took place on Monday last. The returns are greatly in favor of the republicans, who have gained *eleven* members in the house of delegates, and reduced the federal majority to a *solitary vote* in joint ballot for governor, &c. admitting that much-abused *Alleghany*, (not yet heard from) shall return *all* federal members; which is very doubtful —and one member from this county will give the republicans a like majority. Last year the federal majority in joint ballot was *twenty-three*. But let Alleghany return what it may, a large majority of the people of the state will be *represented* in the house of delegates by a minority of the members—thanks to the rotten-borough-like system by which the delegates are *appointed*.

Mediterranean squadron—We have several recent arrivals from the Mediterranean, confirmatory of the accounts heretofore received of the treaty with *Algiers*. The despatch vessel for the United States left the squadron on the 7th of July, and fears are entertained that she is lost. Com. *Bainbridge*, in the Independence, arrived at Carthagena on the 12th of August, and was about to proceed to Tripoli, where Decatur was; to whom, it is said, he had despatched two schooners to order his return home. The frigate captured was restored to the dey to prevent his assassination—but he is to pay all the expences of the expedition, restore all persons and property captured of us, and withdraw all claims for tribute hereafter!

Ridiculous article. We insert the following from a *Halifax* paper of September 16, merely because some may have heard of the rumor, and to say it is *impossible* to be true:

"Decatur in his passage up the Mediterranean, sent his boats into the bay of Gibraltar, and by some means procured 200 British seamen; an account of this being sent by the governor to lord Exmouth, his lordship demanded their restoration, which being refused, he blockaded the American squadron at Carthagena!!!!"

Joseph Bonaparte has returned to the vicinity of New York, and taken the seat formerly owned by lord Courtenay, on the banks of the Hudson. It is said he has sent to France for his family.

By a *Carthagena* paper of July 21, it appears that the "legitimate" army from *Spain* had arrived at Santa Martha—but the patriots did not appear to fear them. The forces of the republic of *Grenada*, at Carthagena, is said to be 14,000.

Carthagena had not been attacked on the 17th August, nor was an attack feared. Measures had been adopted to expel the "*tyrant's*" forces from *St. Martha*; the "patriots" were coming upon them from the mountains of the interior.

Guyana appears in complete possession of the patriots. The Spanish commander Dato was completely defeated by the patriot chief Saraza, near Calabozo; by which, besides the destruction of their enemies, the republicans obtained upwards of 500 muskets and a great quantity of ammunition.

Extract of a letter, received from an officer at Detroit, dated, 9th Sept. 1815.

If the British have given up the right of search at sea, they have in this quarter commenced it on land. A few days since, several British sailors deserted, and landed about ten miles from this place. Two officers and a boat's crew followed, landed and examined several houses, and at length got one man, and sent him on board—placed centinels on our highway, one of which fired at a citizen. The citizens flew to arms, arrested the officers and men—but agreed that one officer should be retained until the man taken was returned. The officer is now in our fort. I understand a civil prosecution is brought against him—col. James will not deliver the prisoner taken.—*Phil. paper.*

The Steam boat Fulton, (says the New-York Columbian) it appears, has now made 134 trips to and from New-Haven, through Long Island Sound, without losing a single passage during the time on account of the weather. One trip was lost by an accident to her boiler; and once or twice, a day has been lost (as in the late gale) by a storm or other circumstances, but made up again in the course of the week. Such regular, swift and long continued sailing is without example on the sea coast: and the great question, whether our sea board can be navigated by steam, a fact which was deemed impossible a few years since, seems conclusively decided in the affirmative.

Died, on the 11th of April last, in New-Orleans, William P. Canby, midshipman in the navy of the United States, of a wound received in the action of the 14th December last, between the United States' gun-vessels and the British flotilla, near New Orleans. Mr. Canby was born in Norfolk, (Va.) in August, 1796, and originally intended for the profession of the law; but fired with the exploits of our naval heroes, his active spirit, at the dawning of the war, could no longer be confined to the routine of an attorney's office; he burned to emulate the deeds of our hardy sons of Neptune, and obtained an appointment, as midshipman, from commodore Shaw, then in command of the New-Orleans' station, where he served on board different vessels, deserving the esteem of his commanding officers and the love of his associates, until the 14th of December, 1814; when, being in gun-vessel No. 23, under the command of lieutenant M'Keever, he, in the unequal contest, received from a grape shot a wound in the head, which, after a series of the most acute sufferings, closed his existence. In him the navy has to regret the loss of an officer whose rising merit promised one of its most brilliant ornaments, his family an affectionate son, and his friends an estimable companion.—[*Communicated.*]

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The great abundance of materials that continue to present themselves as proper for insertion in the Weekly Register, forbids apprehension that we shall ever want useful or interesting matter to fill our pages, assisted, as the current of things may be, by our own industry.

A gentleman at Washington city has forwarded to the editor several numbers of Cobbett's Register, from which the articles inserted in this paper are extracted. We are indebted to another gentleman of that city for a review of *Clerk's naval tactics*, an interesting and very pleasant communication, laid off for our next paper—in which, also, we expect to present an important article on *manufactures*.

We shall proceed leisurely to give many important state papers that have grown out of the late events in Europe.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, JULY 8, 1815.

TO MR. NILES,

Proprietor of the Weekly Register, published at Baltimore, in the United States of America.

Sir—After thanking you for the numbers of your publication, which you have been so good as to send me, I proceed to the subject of this letter, the object of which is to give to the people of the *last remaining republic* some information, which they might not be able otherwise to obtain, relative to the effects produced, and likely to be produced, by the recent events in France; information which it is very necessary for you to possess; for, time may not be *distant*, not nearly so distant as you imagine, when you yourselves will feel some of the consequences of the events to which I allude.

This second fall of Napoleon has caused wonderful joy in England amongst the higher orders, and especially amongst the *borough-mongers*, who have been now, a second time delivered; or, at least, have obtained a respite a second time. The *re-action*, which will certainly come, may operate against them. But, in the meanwhile, they get rid of their alarms, which were, a month ago, greater than at any former period.

The *boasting* here is beyond all conception.—Though the fact is notorious, that the Prussians and the Belgians were fighting on our side against the French; though it is notorious, that we held a vast superiority of numbers and of means of all sorts, we talk here, as if the victory were wholly *our own*. *Two hundred thousand pounds*, at the first slap, has been voted to the "great lord," as the Spaniards call him. What did you vote to Mr. Jackson, who won a more decided and more glorious victory at *New-Orleans?* Burke, with his pension in his pocket, calls *nobility* and *honors* the CHEAP defence of nations; and so they may in countries whose people do not receive *money* along with the honors. But, this grant of money, enormous as it is, appears to be only a beginning. A proposition has been made to make a grant to the *duke of York*, as commander in chief of the army, he having, in that capacity, provided the army for the duke of Wellington to fight with. He has been paid a pretty good salary for this, to be sure; but this, it seems, is not enough. It is therefore, now proposed, or, at least has been proposed by a member of parliament, to give him money on account of the success of the army.

You will ask, what takes place in this respect, when we get *beaten;* as in the case of Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, New-Orleans, &c. Why, we hold our tongues. We do not talk about the matter, except to praise the valor of our troops for a day or two. Indeed, the country people in England, and a great many of the towns-people, *never know* any thing of such defeats. The London newspapers, which alone have any very wide circulation, are employed in the spreading of falsehood and the suppressing of truth. The country newspapers, with very few exceptions, are the mere gutters, through which pass a part only of the filth of the more copious London sewers; but it is, if possible, the worst part. When the news of your grand achievement at New-Orleans arrived, it was at once asserted, that WE had *gained a great victory*. Details even were published. The same was repeated, with trifling variations, for a week. Thus the country papers had time to play their part. The victory was believed in, from one end of the kingdom to the other. At the end of a fortnight, out slipped the account of the *defeat* in the *middle of a Gazette*, stuffed up with advertisements and promotions. We could not accuse the government of *not publishing* it; but, in fact, the mass of the people never either saw it, or heard of it; and, to this hour, there is not a man in the village, in which I am now sitting writing, who does not believe, that we gave you *a hearty beating at New-Orleans*. In short, the mass of the people in this country know less of the affairs of the nation than any people that I ever heard of.

At present, however, it would be unreasonable to expect us to show any thing like moderation. Not only do our newspapers approve of the proclamation of Louis XVIII. in which he talks of *punishing traitors;* but, they are preparing their readers to expect a direct interference, on our part, in the regulating his government, and *even in the choosing of his ministers*. We are told, in so many words, that we have a *right* to demand *the death* of some of the "rebels;" that we have a *right* to *compel the king* to adopt a *strong government*. In the meanwhile others are proposing to strip the city of Paris of statues and other ornaments to bring them to England, to adorn a monument to be erected in memory of the late victory. There seems to be no bounds to the degradation, to which some of our writers wish to reduce the French people and name. Some demand *real, solid securities* for the future. This, perhaps, means *Dunkirk*, before which our Duke of York fought a battle once. *Calais*, perhaps, too. The demolition of the bason of Cherbourg. There is no knowing where we are to stop. You remember the punishment that our *pious* king Richard I. inflicted on his rebel subjects in the garrisons which opposed him after his return from his crusade to the Holy Land? *That*, as being the most *effectual* mode of preventing the future *propagation* of rebels, may, perhaps, appear to the borough-monger writers as the mode to be adopted towards the French people upon this occasion.

That there will be *bloody vengeance* taken now, there is no doubt. The recollection of the battles

of Gemappe, Dunkirk, Austerlitz, Marengo, Hulen, Wagram, Eylau, Friedland, Moskwa, Smolensko, the Helder, the capture of Rome, Naples, Turin, Amsterdam, Madrid, Hanover, Moscow, Berlin twice, Vienna twice; in short, the defeats, the humiliations, the shames and the bodily fears of a quarter of a century, and, above all, the *exposures of the priests*, are now assembling all their force to obtain vengeance. The convention of the *Helder*, and the convention which gave Maria Louisa to the arms of Napaleon, are *now to be avenged*. The pope has to get vengeance for his humiliation; and so they have all. But, what are they do? They cannot *kill* the people of France. All Europe, with more than a million of men in arms and with fifty millions of English money, will replace Louis on the throne of France. But, they cannot *remain in France;* and, if they do not remain in France, they cannot *keep* him upon that throne. He is now, *as last year*, moving along towards the capital under the protection of more than half a million of soldiers, who have made war, and are making war upon Frenchmen, fighting on their own soil, and in its defence. As long as Frenchmen are kept down by the bayonet, he will, of course, remain there; but, how long will that be? He was on the throne last year; but, he was not there six months after the hostile armies had quitted France. To hear him *threaten* the French, as he did some time ago, with chastisement by foreign armies, 1,200,000 in number of men, was natural enough; but, to hear him now talking of their *sorrow* at his departure, and of their *joy* at his return, is calculated to fill one with admiration at the impudence of his advisers. He knew well, that it was under the bayonets of foreigners *only* that he dared advance; that he, or any of his family, dared show their nose in France; and yet, even while he is following close upon the heels of those foreigners, he boasts of being the object of the *love* and *admiration* of the French people! No, no, Louis: you are restored, as you were last year, by *foreign bayonets;* and the question is yet to be decided, whether those bayonets will be able *to keep you on the throne*. You have yet a stormy time to pass. The battle between light and liberty, on one side, and darkness and despotism, on the other; that battle, which began in 1789, is still going on. It may rage less fiercely for a time; but, it will not be put an end to unless by the triumph of the former.

As to the conduct of Napoleon, upon the last occasion, it was useless for him any longer to attempt to support his authority as a *sovereign;* and, indeed, it would have been well, if he had resigned immediately after his return from Elba. This was fully expected by many men in England; and, it appears from his last act that we have heard of, namely, *his abdication in favor of his son*, that he was only restrained by his foolish attachment to the Austrian and her child! After all his glorious deeds; after all his famous battles; after all his wise acts of legislation; all his magnanimous proceedings; all that he has done in the cause of mankind: after all this, how painful is it to see him vainly hankering after the preserving of *a crown* to his family! and, which adds to the mortification, to a son which he had by the daughter of *a king;* and, of an *Austrian* too! It is melancholy to think of. If it had been the son of some *tradesman's* daughter! But to risk the freedom and happiness of that gallant nation, who had twice carried him victorious to Berlin and twice to Vienna; to risk the freedom and happiness of this brave people for the sake of the grandson of a *king*, and that king an Austrian king too, is horrible to think of. If, upon his return from Elba, he had frankly acknowledged his great error; namely, that of connecting himself with the old royal family, and had declared again for a *republic* in name as well as in substance. If he had done this, and had called for the *convention*, no power in Europe would have moved against France. But, when men saw, that the *emperor* was still to remain; that they were again to have an *empress* to maintain with all her royal progeny; and that they were likely to descend in fee from father to son; when they saw this, they could not possibly feel any portion of the old republican fire warm their hearts. Say what they would, still it was a battle between an *emperor* and a *king*.

Then the *new nobility*. It was impossible to animate *a people* in their cause. They had suffered under the *nobility* before. It was difficult to see why a man should risk life or property for the sake of preserving to these gentry their *titles*. To see these old republicans forming a *house of peers*, and calling themselves *dukes* and *counts!* This was, indeed, no more than a consequence of the *imperial* part of the plan; but, it could not fail to fill with apprehension all those who wished well to the republican cause, and who recollected that it was under the banners of "*liberty and equality*," that Brunswick was chased out of France, and that the coalition of kings was covered with disgrace, in the memorable years, 1793, 4 and 5. The truth is, that to defend France against such a coalition all the energy of a republic was necessary in those years; and, it was become now as necessary as ever. But, such energy could not exist under an *imperial* and *aristocratical* government. The French people felt no more what they felt in the first years of the revolution. The proprietors were anxious about their *land;* but that alone was not sufficient.

Nevertheless, in spite of these errors of Napoleon, he is entitled to the gratitude of mankind. He pulled down the Pope, the monks in Spain and Italy, the Inquisition in those countries. He carried light and liberal principles to dark and enslaved nations. He formed a code of wise and just laws; or, at least, he confirmed those which had been passed by the republicans. He was a soldier, too fond of military glory; but, without arms he could not have effected what he did effect in favor of civil and religious liberty in distant countries. Much of what he did will now be undone; but it will be impossible for all the kings and priests in the world, to make men as ignorant and submissive as they were before he marched over the Alps. The enemies of freedom, the black hearted friends of despotism, flatter themselves, that now they shall see mankind as superstitious and as slavish as they were a quarter of a century back. They will be deceived.—They will never again see a touch of the '*holy thorn*' sought after in France as a cure for a cancer. The present race of perverse old women cannot live forever, and they will have *no successors*. The young ones do not, and will not, believe, that holy water will preserve them from thunder and lightning; and, unless they believe *this*, there is no fear of their husbands becoming slaves. The common people in England believe in an almanac, called '*Moore's Almanac*;' they believe, that the cunning people who publish it, have a *foreknowledge* of *events* of all sorts, and especially the *weather*. Many of the farmers refer to this almanac to know when they ought to cut their grass or to spey their pigs. You will hardly believe this, in America; but I, in the face of my countrymen, assert it to be a fact. The men who sell this book find their accounts in it. It is sold by the company of stationers, who serve our rabble, in this respect, in the stead of

priests. The people of France are far more enlightened. The pairings of St. Andrew's nails, which used to be a most precious relic, would now be used only as manure in that country. The breeches of Pocomo, so wonder-working in former times, would now fetch only their worth as old rags. Napoleon (and that was his greatest fault) gave, in some sort, a sanction to falsehood and hypocrisy, and imposture, by *going to mass*. He did not, indeed, compel any body else to go to mass; but his *example* in this was of evil tendency. The act was, besides, a *compromise* with fraud.

Still the world owes him much, and particularly for having, by his return to France, left no doubt in the mind of any man, that in the restoration of the old family the *French people* had no share. It was always asserted that the French people longed for the return of the Bourbons. Louis was called *le desire*. But, now it must be clear to every body that he was, and now is, restored by FOREIGN FORCE ALONE. The case is now too plain to be confused or misrepresented. It is a triumph of kings or priests over republican institutions. None doubt of the triumph: no one can deny that: but, it is not the act of the *people* of France. They had tried the ancient dynasty before; they had tried the new order of things: the ancient dynasty was restored; and they again drove away the ancient dynasty, which is now again (by this time, I dare say) restored by the means of a combined foreign army, who have defeated the armies of France.

So sensible are the aristocrats of this, that they, even now, are almost afraid of the ultimate consequences of their success. They do not see their way clearly out of the adventure. Are the foreign armies to be *kept up in France?* Is France to be *disarmed? How long* can either last? The truth is, France is too extensive and too populous to be long kept down. She is not, and cannot be, loaded with debts. The moral effects of the revolution cannot now be eradicated. It is useless, in short, to restore the king, unless they could also restore the breeches of St. Pocomo, and the virtues of the holy thorn. These and *divine right* must rise together, or neither can stand for any length of time. The king, who will hardly call himself *le desire* this time, has, in his proclamation to his "loving subjects," denied that he ever meant to restore the *tythes* or the *feudal rights;* and yet these are of *older date* than his title to the throne. At any rate, he will never long maintain his throne without them. They are as necessary to his political power as food is to his body; or rather, as swords, guns and powder, are to the army now employed in his restoration.

So you see, that a counter-revolution is not a thing so easily accomplished as many seem to imagine. Your New England noblesse and priests will, I dare say, rejoice exceedingly at this triumph of the kings and priests in Europe: and we, in England, have in some sort, good reason to boast of it; but still, if Napoleon were to be murdered today, and all the old republicans hanged up to-morrow, the thing would not be more than a tenth-part over. *Foreign armies must remain in France*, or there is no security for the king's remaining on the throne. When, then, is this state of things to terminate? Not, at any rate, before another hundred millions are added to the debt of England, and even for years to come, it will be impossible for the allies, upon their principles, to *disarm* to any considerable extent. The whole of Europe is in a ferment. *Light* has gone forth, and it is impossible to put it out. Hanging and quartering will do nothing towards it. Men must again believe in the virtues of *holy water*. That was the main prop of the power of the Bourbons; and, without that they will in vain endeavor to keep themselves long upon the throne without the aid of foreign armies.

How a sensible man in France, quietly settled on his farm, must laugh at all that is passing! He must be highly amused at seeing us taxed a-new to the amount of a tenth-part of our possessions for the purpose of forcing him and his countrymen to endure the sway of a Bourbon, a Bourbon *desire* too! He must laugh to see how we are fretting and fuming, and arming and fighting, and paying away our money to prevent him from being a republican citizen. He must wonder what we are taking all this trouble, and incurring all this expense *for*. But, if he knew what *boroughs* were, his wonder would soon cease. If he knew what effect these have in making us so generously anxious about the regularly governing of other countries, he would soon cease to be surprised at our late zeal and our present joy.

You, in America, understand this matter well. I read with great pleasure, in many of your papers, the just descriptions which you give of *our motives in these wars*. But you may be deceived as to the *effect* of them. *Nations* are often ruined while their *governments* are gaining *force*. We are screwed up to a war pitch, and, while we are at *war*, we are strong. You saw how we were enfeebled by the last peace, short as was its duration; and, I assure you, that there is now, in this country, a general *dread of the effects of peace*. Our situation is this: the taxes on account of the debt and the army and navy are, and must be, so great, that England must be the *dearest* country in the world. Even this second restoration of the Bourbons will, I should suppose, cost us about *four millions* of taxes annually, FOR EVER, which alone is more than the whole of your revenue. As to *discontents* in England, think nothing of them. They are not worth your notice. But, income, ingenuity, industry, will all seek cheap living; and those who have to buy goods will go to the cheapest market. This debt and army will produce a serious change in our affairs, in a short time. We may, possibly, see the French people tolerably ill-treated; but that will not *pay* our taxes.

By these wars against the French, we have added nearly *fifty millions a year* to our *peace* taxes. And, what have we got which we might not have had, if we had remained at peace? The French had then *a king;* they then had abolished *feudal rights;* they then had abolished *tythes*. And have they not done so now? But, the noblesse are now to have their *titles*. The fools might have had their *chateaux and their lands*, if they had not run away to join the foreign armies; and now these are sold away from them. What, then, have we gained for our fifty millions of taxes to be paid annually in peace? Ask your New-England *right honorables* this, and they will tell you, that we have got a great deal; for, that we have got "regular government and social order."

I am yours, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, near Southampton, 5th July, 1815.

FROM THE SAME, JULY 15, 1815.

Defeat of the Algerine fleet by the Americans.

Our base newspaper writers are so much occupied with enforcing the necessity of cutting the throats of all the jacobins in France, that they cannot spare a moment to think, far less to write, on the signal

triumph of America, which her invincible fleet has just obtained over the European pirates. This great achievement of the real sons of liberty against one of the "legitimate monarchs," does not, I dare say, go well down with our corruptionists; but that is a principal reason why I should not lose sight of it. While all the regular governments of Europe were acknowledging their *inferiority*, by sending annual presents to the dey of Algiers, the Americans fitted out a squadron to annihilate this *royal* pirate. The Algerine fleet was discovered on the coast of Spain. It was attacked by the Yankee fleet without hesitation. The Americans took the admiral's ship, a frigate of the largest size; drove another on shore and destroyed her; the rest escaped only in consequence of a calm, which enabled them to use their oars. This is certainly a proper method of treating these royal nuisances. But we do not see that this *civilized* part of the world are disposed to consider them in that light. They have shewn no inclination to assist the Americans in driving them out. Perhaps they are too much occupied at present with *delivering France*, to think of *delivering Europe*. However, I am quite satisfied that the Americans are able to do the business without them. I should not be surprized, indeed, if things would take a different turn. I would not wonder, after what I have seen; after the assistance we have given to restore the "*whore of Babylon*," the Inquisition, and lazy voluptuous nuns and friars to their former power and ease; if a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between the Autocrat of Algiers, the Autocrat of Russia, Prussia, &c. &c. and that the Americans were to find themselves involved in a war against these powers, who may probably afford a powerful contingent to their *royal ally*. But even this will be of little consequence. After the American seamen gave such a lesson as they did to the boasted "sovereigns of the sea," there can be no apprehension as to the result of any war which may occur with the whole maritime force of the world. There is an energy which liberty gives to its champions, that renders its cause invincible when opposed to tyranny; and the extirpation of the royal nest of African pirates, is an act which will be recorded in the page of history to the eternal honor of the American people, while the long endurance of this haughty and barbarous race, will for ever reflect disgrace on the nations of Europe.

Ventilation of Ships.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Reading captain Porter's Journal, and his observations on the impropriety of obliging the crew of a ship of war, at all times, to sleep on the *birth-deck* —which, I understand, from his description of it, to be a very confined situation, difficult to ventilate sufficiently, or preserve clean; and, in consequence, recourse is had to fumigations, washings with vinegar, lime-wash, &c.—a thought occurred whether the plan that has of late years been adopted for ventilating mines, could not be employed for the same purpose on board of ships of all descriptions, and particularly ships carrying a great number of men; and where a large fire is necessarily and constantly kept up for the purpose of cooking.

Let us suppose the camboose should be so constructed that after the fire has performed the various offices of boiling, baking, &c. the extra heat which passes off by the chimney, shall be made to surround a copper pipe of six inches in diameter, which, at the upper end shall communicate with the external air a few inches above the smoke pipe, and at the lower end with a horizontal pipe of three inches diameter, running from the foremast to the mainmast, and connected with perpendicular pipes of the same diameter, descending along each mast to the main hold of the ship, but with openings into them from each deck—particularly the birth deck.

The effect that would take place from such an arrangement, I conceive, would be as follows:

The air in the pipe passing through the camboose, being expanded by heat, would fly off into the atmosphere, and its place be immediately supplied by that below it, and so in succession;—hence a necessity for a new supply entering the pipes from beneath: First, from that contained in the holds, with which the pipes communicate; but, finally, by a fresh current from the atmosphere passing through the holds to the pipes; and this current may be regulated so as to operate above or below either of the decks as may be necessary, by closing all the openings into the pipes, but those in that hold which it is proposed to ventilate. By such process, the holds of ships, laden with cargoes of perishable articles, may be ventilated, (it is presumed); and, perhaps, by extending the plan so that pipes connected with that passing through the camboose, should run between the ceiling and outside planks of the ship down to her keilson, the timber of ships may be preserved by drawing off the foul air, that is conjectured to be the cause of its decay.

This is a short and hasty sketch for persons of more leisure and ingenuity to improve upon; and if the editor of the Register thinks it worth an insertion in his work, perhaps, it may lead to something beneficial to the public. The preservation of the lives of our citizens on board of ships, and the preservation of the ships themselves from decay, are objects well worthy the attention of the economist and philanthropist.

ON THE SAME—FROM THE SAME.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Esteemed Friend—As I believed it would be an important discovery if a method could be pointed out for causing a free circulation of atmospheric air through all parts of ships and other vessels, by which means, it is believed, the timbers would be preserved for a greater length of time, and cargoes of perishable articles prevented from decaying so soon as is frequently the case, and the ships, generally, rendered more sweet and clean—whereby the health of the crews on long voyages would be less liable to attacks of diseases arising from confined and foul air,—With a view to these advantages, I suggested my plan to the editor of the Register, with a hope that it would be made public; and persons interested induced to make trial of the means suggested. At the time that letter was written, the concern in which the writer was a partner was about to build a vessel of 40 tons, for the grain and flour trade—and such vessels being liable to perish in a few years, on mentioning my plan to the carpenter he approved of it, believing it likely to answer the purpose contemplated; and we have finally agreed upon the following, which being more simple than the one first mentioned, I hope, (if it appears as important to the editor as it does to me) that it will be published—merely for the purpose of bringing the method proposed to an early trial, as it will require years to determine whether the expected benefit will arise from it or not.

The plan then is—to cut a groove on the under side of the keilson (of a ship for instance) 4 inches wide and 3 inches deep, from end to end—cover this groove with an oak plank one inch thick, and the

whole length and width of the keilson—nailing it down firmly—between each two timbers, bore an inch augur hole through the board aforesaid, and we have a communication formed from stem to stern. As the writer believes the camboose of a ship is placed, generally, near one of the masts, a copper pipe of 4 inches diameter, may be inserted into the keilson, communicating with the aforesaid tube, (or groove in the keilson) and passing up the mast, enter the camboose just above the fire, and be carried out at the top of the chimney. Tubes of like dimensions may communicate with the keilson, along each mast, and be carried to the upper side of the under deck, and there closed. These tubes, being substantially boxed up, will interfere very little with any of the business of the ship, and by having openings in them at proper situations, it is presumed that a free current of air would be found to pass through all parts of the ship, when there is an active fire in the camboose for the purpose of cooking.

If such will be the effect, it is conceived that all foul air, usually generated in the holds of vessels and between the ceiling and skin, will be carried off; and if this proves to be the fact, we can scarcely doubt but that they will be rendered more healthy, and their timbers be preserved for a longer time. A great advantage arising from this plan will be—that it will require no attention—the expansion of the air in the tube passing through the camboose, will be a natural effect of using fire in it, and as the expanded air (from the copper pipe) passes into the atmosphere, it will be succeeded by a fresh supply from beneath, pressed into it by the weight of the surrounding air, and thus a perpetual circulation kept up. I will, however, be readily observed that this plan as far as relates to the groove in the keilson, can only be adapted to vessels yet to be built; but it may be equally an object to introduce fresh air into vessels that are already built and in employ. In that case, it will be an easy matter for a ship carpenter to lay a wooden tube along side the keelson, for the copper pipes to communicate with—almost the only difficulty will be, that such tubes will be liable to injury from lading or unlading the ship, and that the copper pipes will not communicate with them so conveniently as in the other method.

Vice-Royalty of New-Granada.

From a Lousiana Correspondent.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 70.]

The ministry of Galves was followed by partial insurrections in South America, which gave the first blow to the Spanish settlements on several parts of our continent. When this proud and hypocritical statesman was called to the cabinet, the monarchy was pressed on all sides on account of its engagements with foreign courts, and the people at large expected every thing from his supposed talents. But the public expectation subsided, as soon as Galves discovered his financial plans. Instead of adopting the liberal principles of his own century, increasing the revenue of the crown by giving protection and encouragement to the spirit of individual enterprize, by freeing commerce from so many embarrassments, by exciting the agriculture, he resorted with great avidity to the old means of his hated predecessors—taxes, imposts, *estancos*, or monopolies, were, indeed, the only resources of his contracted mind.

New Granada was the portion of South America which suffered most during the reign of this minister, to whose rapacious policy must be attributed the slow progress agriculture and commerce has made in those important provinces. Don Joseph Gutierres de Pineres was the agent of Galves for carrying there into execution his oppressive system of finance. For this purpose he was favored with the commission of chief of the royal court of justice, or *regente de la real audiencia*, resident at Santa Fe de Bogota. Pineres, thus employed, began without loss of time, to enforce the new regulations. The tobacco, rum and other productions, were monopolized by the king, and *alcabalas* (internal custom houses) were established every where—the inhabitants being reduced to extreme misery by the weight of the many exactions even upon the necessaries of life.

The cotton and woolen manufactories of New Granada had been, for many years, in a flourishing state, the natives having at home all that their wants demanded. Now the manufactories began to decline, and shortly afterwards to disappear. The sugar plantations were daily diminishing—as the planter was obliged to sell his molasses to the king (at the price his officers were pleased to give) on account of *estanco* on rum. And the cotton estates were also abandoned, as excessive duties had been charged even on the smallest balls of thread made by poor women to support their children.

Such are the causes which preceded the famous insurrection in the province del Socorro. A poor old woman, it is said, was selling in the market-place of a little town, a ball of thread, when a soldier came to ask the duty upon it; and as the charge was almost equal to the common value of the article, she ran through the place complaining aloud of the tyranny of government. The market was crowded with peasants from all parts of the district, who, enraged at the sight of the distressed woman, cried instantly from all quarters, *down with the bad government*, and demolished the custom house to the ground. This example was soon followed by the whole province, whose population rose *en masse* to expel the oppressors.

The rebels, as the Spaniards called them, took the name of *Comuneros* to distinguish themselves from the partizans of the court. It is to be observed, that the meaning of this word, *Comunero*, is a citizen who respects the voice of the *representatives of the people;* as the only popular branch of government in South America were the *Comunes* or *Cabildos*, which, for that time, had unanimously joined them in the contest. This was also the same device adopted, but with surprising skill, during the great revolution of Paraguay, which lasted from 1720 to 1733; carried into execution by don Joseph de Antequera, and Castro, knight of the order of Alcantara, member of the Royal Audiencia of Charcas, a native of Peru, and a man of family, genius and learning. The source and progress of this astonishing revolution we shall endeavor to develope in the article on *Buenos Ayres*.

The *Comuneros* of Socorro attempted, without loss of time, to possess themselves of Santa Fe de Bogota, as the residence of the vice roy and Royal Audiencia; but almost all the members of the government, frightened at the approaching storm, had rashly fled, leaving a commission to the archbishop Gongora to quell the insurrection. This prelate, who some persons represent as a man of liberal principles, applied all the means in his power to discharge the trust committed to him. We might here enter into details which would reflect not a little light upon this history, but the narrow limits of this memoir hardly permits us to record the prin-

cipal facts. The arch-bishop left Santa Fe to meet the Comuneros, who, it is said, had already assembled nearly twenty thousand men, not daring to approach the capital, though abandoned to its fate. At last he met them at *Zipaquira*, where assuming all that air of penitence and austerity which proved afterwards so false, he declared to the chiefs his pacific views and wishes of coming to an agreement according to their claims.

It seems that the proposals made by Gongora were firmly rejected, in the first instance; but finally his insinuations prevailed, having spent some weeks before in Divine exercises, preaching every day obedience to lawful sovereignty. However, the *Comuneros* did not give up their claims so easily, as they required of the pacificator to make certain arrangements for the future. He acceded to their proposal, and it was mutually agreed to sign a capitulation by which the inhabitants were declared, in the name of the king, free from the new duties, and besides at liberty to cultivate and manufacture whatever they pleased without any embarrassment. The arch-bishop Gongora then appeared on the field of *Comuneros* with all the pomp of religion, dressed in his best garments, and carrying the holy sacrament in procession, to sign before Almighty God the capitulation in name of his Catholic majesty.—So the inhabitants of Socorro laid down their arms, those arms which they so nobl took up to put an end to the daily aggressions of a most tyrannical government.

Let us now enquire into the policy of the court of Madrid in respect to these transactions. The capitulation having been presented to the king to obtain his royal sanction, he declined to accept it, as no agreement was to be made with *rebels*. The most insensible observer is, we think, able to form an idea of the extreme distress and affliction to which those inhabitants, now peaceably living under the good faith of treaties, were reduced. Troops were immediately sent to enforce his *Catholic* majesty's decrees, inflicting severe punishments on the pretended criminals. The arch-bishop Gongora was appointed vice-roy of New-Granada; and he, the same Gongora, was the instrument of the most barbarous and sacrilegious treachery. The friends of this prelate present him in extreme despair and sorrow when he received the royal *cedula*, manifesting his majesty's displeasure at the late transactions: he is said to have deplored his critical situation with tears

To notice the future proceedings of the Spanish cabinet in regard to New-Granada, is to record a series of horrors, as revolting to humanity as unparalleled in the history of despotic institutions: the people of whose provinces were considered as a parcel of rebels to be crushed for ever. The king's decrees tended to nothing but to stop the progress of a country endowed by nature with great blessings of climate and soil. The fortifications of Carthagena and Guayaquil were placed in the best state of defence, either against foreign enemies or the natives. The city of Santa Fe was strengthened with a good garrison and strong arsenal. The alarming situation of Quito, whose inhabitants are considered in South America as the best disposed to shake off the yoke of Spain, contributed much to these measures.

The royal government, settled by the force of arms, assumed that imperious tone which commands the obedience, but never gains the affection of a people. The province of Socorro was of course, ruined and desolated, being vexed on account of extinguished rebellion. One of the schemes of the court to accomplish this object, was to order the conquest of the Gulf of Darien, where a Scotch company had laid some years before the foundation of a colony. The archbishop vice-roy placed himself at the head of this enterprize, in which, without attaining the end, he wasted considerable treasure and native troops. But the secret object of the crown was attained: to divert the attention of the inhabitants, and check the rising greatness of these populous provinces.

New Granada was so insensibly sunk into that apathy, which is the natural fruit of oppression, that that important region was constantly declining in importance until the revolution of Aranjuez called the people again to freedom. They declared to all the world their independence from Spain; and the skill and courage displayed in a thousand glorious conflicts, has shown to civilized nations, that they are worthy of liberty—that, in the happy land of Columbia, the human race improves, instead of degenerates—that they deserve the name of Americans, and are able to maintain their political existence.

*** We omitted to give, in the comparative statistical account of the United States and New Granada, the very important article—*slaves*.—United States, in 1790, 697,697; New Granada 71,000.—It gives a balance in favor of the free population of New Granada 697,626, without the proportionate discount from 3,950,000 to 2,500,000, which for many years has been the stationary population of that vice royalty.

[☞Here it was the desire of the writer of these communications that we should introduce a pretty long extract from *Smollett's continuation of the History of England*, vol. IX. page 460—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Philad. edition, giving an account of the British expedition under admiral *Vernon* and sir *Chaloner Ogle* against CARTHAGENA, to shew the strength of the place, and quiet the minds of some as to its reported capture by a much less force recently sent from Spain, though its condition and means of defence are much superior to what they were at the time of the British expedition, which consisted of twenty-nine ships of the line, and almost an equal number of frigates, bombs, fire-ships, &c. and a land force of 12,000 men—all which were easily defeated.]

Maryland Election.

The returns are now all in. Alleghany county has 4 federalists—and in joint ballot, for governor, United States' senator, &c. that party has an apparent majority in the legislature of *one vote*—last year it had a majority of *twenty-three* votes.

The (Baltimore) *Federal Gazette* of Wednesday evening last, says—"The certainty that the delegation from the several counties of this state to the general assembly, the *immediate representatives of the people*, are federal by a majority of one-fifth of the whole number, or one half the number of the democratic delegates, *must surely be satisfactory evidence of the true political character of Maryland.*"

This is a very strange paragraph for a man to make who knows—certainly knows, that the delegates are representatives of the *counties* of the state, and not of the *people of the state*—who knows that the *minority* of the people of Maryland rule the *majority*.

We are not about to enter into a party discussion, or make out an electioneering case—but this fact, *that the minority does govern*, is so repugnant to every thing that belongs to the principle of a *republican*, that we cannot pass it by without reprehension and remark.

In page 111 of the 7th vol. of the WEEKLY REGISTER, there is a neat table shewing the false principles by which the people are supposed to be represented in the house of delegates. The following abstracts from that table, adapted to the state of parties as they stand this year, is interesting—

House of Delegates. The following counties have returned republican members—Hartford, Baltimore, Anne-Arundle, Washington, Queen-Ann's, Talbot, Caroline, 4 each; and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, 2 each, 4— . . . 32

The counties that have returned federal members are—Prince George's, Montgomery, Frederick, Alleghany, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Cecil, Kent, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, 4 each . . 48

Whole number of delegates . 80

☞The senate, entirely republican, consists of 15

Total, senate and house of delegates 95

COUNTIES.	Free white inhabitants.	Quota of direct tax.	Gross population.
Hartford . . .	16,827	$5,350	21,358
Baltimore city and county	64,841	48,670	76,210
Anne-Arundle & Annapolis	14,975	9,810	26,668
Washington . .	16,074	7,372	18,730
Queen Anne's . .	10,267	5,630	16,648
Talbot . . .	9,352	4,140	14,230
Caroline	7,933	2,250	9,453
Total, republican counties,	140,209	83,222	183,297
Prince George's . .	13,400	7,690	20,589
Montgomery . . .	10,408	5,110	17,980
Frederick . . .	28,766	14,170	34,437
Alleghany . . .	6,289	2,210	6,909
Calvert . . .	4,068	2,410	8,005
Charles	7,810	6,740	20,245
St. Mary's . . .	6,794	3,950	12,794
Cœcil	10,599	5,950	13,066
Kent	7,201	4,214	11,450
Dorchester . . .	13,076	5,510	18,108
Somersett . . .	10,210	5,540	17,195
Worcester . . .	12,544	4,910	16,971
Total, federal counties,	131,165	68,404	197,249

We have the following results—

The counties which send only *thirty-two* members to the house of delegates have *nine thousand more* [nearly] white inhabitants than the counties which send *forty-eight* members!

And, taking in "all other persons," forming the gross population, allowing for two-fifths of such, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, the comparative rate of population will stand thus:

The counties which send *thirty-two* republican members, have a whole population of 183,297—

Whites 143,269

Other persons 53,000—2-5ths of whom are 21,000

164,269

The counties which send *forty-eight* federal members, have a whole population of 197,249—

Whites 131,165

Other persons 66,084—2-5ths of whom are 26,000

157,165

Leaving even in this way a majority of *seven thousand one hundred and four* legal persons in the counties sending *thirty-two* members over the counties sending *forty-eight* members!

The counties sending 32 members, paid of the direct tax . . . $83,222

The counties sending 48 members, paid of the direct tax . . . 68,404

$14,818

But even these things do not fairly and fully represent the state of the two parties; for the republicans have an actual majority of the *votes* of the state of Maryland, of from *five* to *eight thousand.*

Call you this representation?

☞The constitution of Maryland calls aloud for amendment. The manner in which the *senate* is constituted, is, perhaps, even yet more exceptionable than that which regulates the election of delegates—both which, probably, will be the subject of a future essay.

***The people of *Virginia* are even less fairly represented than those of *Maryland*—as we shall shew by some general tables, before long.

Pittsfield Cattle Show and Fair.

We have on hand several valuable articles relating to the proceedings of this excellent institution, got up and supported by a few enlightened patriots, to encourage *home* manufactures and productions, and raise up a NATIONAL CHARACTER; some of which we hope soon to have the pleasure to record in this work.

A cattle show and fair (for the sale of domestic articles) was to be held at Pittsfield (Mass.) on the 2d and 3d of October instant. The household manufactures, and all other manufactured articles, with the cattle, offered for the liberal premiums that the society are accustomed to bestow for the most excellent of their kind, were to be delivered to proper persons, appointed to receive them, on the 2d of October, before 11 o'clock, A. M. The following "order of the day" for the 3d, and general "regulations" of the society, we record for present instruction and future reference:

Order of the Day for the 3d of October.

Ladies, who are candidates for premiums, are requested to meet punctually at 10 o'clock, on this day, in the room over the Female Academy. [☞If any are disposed to have their names concealed, they can do it, by delivering to Mr. Edwards, with the article offered for a premium, a letter, sealed, and containing their name and residence; with any mark on the outside, the same mark to be placed on the article; if unsuccessful, the letter will be returned to them unopened.]

The chairman of each committee of awards will deliver sealed reports of their decisions to the President, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The society will meet at the Coffee-house, and proceed from thence at 11 o'clock, in procession, to the old church; the ceremonies will be as follows:

Vocal and instrumental music, led by col. Solomon Warriner.—A prayer.—An address by the president.

Music.

Communication of the report of the viewing committee of agriculture.

Proclamation of the decision of the committee of awards.

Delivery of the premiums to the successful candidates (in person.)——Music.

The society will dine at the Coffee-house, at two o'clock. Female successful candidates are invited to dine with the society.

☞Auctions will be opened for the sale of animals on the 2d October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and on the 3d, at 3 o'clock. P. M. for manufactured articles.

By order of the committee of administration,
WM. C. JARVIS, *Recording Secretary.*
Pittsfield, Sept. 19, 1815.

The public are reminded, that the following are the regulations of the society relative to premiums.

All articles of agriculture and manufactures must be the growth or produce of 1815. Those of agriculture must be of the growth, and those destined exclusively to females must be of the manufacture of Berkshire county. Each article of domestic manufacture must be accompanied with satisfactory proof that it was manufactured by the person producing it, and spun and wove by females.

Broadcloth (dyed in the wool) and cassimere must be of the manufacture of the New-England states. Animals from any part of the United States will be entitled to premiums. [*Those belonging to persons residing out of the state, unless members, will be subject to the accustomed tax of two dollars; those belonging to persons residing in the state will be free of the tax.*]

No ox, cow or bull, to be admitted for premiums, which has received a premium; nor any animal, unless satisfactory proof is produced that it was the property of the candidate on and since the 1st May, 1815. ☞Bulls must be brought with a rope or chain, to secure them in the pens.

No animal can be examined by the committee, *except in the pens around the elm tree;* and the number specified for premiums *must be selected and separated by the owner,* as no more than the number required can be offered for examination.

☞Each of these regulations, and those specified in the notice published by the society on the 5th of December, 1814, will be strictly adhered to.

WM. C. JARVIS, *Recording Secretary.*

Sheep.

The following extracts from the second report of the Merino Society of Great Britain, may not be uninteresting, at this time, to many of our farmers and manufacturers. The society was established for the purpose of encouraging the breed of Merino sheep in that country—it is supported by a long list of members, among whom are several of great respectability—and at the head of which appears the name of sir Joseph Banks, as president. From the whole tenor of the report which was published in 1812, it appears, that a great deficiency of fine wool for their manufacturers was apprehended, and it was conjectured that it would require at least twenty years before they would be able to supply, by wool of English growth, the quantity annually imported. The state of Spain, since the publication of this report, has been such as to induce a belief, that their flocks have suffered a still greater diminution. Happy, therefore, may we consider ourselves, that the enterprize of a few individuals has secured to the United States this useful animal.—Whether the wool is therefore sought for by our own manufacturers, or those abroad, the rearing of these sheep cannot fail to continue an object deserving the attention of every farmer. An additional inducement for introducing this breed on every farm, will be found in the extracts of the report concerning the quality of the mutton, from which it appears, that the various crosses afford mutton equal, if not superior, to any of their former breeds, and in many instances a decided preference has been given to the Merino mutton. Many proofs of this might be adduced; such are selected, as it is hoped will be satisfactory, and are best adapted, by their brevity, for insertion in a public journal. Editors of papers, who may think this communication of some importance to their readers, are impartially requested to insert it their colums.——*Argus.*

EXTRACTS.

"The vast importance of our woolen manufactures is demonstrated by the retrospect of a century, not a year of which elapsed without manifesting, that to our ancestors it was an object of the first solicitude. Public attention, till lately, was not directed to the production of Merino wool, and the principal commercial advantages of Spain have been derived from our neglect and want of foresight. The following brief statement of our importations, during the last three years, show the numerous benefits we have conferred on other nations.

	Spanish.	*Other sorts.*	*Total.*
1809,	5,046,707	1,799,226	6,815,933*lbs.*
1810,	8,133,205	2,802,318	10,935,523
1811,	4,290,973	445,324	4,737,297

"The importations of sheep's wool on an average of four years, ending the 5th of January, 1811, amounted to 7,885,567 pounds, and were from that date to the 5th of July, in the same year, as follows:

Germany and north of Europe	44,594*lbs.*
Portugal	372,681
Spain and Gibraltar	2,147,696
Malta and Levant	49,654
Ireland and the Isle of Man	3,640
Cape of Good Hope	4,318
States of America	7,103
Brazils	12,741
Prize wool	1,198
Total pounds,	3,140,070

"The flocks of fine wooled sheep in Spain, before the invasion of that unhappy country by Bonaparte, were estimated at about six millions; of these a moity, perhaps three-fourths, are already destroyed, and the remainder daily diminishing by rapine and neglect. From what corner of the earth, then, can the manufactories of this country be supplied with fine wool for the next twenty years? This is a most curious question, and whenever the manufacturers shall be convinced of their real situation for a supply of fine wool, the growers thereof in England will meet with a very different reception from them, from that which they have hitherto experienced. That day is not far distant—we have not at present in this kingdom, a single year's consumption of fine Spanish wool on hand; small quantities are still escaping the ravages of the tyrant, and finding their way through Portugal from Spain to England; but it is too much to expect, that even these adventitious supplies can continue for any length of time."

Indian Eloquence.

From the Western Journal.—On the night of the 14th July the Black Buffaloe, principal chief of the Teton tribe of Indians, departed this life at Portage De Sioux. The succeeding day he was solemnly intered with the honors of war. Robert Wash, esq. secretary to the commissioners, has furnished the following speech, delivered over the grave, by the BIG ELK, Mahah chief. It is truly eloquent, and is

a high evidence that genius of the most brilliant description, is not confined to the civilized world. The speech is pathetic and filled with energy. It is literally given.

SPEECH.

"Do not grieve. Misfortunes will happen to the wisest and best men. Death will come, and always comes out of season. It is the command of the Great Spirit, and all nations and people must obey. What is past and cannot be prevented should not be grieved for. Be not discouraged or displeased then, that in visiting your father here, you have lost your chief. A misfortune of this kind may never again befal you, but this would have attended you perhaps at your own village. Five times have I visited this land and never returned with sorrow or pain. Misfortunes do not flourish, particularly in our path. They grow every where.—*(Addressing himself to gov. Edwards and col. Miller)* What a misfortune for me, that I could not have died this day, instead of the chief that lies before us. The trifling loss my nation would have sustained in my death would have been doubly paid for by the honors of my burial. They would have wiped off every thing like regret. Instead of being covered with the cloud of sorrow, my warriors would have felt the sun-shine of joy in their hearts. To me it would have been a most glorious occurrence. Hereafter when I die at home, instead of a noble grave and a grand procession, the rolling music and the thundering cannon, with a white flag waving at my head—I shall be wrapt in a robe, (an old robe perhaps) and hoisted on a slender scaffold to the whistling winds, soon to be blown to the earth—my flesh to be devoured by wolves, and my bones rattled on the plains by the wild beasts.

(Addresses himself to col. Miller)

"Chief of the Warriors—Your labors have not been vain—Your attention shall not be forgotten. My nation shall know the respect that is paid over the dead. When I return I will echo the sound of your guns."

It will be recollected that BLACK THUNDER, a Fox chief, has ever maintained a friendly disposition towards the United States. Although, from the conduct of the Sacks and Foxes, suspicion may have alighted upon him, yet no evidence of hostility has yet been discovered or manifested. His conduct seems to have been decided and uniform. On the 20th July the commissioners met some FOX Indians in the council Arbor at Portage; and were first addressed by one of a different tribe. He is said to have trembled like an aspin leaf, scarcely (no doubt from conciousness of guilt) being able to articulate. When he had finished, the BLACK THUNDER rose, and with a firm and manly dignity delivered the following speech. It was addressed to governor Clark, as the organ of the commissioners.

SPEECH.

My Father—Restrain your feelings, and hear camly what I shall say. I shall tell it to you plainly. I shall not speak with fear and trembling. I feel no fear. I have no cause to fear. I have never injured you, and innocence can feel no fear. I turn to all, red skins and white skins, and challenge an accusation against me.

My Father—I don't understand well how things are working. I have been just set at liberty. Am I again to be plunged into bondage? I know not how or where to turn my head. Frowns are on all sides. I have never forgot what my great father told me. No man has ever been able to change me. You may perhaps, my father, be ignorant of what I tell you, but it is a truth which I call Heaven and Earth to witness—a fact that can be easily proved—that I have been assailed in every possible way that pride, fear, interest or feeling could touch me—that I have been pushed to the last for to keep up the tomahawk against you: But all in vain. I never could be made to feel that you were my enemy. If this be the conduct of an enemy I shall never be your friend.

You are acquainted, my father, with my removal above Prairie du Chein. I went and formed a settlement, and called my warriors around me. We counseled and took our determination, from which we never departed. We smoked, and resolved to make common cause with the United States. I sent you the pipe. I took great pains in sending it, that the Indians of the Mississppi might not know what was doing. I sent it by the Missouri. It resembled this, my father. You received it. My determination was then taken. I told you we were ready to make war—that your enemies should be our enemies, and waited only for the signal. If doing all this is to manifest hostile disposition, I do not know how to be friendly. The things I tell you, my father, because it is a truth, a melancholy truth, that the good things which men do are often buried in the ground and forgot, while their evil deeds are stripped naked and proclaimed to the world.

My father—When I come it was simply to hear what you had to say to me. I little thought I should have to defend myself. If I had been your enemy I would doubtless have taken some caution. I would have come with my excuses all prepared. But having ever held you by the hand, I have no excuses to offer. I consider myself, and wish to be considered in the same condition as before the war. If I had fought against you, my father, I would have told it to you, as those of my nation who have, will be compelled to do whe they come—It will be for them to make their own defence in the best way. I have nothing to say but for myself and tribe.

My father—As to what has or may be done in council here, I have nothing to say. It is simply to repeat what I said to my great father, the president of the United States.—You heard it, and no doubt remember it. It is simply to say, that my lands can never be surrendered. I was cheated, basely cheated, in the contract. While I live they shall never be surrendered.

My father—I call heaven and earth to witness, and smoke the pipe in evidence of the truth and sincerity of what I have said. I remember the sentiments my great father expressed towards me. I hope he and you still cherish the same. If you do, I know you will receive the pipe. My only desire is to smoke it with you—to grasp your sacred hand, and claim the protection of the United States for myself and tribe. I hope as the pipe touches your lips, it will operate as a blessing on all my tribe—that the smoke will rise like a cloud, and as it passes away will carry with it all the animosities that have arisen between us.

Ancient naval fight on lake Erie,

OR A PIECE OF WYANDOTT HISTORY.

[*Communicated by Stanley Griswold, Esq.*]

During my residence at Detroit, I had the following story from the chiefs of the Wyandott nation, (called by the French *Hurons*) and principally from *Walk-in-the-Water*, a man of superior penetration and eloquence.

Near 200 years ago, as well as I could recollect, their nation resided on the north shore of Lake On-

tario, and the St. Lawrence river. Opposite to them, on the south side of those waters, resided the Senecas. *A woman*, as happened among other nations, was the cause of a terrible war between them, which terminated in the expulsion of the former from the country. She was the wife of one of the Seneca chiefs, to whom the Wyandott prince took a strong liking, and by stratagem carried her off.

The war immediately ensued, and was prosecuted with great cruelty and slaughter for a long time. At last a final battle came on (upon the northern territory) in which the Wyandotts were worsted and were obliged to fly with great rapidity. The greater part took a course to the west, and their antagonists followed them vigorously till they came to the streights of lakes Huron and St. Clair. The fugitives calculated to pass on the ice, but found it just broken up and then floating down the streight. Their only alternative was to throw themselves upon it, and leaping from cake to cake they all safely reached the opposite shore. Their pursuers not chusing to encounter the risk, returned home.

The nations among whom the Wyandotts now found themselves, viz. the *Potawattamies*, *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, received them with frendship, and gave or lent them land to settle on. At the solicitation of the strangers, they even went so far as to fit out a fleet of large and excellent birch canoes with a view to meet the Senecas whom they expected on with a fleet from the east. These canoes were chiefly built on the streights and higher lakes, and came to a rendezvous about where Malden now is. It is said they made a grand show. The Senecas not having as good materials, were obliged to make use of *log canoes*, hollowed out of the trunks of trees. These were far more clumsy and unmanageable than those made of the *birch bark*; the latter being superior to our best skiffs and may safely brave the surges of the lakes.

The Wyandots and their allies set out from their rendezvous, coasting the north side of lake Erie till they came to *Long Point*, within 20 or 30 miles of the eastern end of the lake. Here they made a halt, not deeming it prudent to double the point till they had looked around it. For this purpose they dispatched a few men across the point, who happened to meet midway, with about the same number of the enemy, dispatched for a similar object. Each party retreated to their fleet, except one or two Wyandotts, who ascended trees to ascertain the situation and number of their enemy and the nature of their craft, which they found to be *logs*.

Now a grand manœuvre was set on foot—the *birch canoe* party proceeded to the end of the point, and in full view of their enemy, put out directly into the lake. The Senecas immediately pursued, and when they had reached about midway of the lake the *birch canoes* turned upon them and gave them such battle as could not be withstood. All the Senecas were slain but one man, who pretended to be dead, but was afterwards found alive, and was permitted to go home to tell the catastrophe to his nation.

Thus closed the war, and the Wyandotts remained in peace in their new station. This is supposed to have been the first *naval action* on the lakes.

Several circumstances conspire to gain credit to this relation.

One is the inveterate prejudice and hatred existing between the Wyandotts and Senecas to this day. The cause of this hatred has recently assumed other forms than the *ancient war*; the former accuse the latter of administering *bad medicine*, by which they mean a kind of inexplicable witchcraft or conjuration. But since the Gennessee country and New Connecticut have been settled by the whites, there has not been much connection between them. The above circumstance, however, may go some way to account for the readiness of the Indian tribes in the Gennessee country (or the *Six Nations* of whom the *Senecas* are a part) to unite in the present war against the British and their allies. For the Wyandotts are the right-hand men of the British,—though few in number, they are first in council and first in the field, or rather woods, and deservedly so too on account of their superior information and talents.

Again, I have often heard the chiefs of those nations by whom the Wyandotts were so hospitably received and assisted, upbraid the latter, in their anger, of want of gratitude—telling them they were strangers and they took them in, that the ground occupied by them was theirs, &c.

The *language* of the Wyandotts has no affinity to that of the nations around them: whereas the latter all speak one language, though with considerable dialectic variations; one interpreter serves well for all these, but he understands nothing of the language of the former, nor do these nations understand each other any better than the Europeans and Chinese, unless it be a few words acquired by long intercourse. But the language of the Wyandotts is nearly or quite the same as that of the *Cognewagoes*, low down in Canada, and also of the *Mohawks*, as I am told. A remarkable singularity in it is, that it has no *labials*; their lips are always *apart* in speaking, and they have many *guttural* sounds.

Indeed the Wyandotts expressly claim a relationship to the Canadian Cognewagoes, abovementioned, and I know that visits were exchanged between them. What was still more remarkable, they assured me a part of the Creek nation were their relations, and visits had been interchanged with them also. They say, that on their great discomfiture and expulsion by the Senecas, a part of their nation fled down the St. Lawrence, who are now the Cognewagoes; and of the main body who fled westward, some were unwilling to stop in the neighborhood of the lakes, and proceeded on to the Ohio river, where they made conoes and descended southwardly till they obtained hospitality at last among the Creeks. By mingling with them they had not kept themselves distinct like the other branches.

The Wyandotts are all Christian Catholics, while few individuals of the nations around them have emerged from heathenism. This shows the former to have once resided within easy scope of the old French missionaries, whose head quarters were Quebec and Montreal. They now own a large church at Sandwich, nearly opposite Detroit, where the French and they worship jointly. It has a handsome dome, covered with tin, with a considerable bell. The straitened limits of this nation has led them to the cultivation of civilized arts, which is probably the foundation of their superior abilities and influence at present. They build good cabins, till the ground, raise stock, and are generally seen on good horses—still they adhere to the Indian dress. Their settlements are Moguaga, Browstown and Sandusky—names now familiar to the public ear.——*Nat. Int.*

Foreign Articles.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London papers of August 20—Paris dates of Aug. 27.

A *London* paper of August 19 has the following remarkable paragraph:—"*With a view to assure the possession of Canada, in case of a rupture with the*

United States, the government has given orders to build upon the lakes new ships of war and gun-vessels, proper for the navigation of those waters. Every thing is preparing in England for the arming and equipping of those vessels."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—The following protest is copied from a London paper of August 21:—"I protest solemnly, before God and before men, against the violation of my sacred rights, which is committed, in disposing by force of my person and of my liberty. I came voluntarily on board the Bellerophon. I am not a prisoner; I am an inhabitant of England.

From the moment I set foot on board the Bellerophon, I was under the protection of the English nation. If its government in giving to the captain of the Bellerophon orders to receive me and my suite, meant only to enslave me, it has lost its honor and sullied its flag.

If that act be put in execution, it will be in vain that the English will boast of their loyalty, their laws and their liberty. British faith will be stained by the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history to say whether an enemy, who, after having during twenty years made war against the English nation, comes willingly upon a reverse of fortune, to seek an asylum under the protection of her laws, can give a more convincing proof of his esteem and confidence; but how have the English requited that confidence and such magnanimity? They have pretended to hold out a friendly hand to that enemy, and when he committed himself to their good faith, they sacrificed him.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Bellerophon, at sea, August 4, 1815."

American seamen.—The last London papers say, that on the representation of the unemployed British seamen, more than 100 American sailors, *employed on board of British merchantmen*, had been discharged; and a vessel taken up to bring them to America.

The British minister for the United States had not embarked at the date of our last accounts. It was said he would not proceed on his embassy for several weeks.

The plague appears to rage with great violence in many of the ports of the Levant.

Orders have been given to reduce the navy of Great Britain to 12,000 seamen and 500 marines.

The Paris papers contain amusing accounts of the seizure of *Joseph Bonaparte*, who is snug near New-York.

It is understood that marshal *Ney* will be the next victim to the military tribunal established at Paris. Much blood must be shed before the allies will feel content that Louis is the *desired* of the French people! Drouet, Laborde, Debille, &c. will follow. It is said that marshals *Massena* and *Angereau* are members of the council to try marshal Ney.

It appears that corps of Prussian troops are yet entering France! It is asserted that the first and second line of French fortresses will be garrisoned by the allies—*never to be restored to their "legitimate sovereign."* The allies are not content with Louis' organization of *his* new army; and he must remodel it.

The duke of Bassano (Marat) has been arrested in *Switzerland.*

Murat and *Thionville* are also said to be in custody—but one report says, that the former was set at liberty.

The British are sending out two officers to explore the source of the *Niger!* This is an act worthy of a great government.

The Plague. It is said 15,000 persons die daily of the plague at *Cairo!*

Algiers is reported to have declared war against Spain.

Royal couplings. We have it reported that the hereditary prince of the Netherlands is to be coupled with the grand duchess Anne of Russia; and that his former betrothed, Charlotte of Wales, is to be coupled with a prince of Prussia, nephew to the king.

Louis is king of France! The London papers express an unqualified opinion that if Louis is left unprotected by *foreign* bayonets his "beloved subjects" will instantly drive him from the throne. They speak of large provinces to be cut off from France, and that it will be necessary long to "hold the rod" over that country, by keeping within it large bodies of troops——*just to secure its independence!* We have an article (too long for insertion this week) detailing the different departments of France which are respectively assigned to the *military occupation* of the *Prussian, British, Austrian, Russian, Bavarian, Saxon* and *Wirtemburg* armies. Louis is hardly a deputy king—and if his tameness, with the outrages of the allies, does not provoke the French people to another struggle, we shall be greatly mistaken. Every drop of blood they shed shall yet be retaliated.

Liberty of the press! On the 10th of August the king of France issued the following decree:

LOUIS, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all who shall see these presents, health:

After having heard our ministers, and on the report of our minister secretary of state for the department of general police, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Article 1. All the authorizations granted for journals till this day, of what nature soever are revoked, and none of the aforesaid journals can appear, unless they receive a new authority from our minister of general police, before the 10th of August current, for the journals of Paris, and before the 20th of August next for those of the departments.

2. *All periodical writings shall be submitted to the examination of a commission whose members shall be appointed by us, on the presentation of our minister of the general police.*

3. Our minister general of police is entrusted with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at the *castle* of the Thuilleries, the 8th of the month of August, year of grace 1815, and the 21st of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Journal de Paris.

State of France. A letter from Bordeaux, dated August 31, says—"The last advices from Paris are of a very gloomy nature. It is said the allied powers have declared, that their armies shall not leave France, until the *whole* of the seditious faction be annihilated; they declare that it is necessary for the safety of the king, and the tranquility of Europe that every traitor be punished. This declaration has created great consternation in the capital.

"On the other side, we received this morning, confirmation, that the fortifications of Bayonne have been taken possession of by twenty thousand Spaniards, who entered the city with the white flag. The general opinion now is, that the allies will remain in France, until by their contributions, requisitions, &c. they have so weakened her, as to reduce her to complete impotence, to do any mischief for a long time to come."

Another letter says—"The state of France is at this moment distressing and degrading in the ex-

treme—overrun by a band of foreign troops, composed of almost every nation in Europe, paid, fed and clothed by forced contributions, and their leaders manifesting a disposition to reduce her to the condition of a province; the inhabitants even of this section of the country (who have always been enthusiastically attached to the Bourbons) begin to look upon those allies, who, on their entrance into France, they hailed as their deliverers, as their most dreaded enemies; and from what I can observe, I feel pretty well assured, unless a change of conduct in their conquerors takes place, they will make some desperate effort to throw off the yoke in the course of a very few months."

By latest verbal news from France by the Spartan (says the New York *Columbian*) we learn that *horrible excesses* are constantly committed in the departments by the allied troops; that the allied kings declined giving any specific answer to Louis the eighteenth; that they had prohibited the printing of *Fouche's* report to the king *on the deplorable state of France;* that the French army had not submitted, but were in the mountains of Auvergne; daily increased by volunteers; that shocking massacres had been committed on the protestants near *Nismes*, where it was wickedly contrived to hold them up as Bonapartists—1500 are the number said to have been killed—that a Spanish army was marching into France, also!

The duke of Otranto's report is received in town. We hear it was copied, re-copied and privately circulated through France. [We expect to insert it in our next.]

Barbarous expressions.—Before the capitulation of Paris, the London Sun of June 28, published the following: "*Massena* has been appointed to supersede *Bonaparte* in the command of the national guard of Paris. Should any attempt be made to defend that city, we trust it will be laid in ruins, as an eternal monument of the retributive justice of Heaven."

Some difference is said to have arisen between the sovereign of the Netherlands and the the king of Prussia as to territory. This is mentioned in the London Statesman.

It is stated that the *foreign* troops (except 150,000 to remain in evidence of the love of the people of France for the Bourbons!) would begin to evacuate that country early in September.

General Kosciusko resides at present in Switzerland.

Paris, Aug. 13.—A letter from Vienna of the 28th ultimo, says—"When the intelligence of Napoleon having surrendered himself to the English arrived here the empress went to Baden to prepare the arch duchess Maria Lousia for this news. She received it with firmness, but shut herself up in her apartments. We are assured that she will soon leave Baden to return to the castle of Schœnbrun. She has fordid the persons who attended on her son to inform him of the events which have occurred in France."

August 16. Labedoyere heard his sentence read in prison with great composure. He asked captain Viotti if he had not twenty-four hours to appeal.—On being answered in the affirmative, he said "that is sufficient." We are assured that the documents were yesterday delivered by the clerk to the council of revision, and that its decision will be given to-day. As these proceedings relate solely to forms the prisoner cannot be present.

The first council of war is already engaged with the affair of general Drouet. Marshal Ney, general Debille, and others, will be successively tried by the first and second council.

Marshal Soult, who was apprehended at Mende, has been set at liberty. He has retired to his castle at St. Amand, near Castres, where he is to remain under the superintendance of the minister of the general police, according to the ordinance of the 24th of July.

In taking the inventory of the effects which madame Murat brought to Trieste, there have been found, it is said, 1,800,000 ducats, 20 cwt. of silver plate, diamonds on a very moderate valuation, to the amount of at least 3,000,000, besides a great many valuable paintings and antiques; the latter, it is affirmed, are sequestrated, but all the rest is secured to her in full property.

August 27. It is said that the Swiss diet have decreed that the duke of Bassano shall not reside in the Swiss cantons, and that he must quit Berne on the 17th to return to France.

We learn that the siege of Huniguen commenced on the 20th. Towards evening and during the whole night, until morning, a very lively cannonade was kept up from the batteries built around Huniguen. On both banks of the Rhine, for eight days, great preparations both for attack and defence had been made. Many princes will assist at the siege, which will be conducted according to all the rules of art. The archduke Ferdinand, eldest son of the emperor of Austria, and general Barclay de Tolly have hired lodgings at Basle. The commandant of Huniguen has hoisted the red flag by the side of the tri-colored; the same thing has been done at Befort.

London, August 20.—3 per cent. consols. left off yesterday at 56½, 5-8, and omnium at 7¼.

On Friday a large sum was vested in the British funds in the name of the noted Caulincourt, the duke of Vicenza.

There is every reason to believe that Jerome Bonaparte escaped from France one of the first, and without any accident. He left Paris on the 27th of June, with two plain carriages only, accompanied by a physician in one, while a valet and another person occupied the other. They took the Orleans road, and left the kingdom by the frontier of Switzerland. It is added that the king of Wirtemburg has consented that Jerome Bonaparte shall reside in his states, and that the princess his wife (daughter of the king) is to live with him again.

Some of the private letters by yesterday's mail from Paris assert, that an arrangement has been concluded between the allied powers and the French government, by which the latter is to pay to the former, within a stipulated period, the sum of 600,000,000 francs, towards indemnifying them for the expences of the war. As a security for the due fulfilment of this engagement, the whole of the northern and eastern fortresses are to be placed in the hands of the allies, and exclusive of the force necessary to garrison the places so delivered up, an army of at least 150,000 more men will remain in the interior of France until the last instalment of the contribution shall have been paid. The French government takes upon itself, in the mean time, the entire burden of subsisting the allied troops, for which purpose it engages to advance monthly the sum of 25,000,000 francs, to be distributed in the following proportion, viz. five millions each to Russia, Prussia, Austria and England, and five millions to be divided among the minor states.

The frigate Eurotas sailed from Plymouth on Saturday, having on board Savary, Lallemand and other persons who wre not permitted to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena. It is said that they are to be carried to Malta.

TRIAL OF COL. LABEDOYERE.

[*The following sketch of the trial of the celebrated col. Labedoyere, is copied from a Paris paper of the 16th August—a paper edited under the immediate superintendance of the censors of Louis 18th, for which allowances must be made.*]

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.]

AFFAIR OF COL. LABEDOYERE.

2D COUNCIL OF WAR.

This affair for a long time past had excited the liveliest interest and curiosity in the public mind. Among the spectators were remarked several strangers of the highest distinction: prince William of Prussia, the prince of Orange, the prince of Wirtemburg, &c. and several general officers. The trial commenced at half past 11 o'clock. The charges of accusation were read.

Col. Labedoyere denied that he had held any command in the army after the capitulation; he acknowledged that he remained several days at *Rhom*, and that he expected to be appointed *chef d' etat-major* of the 2d corps.

Being asked why he concealed himself in the house of madame Fonterry, where he was arrested, in Paris, he replied that that lady was the friend of madame Labedoyere. He denied that he had ever had any communication with the Isle of Elba during Bonaparte's residence there, or that he had received any order from him whatever. He avowed, that previously to the return of Bonaparte, he did frequent society where political discontent was manifested: and that on some points he entertained similar sentiments of dicontent, but not on others.

It appeared by col. L's papers, which had been seized, that he had conceived a design of going to the U. States, and that a Mr. Ouvard had given him two letters of credit, of which one was on a house in Philadelphia—among them was also found a passport granted to him under the name of *Huche*, by the sub-prefect of Rhiom.

The declarations of the witnesses were read.

In an interrogatory which col. L. had undergone, and which was read, he avowed that he did send an officer to meet Bonaparte after his landing, and that on his entry he escorted him with his whole regiment. He confessed that he had caused the Eagle of his regiment to be carried to Grenoble by one of his servants: that his regiment marched out of Grenoble by his orders, himself at the head of it: that gen. Devillers made representations to him, which he did not think himself bound to submit to because he (col. L.) had solely the interest and safety of his country in view. He demanded that every person who might have any knowledge of the facts imputed to him might be heard.

The accused was conducted into the presence of the judges. His stature is elevated: his physiognomy fine and agreeable. He at first appeared pale and somewhat dejected, but his countenance soon resumed an air of confidence: and his public interrogatory commenced.

He states that his name is *Charles Angelique Francois Huchet de Labedoyere*, aged 29 years, a general officer.

He acknowledged that he had been appointed by the king colonel of the 7th regiment of the line; and had recieved a white flag for his regiment, but that not being present when the white flag arrived at *Chambery*, he declared that he never took the oath.

He declared that he carried out his regiment to meet Bonaparte, and uttered the cry of *vive l'empereur*. He was asked if gen. Devillers, his superior, did not make representations to him—he replied that he did not yield to them, because the considerations on which the motives of his conduct were founded seemed to him above all personal interest. He desired to be heard before the evidence of the witnesses should be taken which was granted.

He read observations tending to prove that he ought not to be judged by the council of the first military division, but by the council of that division in which the fact took place, and desired that the witnesses on both sides should be equally heard.—The witnesses were called.

Count D'Agout repeats the declaration he had before made, and does it with the utmost reserve. Col. L. questions him if he knew the military measures that had been taken for the defence of Grenoble.—The witness says that he only knew the arrangements made relative to the placing of the artillery.

General Devillers deposes, that he ordered col. Labedoyere to proceed with his regiment from *Chambery* to *Grenoble*. The 7th March, about 4 P. M. he learned that the colonel had left the town with his corps and gone to meet Bonaparte; that he hastened after the colonel on the road to *Gap* and overtook him, represented to him his *duty*, his *oaths*, and the interest of his family; but the colonel refused to obey him. The accused reminds gen. Devillers of certain questions he proposed to him at *Grenoble*, and which prove that he doubted of the efficacy of the measures taken for the defence of that place against an attack from Bonaparte. The general acknowledges the correctness of these facts.

M. Andru, a lawyer of Grenoble, deposes, that on the 7th March he saw col. L. going out at the head of his regiment crying *vive l'empereur!*—and in the evening saw him in the cortege of Bonaparte, returning at the head of his regiment.

M. Bouret, of Grenoble, declares that he was not an eye-witness of col. L's defection, but that he heard it spoken of.

M. Gagnon, lieutenant, in non-activity, at Grenoble, declares that colonel Labedoyere lodged at his house, and that a month after Bonaparte's return he found a white flag that had been torn up, the morning after Bonaparte's arrival at Grenoble.

M. Crouy, chasseur royal at Grenoble, deposes that *he heard it said*, on the 7th March, that col. L. had placed an eagle upon the end of a branch of willow, and had distributed *tri-colored cockades* to his soldiers. The next day the witness saw that eagle on the square at Grenoble.

The president reads the article of the code which permits him to call in witnesses in virtue of his discretionary power, and they are introduced in the following order.

M. Maximi, royal volunteer at Barreau; he declares that he heard spoken of the defection of col. Labedoyere; adding that on the night of the 7th, being near *Beaune*, he heard some one from without exclaim, "make way for me, my friends, we have served together: I am colonel of the 7th, and the emperor is there."

M. Randon, of St. Marcel, deputy king's attorney at Grenoble, was not an eye-witness of the affair of col. L.; but some time before that having dined in company with him he heard him give a very equivocal toast; and after the entry of Bonaparte, the circumstance of that toast was forcibly brought to his recollection The witness adds, that he himself was met by Bonaparte on the 7th March and being recognized was interrogated by him as to the spirit of the people of Grenoble.

The witnesses being heard, the president asks col. Labedoyere if he desires that any others should be introduced; and on the answer of the accused in the negative, the reporter takes up the subject.

He retraces the principal facts of which col. Labedoyere stands charged, with clearness and precision, and supports them by the declarations of the witnesses and the acknowledgment of the accused.

"Thus, says he, col. Labedoyere, forgetful of his oath, went forward to receive the man, against whom he was bound to combat untill death, and became his accomplice."

The reporter found the crime to be the greater, as the crimes resulting from it were the more calamitous.

Mr. Bexon presented himself, not as the advocate, but as the counsel of the accused, confined himself to the following observations, and addressed the judges :—"Gentlemen, before I determined to lend any assistance to the misfortune of col. Labedoyere, I endeavored to know him, and to penetrate into the recesses of his soul—I have found there, nobleness and grandeur, and I have thought that his defence could not inspire more interest in the minds of his judges, than when delivered from his own lips."

The colonel rose and read his defence, which appeared to be written in haste upon loose sheets of paper. He protested that he had never betrayed his honor. "If the accusation," said he, "regarded only my life, he who has sometimes led brave men to the post of death would himself again face death like a man of courage, and I would not occupy your attention with the sentiments that have directed my conduct : but my honor is attacked as well as my life, and I am the more bound to defend it, as it belongs not exclusively to myself; I am accountable for it to a wife, the model of every virtue; and shall my son, in the same moment that the light of reason shall dawn upon his mind, blush for his heritage ? I feel that I am able to resist the most terrible of blows, if I can exclaim—my honor is preserved.

"I may have been deceived, misled by illusions, by recollections, by false ideas of honor; it is possible that my country may have spoken a chimerical language to my heart."

[The accused declared that he had neither the intention, nor the possibility of denying public and notorious facts, but he wished to justify himself against the accusation of having been engaged in a plot which preceded the return of Bonaparte. He spoke of the virtues of the king and depicted the enthusiasm of the people in his favor when he ascended the throne; but, he said that the faults of his ministers had damped the public spirit. When he wished to explain that gradual discontent which he would have argued in extenuation of his crime, the president observed to him, that he must confine himself simply to his defence, and not enter into political discussions, which were foreign from it. It is not of a political crime that you are accused, said he, but of a military one.]

"How do you expect," replied col. Labedoyere, "that I should combat notorious facts, or disavow public actions ? I never conceived such an idea; and since you forbid me to enter into an examination of the political causes that determined the conduct which I have to answer for before you, I renounce all further defence; I will confine myself to the acknowledgment of a great error, and I confess it with sorrow, when I view the deplorable state of my country. My fault is not to have better understood the intentions of the king."

Col. Labedoyere made a tardy, yet an affecting reparation to the monarch, which he terminated with the following words :

"I have shed my blood for my country, and I am "willing to believe that my death, preceded by my "error, will be of some utility; that my memory "will not be held in horror, and when my son "shall arrive at an age to be fit for the service of "his country, that his country will not reproach "him with his name."

The firm and noble accent, the modest and manly countenance, and the penetrating tone of colonel Labedoyere inspired all the auditors with one sentiment, which was no doubt equally felt by the judges; with a regret that so many fine qualities, which might have rendered the possessor the pride of his country and of his family, should have contributed but to make him the instrument of an event that has covered France with the most frightful calamity.

After a long deliberation, the president of the council returned into the audience chamber with the visible expression of grief, accompanied by the other judges, and pronounced against col. Labedoyere, the *sentence of Death !*—One of the motives of the judgment was, that col. L. had not availed himself of the delay of 8 days, allowed by the king to all the accomplices of Bonaparte, within which term they were suffered to return to their duty.

The council of war was composed of

Berthier de Sauvigny, adjutant commandant—President.
Viotti, chef de Battallion—commissary reporter.
Mazerot de Montdesir, adjutant commandant.
Durand, idem.
St. Just, chef de Battallion.
Chevalier Lantiry, captain-adjoint of the etat major.
Viscount Grenier, idem.
Gaudriot, officer of gendarmery—king's attorney.

Note.—col. Labedoyere appealed from the judgment; but the appeal was not admitted—and the sentence was carried into execution.

Conversation—for the year 3815.

James.—I was born, sir, in the island of St. Helena.

Felix.—Indeed ! Ah, the name of that place is very familiar. It is celebrated as the place to which the famous Bonaparte was exiled, by certain allied sovereigns, whose names I cannot recollect.

James.—I believe there is, in the Antiquarian Library, in the great city of *Madison*, on *Jackson River*, an historical work, which gives some account of those sovereigns. I recollect the name of Alexander of Russia. There was also another *potentate*, who governed an island between the Atlantic and German Oceans, who had a hand in the affair. That island, now a province, was then a kingdom of vast naval power. It was at that time ruled by a prince regent, which circumstance was preserved from oblivion by his having Napoleon in his immediate custody. More than that I have never heard of him; and his very *name* appears to be totally forgotten.

[*Yankee*

STATE PAPER.

Vienna, April 4, 1815....The undersigned, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Spain to the congress of Vienna, has the honor to claim that the state of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, militarily occupied by Austrian troops, be given up without delay, to their sovereign the infant don Charles Louis king of Etruria, the only obstacle opposed to this act of justice having been removed by the declaration of congress, of the 13th March.—He hopes that his majesty, the emperor of Austria, will give his orders to this effect, and this done, that measures will be taken without the extraordinary delay hi

therto experienced in this affair, for the restitution of the territory which the French government detached from the duchy of Parma to unite it to the duchy of Modena, and for a suitable indemnity for that ceded to Austria by the treaty of Paris, on the left bank of the Po.

Although the king of Etruria has other rights to reclaim, the undersigned confines himself at present to requiring the restitution of the hereditary states of his majesty as an immediate consequence of the said declaration of congress in its sitting on the 13th of March. By that declaration the powers who signed the treaty of Paris, some of whom also signed the treaty of Fontainbleau, announced in the face of Europe, that the treaty of Fontainbleau, which placed Bonaparte in the Isle of Elba, and gave the archduchess Maria Louisa, the three duchies was broken up by the escape of Bonaparte and his forcible entrance into France.

In truth, the powers who by the treaty of Fontainbleau, gave to the archduchess Maria Louisa, the three duchies, disposed of that which did not belong to them, for military occupation forms no title. But when it was wished to insist on this observation, which admits of no reply, endeavors were made to persuade that it was necessary to turn our eyes from this contravention of the law of nations, to fix them on the inestimable blessings thus procured to Europe, which had been saved, it was said, by that treaty. A single difficulty remained for solution—that of demonstrating that the sovereign of Parma, was under obligation, by any treaty, to devote himself for all the other sovereigns of Europe, and that he ought to lose his entire political existence to preserve that of others, and even to procure them not only immense aggrandizements, but also the glory and happiness of procuring them for princes, their relatives, their allies, or their proteges. Doubtless we must not apply to politics the proverb, that there is nothing new under the sun, for it would be impossible to find a similar example even in the history of the French revolution, though so fertile in extraordinary maxims and deeds. But notwithstanding this, the treaty of Fontainbleau was signed by powers so respectable, and who had deserved so well of Europe, that it was proper to speak of it decorously, though at the same time avowing that it attacked, in regard to the house of Parma, the sacred principle of legitimacy, at the same time that it founded on that very principle the restoration of the French monarchy, or more properly speaking, the safety of Europe, which could never be tranquil or happy while a single legitimate sovereign was not in possession of his states. Now, however, the treaty of Fontainbleau no longer exists, and her imperial highness the archduchess Maria Louisa has no right or title to the three duchies, in like manner as the emperor of Austria has no reason for continuing to occupy them, nor to receive their revenues, while the sovereigns who derived them from their ancestors are wanderers, and owing their subsistence to the generosity of their relatives. As it is high time this state of things should cease, the undersigned requests prince Metternich to lay this reclamation before his imperial majesty, whose love of justice is so well known, that it is impossible the king of Etruria should not obtain from it that which is his due; or that if any unforeseen obstacle prevent his imperial majesty from doing this, prince Metternich will have the goodness to fix an early day for submitting the contents of this note to the congress, the undersigned being unable to believe that the powers who signed and published the declaration of March will refuse to put in execution an essential part of it, a circumstance which would furnish the malignant, and the partizans of the usurper, with reasons for hoping that the same thing may happen as to other matters.

The Spanish plenipotentiary might complain of the strange turn which has from the first been given to his reclamations in favor of the house of Parma. He might remark, that in the conference of the 10th of December, a committee, of which he formed a part, was appointed to discuss the business, and that this committee has never met, a thing unexampled in all other congresses, and even in this one so extraordinary in many respects. That a project having been given by a member of the committee in January, to prince Metternich, he replied thereto by a counter project, which was officially communicated to the undersigned, who accepted it in substance and sent it to his court. That the latter deemed it very extraordinary that it was refused to restore to the king of Etruria the city of Placentia, the only point of the three duchies which Austria claimed to retain, and that because Placentia was, it was said, a military point; as if a power which had 20 millions of subjects had need of military positions against a neighbor who had not 400,000; or as if the treaty of Paris, which was to remain untouched, had not fixed the Po as the boundary of Austria: in fine, that on the occasion of the said counter-project, the undersigned was ordered by his august sovereign to insist on the entire restitution of the three duchies, and to sign no contrary convention, nor the treaty which is to terminate the congress, without this preliminary condition, in like manner as the protest which he made on the union of Genoa to Sardina. But all these observations become unnecessary in consequence of the declaration of the 13th of March and its execution, in as far as it concerns the devolution of the three duchies to his majesty the infant don Charles Louis, speedily repairing the wrongs which his majesty has had hitherto to complain of, will impose on the undersigned the agreeable necessity of keeping silence, both with regard to these facts, and the cause to which they owe their origin.

He begs his highness prince Metternich to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.

Weights and Measures.

A BILL (as amended on re-commitment) for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures, before the British parliament.

The preamble of this bill sets forth the expediency of having the weights and measures just and uniform; and the confusions or manifest frauds that have resulted from the neglect of that provision in the *Magna Charta* and treaty of union, between England and Scotland that the same weights and measures should be used throughout the kingdom.

Standard yard—The first clause enacts, that from the 24th June, 1816, the straight line or distance between the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod, now in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, is declared to be the original and genuine standard of length called a yard; and is declared to be the only unit or standard measure of extension throughout the kingdom; that one-third part of the said standard shall be a *foot;* one-twelfth of such foot an *inch;* and that the *ell* shall contain one yard and a quarter of the said standard yards; the *furlong* 220 such yards, and the *mile* 1760 such yards.

Computation of superficial measures.—The second clause enacts that all superficial measures shall be

computed from the said standard yard, or by multiples or proportions therefrom: the rood containing 1210 square yards, and the acre 4840 square yards, all according to the said standard yard.

Immutable standard.—The third clause for the purpose of providing an immutable standard, by reference to which, if the standard yard should be lost or injured, it might be restored of the same length; and it being ascertained that the standard yard is to the pendulum vibrating seconds in the mean latitude of London (113 feet above the level of the sea, and at the temperature of 64 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer), in the proportion of 36 inches to 39, 1847 inches: It is therefore enacted, that if at any future period the standard should be lost, destroyed, or defaced, it shall be restored, by making, under the direction of the lord high treasurer, or the lords commissioners of the treasury, or any three of them for the time, being a *new standard yard*, bearing the same proportion to such pendulum as aforesaid.

Standard of weight.—The fourth clause enacts, that the standard of weight shall be the *pound avoirdupois*, the same being equal in weight to 27,648 cubic inches of pure water, at the temperature of 56 1-2 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, and a standard *pound avoirdupois* shall he forthwith made as aforesaid, of gold, silver, or brass under the direction of the lord high treasurer, or lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury or any three of them; that all measures of weight shall be taken in parts, multiples or certain proportions of the standard *pound avoirdupois*, viz. 14 of such *pounds* shall make a *stone*, 8 of such stones a *hundred weight*, 20 hundred weight a *ton*. Each pound to contain 16 *ounces*, each ounce 16 *drams*, each dram 3 *scruples*, and each scruple 10 *grains*.

Standard measure of capacity.—Clause fifth—This enacts, that both for dry and liquid goods the standard measure shall be the gallon, containing 10 pounds of pure water at the temperature of 56 1-2 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer (being 276.48 cubical inches) and that a standard gallon of this size shall be forthwith made of brass, under the direction of the person aforesaid; that all measures of capacity shall be taken from this standard in certain parts, multiples, or proportions, viz. that a *quart* shall be one-fourth of the said gallon; a *pint* the half of such quart; and that there shall be 2 such gallons in a peck, and 4 such pecks in a bushel.

The following clause provides that all weights shall be made of brass, copper, bell-metal, or cast iron.

The next clause enacts, that after the 24th June, 1816, all contracts, bargains, sales and dealings in Great Britain shall be transacted according to the legal standards.

The next clause declares, that the forgery or counterfeiting of marks or stamps on weights and measures is felony.

It is provided by the next clause that the former standards of weights and measures shall be destroyed.

The remaining clauses relate to the way in which the penalties are to be recovered—the form of the conviction—that half the forfeiture be to the king and half to the informers, and that persons thus convicted and suffering shall not be otherwise punishable for such offence.

The last clause repeals all the former acts on this subject in detail.

The 24th June, 1816, is the date from which the new regulation is to be established in Great Britain.

The provisions of the bill do not extend to Ireland.

CHRONICLE.

Pennsylvania Election. John Sergeant, esq. the federal and "old school" democratic candidate for congress, in the place of J. Williams, deceased, has been elected by a large majority, in the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, &c. The votes in the city were, for Sergeant 3029; for Conard 1511. In Philadelphia county the republican ticket has prevailed.

Maryland Election. See page 110.

Tennessee Election. For governor, Joseph M'Minn 14,930; Robert Weakley 6028; Jesse Wharton 5918; Mr. Foster 3626; Mr. Johnson 2417—all republicans. Governor Blount had served the constitutional term, and could not be re-elected. His conduct during the war has entitled him to the gratitude of Tennessee, and endeared him to all good men in the United States.

Vermont election. The following will be the political complexion of the next house of representatives in this state:

Counties.	*Republican.*	*Federal.*
Bennington	8	5
Rutland	20	6
Windham	5	16
Windsor	17	5
Addison	10	11
Chittenden	8	8
Orange	11	6
Washington	6	8
Franklin	5	11
Caledonia	9	8
Orleans	7	12
Essex	8	1
Grand isle	1	4
	115	101

Washington, October 11.—The report of the sloop of war Ontario having been despatched to the United States, by com. Decatur, is entirely without foundation. No vessel but the sloop *Epervier* has been sent with despatches. She was under the command of lieutenant Shubrick, first of the Guerriere, and captain Lewis, captain of the fleet, was on board bearing the treaty with the dey of Algiers. The place of captain Lewis, in the Guerriere, was supplied by capt. Downes. The Epervier passed the streights of Gibraltar on the 12th July, and it is much feared is lost.

It is not true that com. Bainbridge has sent two schooners to *order* com. Decatur home, as has been ignorantly asserted. On the arrival of com. Bainbridge, a junction of the two fleets will take place, and it is perfectly understood that commodore Decatur will resign his command, and return to the U. States. The last news of com. Decatur, to be depended upon, is that he had proceeded to Tripoli.

There is probably as little truth in the report that the Spaniards had refused to deliver up the Algerine sloop of war captured by our squadron and sent into Carthagena. It is much to be regretted that the newspapers publish, without proper caution to ascertain the truth, reports calculated to excite public anxiety, and wring the hearts of wives, children and relatives, and it is requested that they will give equal publicicty to these corrections.

☞A great deal of matter lies over.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Naval Affairs.

[*Communicated for the Weekly Register.*]

We request the earnest attention of our readers, and especially of those interested for the welfare of our gallant navy, to the following very important letter on the subject of certain matters, perhaps, not hitherto correctly understood. We are assured, from a source of undoubted authenticity, that it embraces a full and impartial view of the present state of the navy department; and, as such, we trust it will merit the attention of all enlightened editors, who think as we do upon so momentous and important a subject.

INTERESTING LETTER

From an officer of the U. States' navy, to his friend, a member of congress, dated

WASHINGTON, 2d September, 1815.

SIR—The apparent want of attention on my part to the important considerations suggested in your letter of the 15th ultimo, I assure you arose not from any feelings of disrespect, but from a sincere desire of obtaining the most correct and authentic information relative to the subject in hand. From the opportunities with which I have been indulged since my sojourning at this place, I flatter myself to have gained a perfect knowledge of the nature of the matters to which you allude, and to be in possession of a sufficient number of facts to place the question upon its true and legitimate ground. I shall, therefore, proceed at once to lay before you the result of my labors with a firm hope, that, while they prove entertaining, they may, through you, invite the attention of those legislators who are soon to assemble, and [we earnestly pray] to decide upon the merits of the case.

The establishment of the board of navy commissioners as a branch of the existing navy department, has, indeed, excited a great deal of speculation; some ascribing to it powers, which, perhaps, do not properly belong to it, whilst others conceive its members to be no more than mere instruments in the hands of the secretary of the navy, possessing no powers whatever except such as are derived from him. Whilst the advocates on both sides are at a loss to define the peculiar duties of each, and the relative standing which they bear to each other, the secretary and the commissioners, from different views and constructions of the law by which the latter were established, and from the guidance of their public actions in obedience to these discordant views and constructions must entertain jealousies and distrusts towards each other; necessarily tending to paralize their efforts, and rendering one or both useless to the public. For, in all cases where both parties, from incompatible expositions of the act, lay claim to powers which both conceive themselves to be possessed of, by virtue thereof, independent of each other, these deplorable consequences will necessarily ensue. There is certainly a very serious difficulty in giving such a construction to the several sections of the act, as will, without the aid of much confidence and courtesy on the part of the secretary, and much liberality on both sides, permit the commissioners to go into the full discharge of their duties; for you may rest assured that the secretary has no more authority over the commissioners, than the commissioners have over the secretary. The latter have their duties distinctly traced in the various sections of the act aforesaid, and these duties, when necessary, they are bound to perform upon a suggestion to that effect from the secretary, as the mere organ of the president Consequently, any further interference on his part becomes at once, not alone unnecessary, but highly improper.

The secretary has, in fact, no authority, whatever, as an officer of the government, over naval matters, except that which is derived from the president; while, on the other hand, the commissioners are invested by an act of congress with the execution of certain specified duties, which, when necessary, no power but that from which they derived their authority, can prevent them from performing. They are entrusted with the negociation of contracts for the supplies of the navy; with the classification, construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war; with the framing of rules and regulations for the re-organization of the navy; and, in truth, according to the emphatical tenor of the act, with "all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States." And, although they still hold their respective ranks as *officers* of the navy, it should always be borne in mind, that they at the same time hold a new and distinct commission from the senate as *commissioners* of the navy; and, as such, are in no respect whatever amenable to the orders of the secretary, nor in any way, either individually or collectively, subject to his control.

The secretary has, indeed, in a qualified point of view, a superintendance over the operations of the commissioners. He may, for instance, *as the organ of the president*, require of them, in due form, statements and estimates relative to naval matters; and in these cases, they are bound to furnish them: but here his power and authority ceases. He can give no order—he cannot designate the manner in which supplies are to be furnished, neither can he exercise any control or authority over the classification, construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war; for all this is exclusively vested by the act in the board of commissioners, or else the object of the act is not attained. Hence, it would appear, that by a literal interpretation of the terms of the act, the secretary is left entirely without any duties to perform, and that, properly speaking, his powers are at an end. But, as both the secretary and the commissioners continue still to exist in their official capacities, and as the existence of both naturally requires a continuance of the powers apparently intended to have been invested in them, a construction must be adopted that will tend to conciliate, and to leave in the hands of the secretary that appearance of power which the importance of his situation requires. To this end, it might, perhaps, be proper that the commissioners should take only upon themselves the performance of such of the ministerial duties, invested in them by the act, as are explicitly designated in it; and abandon those stated in a general way, or derived by inference, to the secretary. Let them, for example, attend sole-

ly to the framing of rules and regulations for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy—to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the classification, construction, armament, and equipment of vessels of war, as well as to the other specific duties detailed in the act; and leave the *employment* of them, and their officers, to the management of the secretary. This, indeed, appears to be the intention of that unfortunate and ill-timed section at the end of the act; unfortunate, on account of its awkward situation; and ill-timed, as it contravenes an undeniable rule of construction, by vaguely reserving in a *general* way what was before *particularly* granted. Unless, however, some understanding of this kind takes place between the secretary and the commissioners, the former (except he be a man of uncommon liberality) will be an eternal plague to the latter, and greatly retard the public business. For, although without any authority over the commissioners, the offices of both are still so nearly connected, that a daily intercourse becomes unavoidably necessary in order to ensure a perfect understanding of the matters in hand: and when once this intercourse is interrupted, and those sources of information which lead directly through the correspondence of the secretary are cut off, (unless their relative duties were better understood) an almost total cessation in the operations of the commissioners would inevitably follow: and lead perhaps to the perversion of an establishment, created at first to supply that indispensible practical knowledge so long a *desideratum* in the navy department.

These, I assure you, are not the idle speculations of a theorist. The event may happen as above stated, and, perhaps, has happened already; for it appears to me, that two distinct and independent powers can no more exist in the same office, and in the same concern, than two distinct and independent governments in the same state. Jealousies and bickerings must inevitably be generated, and, after a world of collision and confusion, anarchy ensue. The hope of change might, perhaps, extend their separate existence to a considerable period—as it may that of the secretary and the commissioners until the next meeting of congress: when, if the act be not new-modelled, one, or both, must assuredly be abolished. But, supposing the matter to be reduced to this alternative, let us enquire for a moment which of the two would most probably be of the greatest advantage to the country, and which, therefore, ought to be retained?

I have already had occasion in a former letter to advert to the palpable incompetency of a secretary, as a mere statesman, to discharge the duties of an office in which so many practical accomplishments are required, and to the public detriment which must necessarily result therefrom. To remedy these important defects, congress created the board of commissioners, authorising the selection of its members from amongst those officers of the navy whose rank did not fall below that of post-captain, in order to secure to it that practical skill and experience of which the navy department had so long stood in need. For it was presumed that these solid acquirements were no where so likely to be found as in officers of that rank, and it being the general belief that these officers had frequently distinguished themselves on the ocean for the honor and preservation of their country, there was a well grounded hope that while acting as commissioners, they would not exert themselves the less in the perfection of a plan calculated at once to insure the permanent prosperity of the navy, and to extend the means of annoying the enemy. Unshackled, and at ease in their office as on board their ships, this, and in fact, much more might with reason be expected from them. But if hampered by the ignorance, self-conceit, and obstinacy of others, (blemishes, from which few men are exempt) no great calculation of benefit could fairly be deduced from their operations. Relieved from the pressure of these difficulties, and a failure on their part to meet the views of the country, would indeed be unpardonable. Situated as it is presumed the commissioners now are, however, no fair opportunity can be afforded them to shew how far they are capable of fulfilling the expectations of congress, and of the public at large; nor can they, it is believed, ever hope for the arrival of such an opportunity until either the act itself be new-modelled, or the office of the secretary is abolished.

The secretary for the time being, whatever may have been his exertions, (and in some instances I believe them to have been great) has for the most part been found incompetent to the due administration of the affairs of the navy, and thus has given rise to the zealous exertions of all enlightened men in favor of a board of commissioners, whose practical knowledge, confined to naval matters only, would be found to conduct them, on all occasions, with more propriety, facility, and effect, than the talents of one, (whatever may have been his acquirements) whose attention was at times drawn off by other objects connected with the government. It was believed also that, by connecting the duties of the secretary and the commissioners—by uniting their offices—and by constituting the former a member of the board, permitting all the correspondence of the department to pass through his hands, in the same way as that of the lords commissioners of the British admiralty passes through the hands of their secretary, all difficulties would be removed, and the business of the navy be transacted with harmony and advantage. But as this belief has not been realized, and as the matter now stands, it seems almost impossible that unanimity can exist between them—the one arrogating superior, and the other possessing by law distinct and independent powers. For whilst the commissioners justly consider themselves to be rightfully clothed with these distinct and independent powers, they must naturally yield them with reluctance, from a belief that the construction given by them to the law is judicious and correct; and with jealousy, from an apprehension that, as he had claimed the right of controlling all the matters that were formerly controlled by him, embracing in this claim even such duties as were distinctly assigned by law to the commissioners, (the discharge of which he conceived to be optional with *him only*,) in direct opposition to repeated assurances of a willingness to conduct his official affairs agreeably to a fair construction of the act, the secretary would not shew that cordiality and confidence so essential to the operations of officers employed in similar pursuits. In fact the secretary himself cannot but feel a jealousy of the commissioners so long as they claim powers which he disputes, and which he must necessarily find himself obliged to yield, in obedience to that consistent interpretation of the act, without which, no clear meaning can be attached to its various parts.

Under the existing state of the act, it will be difficult to reconcile these jarring interests. Much will depend upon the qualities of the man invested with the office of Secretary. If he studies his own dignity and importance, his ease and the good of the service, he will no doubt realize his interest in permitting the commissioners to conduct all the affairs of the navy in their own way, reserving to him-

self only a general superintendance. On matters of importance, it would, indeed, be proper to consult him as the organ of the president, and generally in all other cases where doubts arise in the minds of the commissioners, or when a difference of opinion exists between them. In my view, it appears beyond doubt to have been the intention of congress to regard the secretary only as the organ of communication from the president to the commissioners, and the latter as the ministers to carry into effect the objects of the president in this manner expressed. If this be true, the secretary has then, in virtue of the act, little more than his cabinet duties to attend to; and instead of the drudge of the navy department, may justly consider himself as a high and important officer of government. He should in reality be a man of exalted views, not building his official worth upon an ungenerous interference with the business of others, nor arrogating to himself illiberal or unbecoming privileges. In my opinion, however, it will be difficult to find a person possessed of these qualities, tempered at the same time with that indispensable liberality, so essential to a deportment of this sort; and though the choice were made with a single eye to that object, there are a thousand chances to one against attaining it.

To conclude—under circumstances, such as I have above detailed, if the secretary disdains to avail himself of the practical skill and theoretical knowledge of the commissioners, while, with equal justice and propriety, the latter hesitate to perform with confidence the duties assigned them, from a want of that needful information which the secretary is in daily receipt of, as well as of that necessary intelligence of the measures adopted and orders given by him, they cannot but pursue a conjectural course. For, most assuredly, if no communications are made by the secretary to the commissioners on these or like subjects—if the affairs of his office are enveloped in mystery, and the commissioners above all, others excluded from a knowledge of them—if orders are issued by him to squadrons, single ships, and to officers, without communicating them to the commissioners, or consulting with them upon the propriety or expediency of these orders—how is it possible for the latter to act with any degree of stability or confidence, or to meet with due effect executive views?

Whether or not the services of the secretary are of any importance to the cabinet, I cannot pretend to determine. My knowledge is chiefly confined to naval matters, and from the lights afforded by that knowledge, I consider myself perfectly justifiable in asserting, that while the commissioners exist, there is no necessity, whatever, for his services, be they ever so great, in the management of these matters. If there be a necessity for them in the latter case, and he is capable of duly administering the extensive concerns of our growing navy, then there certainly can be no use in retaining the commissioners: And, in either case, the abolition of the one or the other, must certainly be a saving to the country and an advantage to the service. The department now costs the United States fourteen thousand dollars more than it did formerly, and I will venture to declare, that circumstanced as the commissioners now are, three additional clerks would answer the purpose equally as well, without costing, perhaps, one fourth of that sum. In fact, as harmony would then, in all probability, exist, they might answer a far better purpose.

I am, your obedient.

For the satisfaction of our readers, we subjoin a copy of the act above alluded to:—

An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a navy department, by adding thereto a board of commissioners.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint three officers of the navy, whose rank shall not be below a post-captain, who shall constitute a board of commissioners for the navy of the United States, and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient:—and the board, so constituted, shall be attached to the office of the secretary of the navy; and, under his superintendance, shall discharge all the ministerial duties of said office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. And the said board shall appoint their own secretary, who shall receive a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, who shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the president of the United States and the secretary of the navy.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said board of commissioners, by and with the consent of the secretary of the navy, be and are hereby authorised to prepare such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for securing an uniformity in the several clases of vessels and their equipments, and for repairing and refitting them; and for securing responsibility in the subordinate officers and agents; which regulations, when approved by the president of the United States, shall be respected and obeyed, until altered and revoked by the same authority: and the said rules and regulations, thus prepared and approved, shall be laid before congress at their next session. It shall also be the duty of the said board, upon the requisition of the secretary of the navy, to furnish all the estimates of expenditure, which the several branches of the service may require, and such other information and statements as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officer of the said board holding the oldest commission shall preside, and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive in compensation for his services, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of wages, rations and other emoluments, as naval officers, &c. And all letters and packets to and from the said commissioners, which relate to their official duties, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to take from the secretary of the navy his control and direction of the naval forces of the United States, as now by law possessed.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the senate.

February 7th, 1815.
APPROVED—JAMES MADISON.

Clerk's Naval Tactics.

FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Amongst the innumerable foreign works that for years past have been reprinted in the United States, the very valuable treatise, whose title we have prefixed above, does not seem to have been thought of sufficient pith and moment to merit even a single edition. We shall find it necessary, therefore, during the course of the ensuing remarks, from the scarcity of British copies on this side of the Atlantic, to avail ourselves of the notice taken of it in the 12th No. of the Edinburgh Review; and shall, moreover, quote promiscuously from the author and the reviewer, distinguishing their words by a different type.

To Mr. Clerk's system of *naval tactics*, so far as it extends, we are disposed to give our unqualified approbation; conceiving it, in fact, to have been the sole ground-work of those unexampled successes which his countrymen have so invariably obtained over the French. His rules for fighting in squadron, appear to be judicious and correct, and, sanctioned as they have been by the uniform practice of every British commander who had occasion to fight in this way, they would seem, perhaps, to embrace every true principle of naval rencontre, were it not for one fatal omission. Considering the era, however, in which our author wrote,* this omission does not seem surprising. The French and Spanish squadrons laid it down as an incontrovertible rule, almost without exception, never to seek a contest with the enemy, but to make the best of their way to the port of destination; and Mr. Clerk's principles, therefore, are entirely bottomed upon the assumed fact, that Great Britain would always have to engage with a cowardly foe, ever anxious to escape the shock of battle. That he should have anticipated, in some degree, the unexpected manœuvre of the glorious 10th of September, 1813, it would be unreasonable to expect; for, surrounded as his country then was by one continued blaze of naval glory, it is not all to be wondered at, that the thought of defeat never entered his mind. He seems never to have apprehended the adoption of his own system by any but a British officer, nor in glancing his eye across the Atlantic to criticise the actions of Rodney, to have reflected once upon that rising Hercules, destined, at no distant day, to *'cut the line.'*

Whether or not, the details of Mr. Clerk's doctrine, were known to the gallant Perry; or whether or not he had ever seen his book, or ever heard one word of its contents—it is a remarkable fact, that in the ever-memorable battle of Erie, this intrepid officer executed, with success, one of the grandest of Mr. Clerk's manœuvres, by magnanimously *cutting the enemy's line.* In his official despatch, dated the 13th September, 1813, giving the particulars of the battle, he has the following sentence near the close:

"At 45 minutes past 2, the signal was made for 'close action.' The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line; bore up and passed a-head of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop from the larboard side, at half pistol shot distance."

The victory that immediately followed this consummate manœuvre, affords another distinguished proof of its excellence; and the capture of the whole hostile squadron, an event that rarely happens, serves to shew its unparalleled effect, as well by the opportunity which it gave to the commodore's vessel of exerting her full force, as to the others of his squadron to overtake and vanquish the enemy's rear. The battle of lake Champlain, like the battle of the Nile, being fought while the American squadron were lying at anchor, presented, of course, no opportunity for the execution of this manœuvre; though we have not the smallest doubt that, had circumstances favored, it would have been executed with the same unexampled success. So that, upon the whole, although Mr. Clerk's system of *naval tactics*, as it now is, may possibly answer every purpose of the 'royal navy,' while fighting the Spanish and French, it will assuredly not do to combat an enemy who sometimes takes it into his head to seek the contest, and to *cut the line*, in turn. The old gentleman therefore, (if still alive) will, we fear, be under the necessity of revising his work, and adding thereto an appendix, shewing how to counteract the fatal intention of a daring enemy who shall himself attempt to *cut the line*, or 'seek the bloody fight.'

As to any remarks of our author, in regard to the principles of *single combat*, we presume, from his extreme modesty, he would *now* be a little shy of pressing them upon us; considering the rapid progress we have lately made in this distinguished branch of naval discipline, and the many *striking* examples we have given of the superior efficacy of our own plan. Whilst we forbear, therefore, to urge any thing on this feeling part of the subject, we shall, for the satisfaction of our author (in case he is desirous of examining some of the practical illustrations of *our* principles of *single combat*) take the liberty to refer him to captains Dacres, Carden, Whinyates, Barclay, and many others, who had the unexpected fortune to witness their effects.—And should he in the end be so fortunate as to devise a set of tactics, to counteract the hidden mystery that has hitherto crowned the efforts of the American navy with such uncommon success, he will, as in 1782, have the rare felicity of introducing a new era in the naval history of Great Britain. But, whatever may be the result of his labors, we have great doubts whether he will be able to lay down such a set of rules as shall, upon trial, completely neutralize the force of those measures, which happily introduced a new era on the 10th of September, 1813.

We have but two more remarks to make, previous to the introduction of our author and his friend the reviewer, and these relate exclusively to himself. It is curious that he, being a perfect *landlubber*, (as we gather from the reviewer) should have made such important and inestimable discoveries in the science of marine—and it is equally curious and surprising that a government, so fond of patronizing as that of Great Britain always is, should never once have deigned to notice the author of these discoveries in any, even the slightest manner.

"The author proceeds (says the reviewer) in the first part of his work, to a series of demonstrations on the mode of attack from windward, of which, for the reasons already assigned, (the want of plates) it is impossible to give any more than the general result. A single vessel to windward in pursuit of another to leeward, will never bear down, endwise, in a direct line, on the broadside of the other; because she is then exposed to be raked from end to end by the fire of the enemy, and to be disabled from pursuit. She will either bear down astern of the other, and continue the pursuit in a parallel line, till she get alongside; or, having shot ahead, she will bear down athwart the other to intercept her in her course. But a *fleet* to windward has in-

*Previous to 1804.

variably borne down in a perpendicular, or at least in a slanting line on another to leeward, each ship in a line of battle abreast of the other, till they brought up, within a proper distance, for a close and general engagement from van to rear. A fleet to leeward, formed in a line of battle ahead of each other, and desirous to avoid a general engagement, had therefore full leisure to disable the other during its approach. And when the latter had assumed a situation for close encounter, the former might bear away at intervals while enveloped in smoke; or by making more sail, might shoot ahead, and pour its whole fire into the opposite van, as it passed and wore in succession, to form a new line to leeward, on the opposite tack, where, if the enemy were not already disabled, the same manœuvre might be repeated with the same success. Some idea may be formed of the effect of a raking fire, from the supposition of a column of infantry exposed to the fire of a battery through the whole line. But a ship is infinitely more disabled by the damage sustained in a few shrouds or principal stays, in a yard or topmast, than by the loss of men; and the area which the hull and rigging together present to the shot, appears from our author's calculations to be twenty times larger than the area formed by the decks alone, where the men are exposed."

"*If, then,*" *says our author, in concluding this part of his demonstrations,* "*after a proper examination of the late sea engagements, or rencontres, it shall be found, that our enemy, the French, have never once shewn a willingness to risk making of the attack, but invariably have made choice of, and earnestly courted a leeward position: If, invariably, when extended in line of battle, in that position they have disabled the British fleets in coming down to the attack: If, invariably, upon seeing the British fleets disabled, they have made sail, and demolished the van in passing: If, invariably, upon feeling the effect of the British fire, they have withdrawn at pleasure, either a part, or the whole of their fleet, and have formed a new line of battle to leeward: If the French, repeatedly, have done this upon every occasion: and, on the other hand, if it shall be found that the British, from an irresistible desire of making the attack, as constantly and uniformly have courted the windward position: If, uniformly and repeatedly, they have had their ships so disabled and separated by making the attack, that they have not once been able to bring them to close with, to follow up, or even to detain one ship of the enemy for a moment; shall we not have reason to believe, that the French have adopted, and put in execution, some system which the British either have not discovered, or have not yet profited by the discovery of.*"

"That such was the new system adopted by the French, to preserve their own ships, while they disabled ours, and such the mode of attack to which the English uniformly adhered, is illustrated by the details of a variety of naval engagements, from admiral Byng's in the Mediterranean, 1756, to admiral Greaves' rencontre off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781. In Byng's unfortunate engagement, the British having weathered the French fleet, edged down in a slanting or oblique line to bring the latter to close action from van to rear. The headmost ships suffered a raking fire, and received three broadsides, before they could reach their stations to return a shot. The sixth ship in the line was disabled by the loss of a topmast; and from the interruption which she occasioned to the line, the van was separated from the centre and rear. The van of the French fleet bore away at intervals, amidst the mistaken shouts of our seamen, as soon as it felt the effects of our fire. The centre and rear, by making more sail, poured their whole fire with impunity into our five headmost ships, as each vessel ranged along our van; and as they bore away in succession, they formed a new line three miles to leeward; while our van, which had sustained the whole action, was too much disabled for the fleet to renew such a disadvantageous attack. In Pocock's engagement in the East Indies, two years afterwards, a similar mode of attack, and the same system of defence were employed upon each side, and with the same success. So early had the French adopted a defensive plan, which preserved their own fleet, while it disabled ours, and which, in Byng's engagement, prevented the relief of fort St. Philip."

"Admiral Byron's engagement off Grenada, on the 6th of July, 1779, is described as similar to Byng's in almost every respect. Our fleet bore down from windward, in the same oblique line; but as the enemy kept bearing away, we were unable either to bring their rear into action, or to produce a close engagement in the van. Our headmost ships were either disabled in making the attack, as they received the whole fire of the enemy's line, as each ship of the latter passed and wore in succession, in order to form to leeward upon the opposite tack. The French adhered so closely to this defensive system, that, to avoid all danger of a general engagement, they forbore even to intercept our disabled ships which had necessarily fallen to leeward; and their caution was rewarded with the capture of Grenada."

"Admiral Arbuthnot's engagement off the Chesapeake, exhibits a repetition of the same manœuvres, with this remarkable addition, that the French fleet, which had the weather-gage, being apprehensive of an engagement in that situation, ran down and formed to leeward of the British line. Accordingly, our headmost ships were so much disabled in bearing down to engage, that when the enemy wore, as usual, and formed again to leeward, our fleet was unable to renew the attack. In admiral Greaves' engagement off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, the same manœuvre was practised with equal success. While the enemy's van bore away, their centre bore up in passing, not only to protect their own van, but to pour their whole fire successively into ours."

"The last instance of an unsuccessful attack from windward, which our author has produced, is lord Rodney's engagement off Martinico, on the 17th of April, 1780. His lordship's first design was to attack the rear of the enemy with his whole force. The French admiral, however, discovering the meaning of the signal, wore, and formed on the opposite tack; and the manœuvre, though it was still practicable, was exchanged for a general attack upon the whole line. Notwithstanding the personal gallantry of lord Rodney, and the example of close action given by the Sandwich, the French fleet bore alternately away and escaped; while the English, from the damage sustained in the hulk and rigging, were unable to continue the pursuit that night."

After stating that this mode of fighting in general engagements, previous to 1782, was strictly adhered to by the English and French, the reviewer proceeds:

"During the whole war our fleets had invariably been baffled, disabled and worsted, in fact, in every general engagement, *without the loss of a single ship on either side, or almost of a man.* Our admirals adhered almost invariably to the established mode of attack, and endeavored to obtain a windward position before they began to engage. Each ship steered di-

rectly upon her opponent in the adverse line, and brought up, in order to produce a general engagement from van to rear."

We shall now transcribe Mr. Clerk's new mode of attack, both from windward and leeward, as briefly as possible, in the reviewers own words.

"The mode of attack proposed, whether from windward or from leeward, is founded upon the same principle which a skilful general adopts in engagements by land, that is, to exert the chief force against the weakest or most vulnerable part of the opposite line. The impossibility of carrying the whole fleet by a general attack, had been sufficiently proved. Instead, therefore, of bearing directly down to stop the van, of which the result has been generally unsuccessful, and always indecisive, our author demonstrates that a fleet to windward, arranged in three divisions as the service may require, should continue the pursuit, like a single ship, in nearly a parrallel line of approach; and should confine the attack to as many vessels as it can reach and cut off in the centre or rear. Admitting even the superiority of the enemy's sailing, the swiftest vessels to windward will necessarily outsail and intercept the heaviest in the fleet to leeward, which last must either abandon its rear, or return to hazard a general and close engagement, which it has endeavored to avoid. But in whatsoever manner the enemy shall attempt to return; whether the whole fleet shall double round in succession, or each vessel shall tack or wear in the line, the time and course required for the execution of the movement, will increase the distance between the van and the centre, and that part of the line which is intersected attacked. If they tack or wear in the line, the ships are exposed to a raking fire, while the windward divisions of the opposite fleet are ready to interpose, and to prevent their junction with the rear. If, anticipating the intended attack upon their rear, as in Rodney's first engagement off Martinico, they should endeavor to avoid it by wearing round, in order to pass on the opposite tack, the fleet to windward may either bear down athwart their course, and bring the headmost ships to a close action, or may renew the attack with the same success against the former van, which is now their rear. Or, if they should endeavor to escape before the wind, their retreat must soon degenerate into an absolute flight, in which the slowest vessels must always be overtaken by the fleet in pursuit.'

"The mode of attack from leeward occupies the second part of the work. As the course of a fleet in working to windward is in angular lines, if the advantages upon each side were equal, the distance between two fleets working to windward would continue always the same. But the least disaster to the masts and rigging, even of a single vessel, retards the progress of a fleet to windward, lest that vessel should fail to leeward into the hands of the enemy. Every alteration in the wind enables the fleet to leeward to weather the other; and, as these accidents are unavoidable in cruising, Mr. Clark concludes, that, in the course of a few days, a fleet to leeward must fetch some part at least of the opposite line. Were they to meet on the same tack, the engagement might continue while they held the same course; but the fleet to windward, when desirous to avoid an engagement, has invariably passed the other on an opposite tack. Our fleet, instead of continuing its former course, invariably bore away, when too leeward, in order to engage, as it ranged along the opposite line; but the two fleets, as their courses were different, were necessarily separated after a short cannonade. As the two fleets in Keppele's engagement off Ushant, passed each other at the rate of five miles an hour, it appears that each ship was engaged for no more than a quarter of a minute with each opponent, and was exposed but for six minutes and a half to the whole of the fire of the adverse fleet."

"Our author's mode of attack from leeward, seems to have been first suggested by the examination of this unsuccessful engagement If our fleet, instead of beating away when it reached the enemy's line, had continued close to the wind, in its former course, the opposite line must have been *cut in twain*, and intersected by ours; and either the rear, when thus separated and obstructed in its course, must have been abandoned by the van, or a close and general engagement must have ensued. Mr. Clerk demonstrates, by a variety of examples, that whether the attack be directed against the centre or rear of the enemy's fleet, whether it be made by the van or centre of the fleet to leeward, the portion of the line which is then intersected and cut off from the rest, must be forced to leeward and taken or destroyed. When the attack is made by the centre, the headmost ships bear away as usual, and engage the leeward; those of the centre pierce the opposite line, and stretching to windward, place the enemy between two fires; the rear remains interposed to obstruct the course of the enemy's rear, or the return of their van. When the line is thus intersected and broken, the van and rear present two distinct objects of attack; but, as these objects are not both to be accomplished, the attack of the rear, which is already far advanced, and where the success is certain, is shown to be far preferable to that of the van, which requires a long pursuit."

After stating, that undoubtedly "the first idea of cutting the line originated with Mr. Clerk,"* the reviewer proceeds with some previous extracts from Mr. Clerk's book, to describe the engagement in which the new mode of attack from leeward was first carried into execution, to wit: that of lord Rodney on the 12th of April, 1782. In this engagement, "the British fleet was still to leeward, and the two fleets were on opposite tacks. The van bore away along the opposite line, and had it been followed by the centre, nothing memorable would have been achieved that day. But the Formidable, the admiral's ship in the centre, kept close to the wind. On perceiving an opening near the centre of the enemy, Rodney broke through at the head of the rear division, and gave the first example of cutting the line. All the consequences predicted by our author immediately ensued. The rear of the French fleet was driven to leeward in the utmost confusion, and torn to pieces by a raking fire. The van and centre, instead of attempting to rejoin their rear, fled in different directions, under a press of sail. The most unbounded praise is undoubtedly due to the gallant Rodney; nor can it detract in the least from his merit, that he was unable to avail himself to the utmost of a mode of attack never practised before. His van, unprepared perhaps to improve the attack, continued to stretch and to tack to the windward, leaving an opening through which the rear of the enemy was permitted to escape. Abandoning the proper object of attack, namely the enemy's rear, the proximity of which

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We have read in some part of the British "Naval Chronicle," a different story. Lord Rodney, at a dinner one day in Cornwall, is said to have been struck with this *idea* all of a sudden, as he was sitting at table, and to have demonstrated it to his convivial associates with the cherry stones of the desert.

would have rendered its destruction unavoidable, he directed the pursuit of his whole fleet against the distant van; and after a chase of five leagues, which continued till sunset, five ships of the line were captured, but the rest were preserved by the approach of night."

"From this first execution of our author's system, a new era has been fixed in the history of our naval transactions. During three successive wars, no decisive engagement had almost ever happened, till Rodney, in the execution of our author's system, gave the first example of cutting the enemy's line. Since that period no engagement has ever proved indecisive; and, with the exception of the battle of the Nile, where the French fleet was at anchor, the same manœuvre has been uniformly practised with the same success.

"In lord St. Vincent's engagement on the 14th of February, 1797, to which the perpendicular attack, or attack at right angles* seems to allude, the Spanish fleet, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line, was discovered at day-break, extending from windward. By carrying a press of sail, his lordship, with fifteen ships of the line, "disregarding the regular system," intersected and cut off the division to windward, of which four were taken before the remainder of the fleet to leeward could return to their relief."

"In lord Duncan's victory off Camperdown, his lordship, on discovering the Dutch fleet to leeward, bore down, not in a line of battle abreast, but in two divisions or perpendicular lines; and his attack was directed, not, as formerly, against the enemy's van, but according to Mr. Clerk's system, against the centre and rear. His own division cut the line between the eighth and ninth ships. Onslow's division passed between the fourteenth and fifteenth ships from the van; and while the former, or perhaps the Venerable and her two seconds kept the van at bay, the rest engaged with the centre and rear. By departing from the customary line of battle, and confining the attack, or the chief force, to a portion of the enemy's line, six ships of the van escaped; but the centre and rear, with the exception of a single ship, were overpowered and taken."

Having thus extracted the most important parts of the article before us, and given a brief detail of Mr. Clerk's principles for the conduct of general engagements, it is but fair that we should be indulged with a word or two in return. The unexpected length however, to which these remarks have already extended, admonishes us to be short; and we shall therefore content ourselves with merely doing an act of charity to the reviewer, by disencumbering him of the subjoined paragraph,—which, however well it might have applied to the seamen of Great Britain in 1805, most assuredly, at this day, can only apply to the brave tars of the United States.

"In contemplating the beautiful simplicity and unquestioned efficacy of Mr. Clerk's system, it is peculiarly pleasing to reflect, that it is constructed upon principles not less congenial than honorable to the character of the nation for whose use it was intended. This system does not consist in any trick or manœuvre, by which courage may be rendered unnecessary, or gallantry decoyed to its destruction; on the contrary, it proceeds upon the proud presumption that we shall certainly beat our enemies if we can only get near enough to grapple with them: and its sole object is to give the valiant an opportunity of fair fighting, to counteract the shifting policy of a wily adversary,* and to ensure a fair field for the display of courage, discipline, and perseverance, in strenuous and decisive contest." D.

*See Clerk's Naval Tactics, p. 194.

Foreign Articles.

Report to the king on the internal situation of France, on the relations with foreign armies with respect to order and pacification—by the minister of general police.—TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN

SIRE,—The ravages of France are at their height; the allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace nor accommodation to hope for. The inhabitants are flying before licentious troops; the forests are filled with the wretched, who run there to seek out a last asylum—the bravest are about to perish on the fields—despair will soon hearken no longer to the voice of any authority—and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most cruel invasions whose history cannot be recollected without horror.

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrine too loudly for us possibly to doubt their magnanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities? Are there no more bonds of faith between nations? Would they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strengthen your majesty's government, and its authority is unceasingly compromitted by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25 as an ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defect, no kind of inconsequence escapes the penetration of this people—although humbled by necessity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts? Bonaparte has been not only dispossessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his family too are in their power, since they are on their territory. The chambers have been dissolved, and speedily there will be none in public functions but friends of peace and duty. The Bonapartists were feared, though none of them can be dangerous any more—your majesty, in the mean time, having granted every thing on this point which the executive could require!

If, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences. Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us to expiate the ambition of a single man? the evils which it has produced?—We were its first victims—we have delivered Europe from it twice.—'Tis not in foreign countries, it is in France, that terror always troubled his repose, and spite of his power he could never render the war national—instruments are not accessories—and who is ignorant that he who exercises despotic power always finds in the multitude a force sufficient to make him be obeyed? We are reproached with his successes. They retaliate sufficiently by our reverses. What image brought the news of victory to France if it is not that of the conscriptions, which the sword of war went to reap anew? We have saved our-

*Vide sir James L. Yeo, on lake Ontario.

selves like all Europe, by the same woes and misfortunes.

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading. The return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when the conclusion of the war shall leave to the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits; but before that moment, fermentation is not yet extinguished, nor obedience established; the mixture of soldiers with citizens could not but throw fresh combustibles into the flame—it is too painful to reflect that such a state of things should have no other source than the terror of some cabinets. On the opinion they entertain of the situation of France, depends whether their desires should be accomplished. There is no sacrifice to which an enlightened people will not submit, if they find in it the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French.—Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility: there is no blind obedience in France.—The powers have hitherto unfolded none of their designs; no one can form an idea of what is to be done, either of the government, or the authority of your majesty, or of the future.

Anxiety and doubt are at their height, and every thing appears a subject of terror in this obscurity—but a single word, and all the dispositions of men's minds would be changed. There should be no obstacle to any measure, if it formed part of a general plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns deign then to explain themselves. Why would they refuse this act of justice? Let them condescend to combine all their demands as so many conditions of the quietness of the people, and let our accession to all their views make part of a mutual treaty—there will then be no more difficulty. The sovereigns perhaps do not fully observe in what embarrassments and what obstructions they place us and themselves. We should have need of good order to second them, and of their explications to establish this good order. Would they have sacrifices who require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be full and entire. Nothing is possible, nothing practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally; and far from being at peace, we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away [from the French people] and every man becomes murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldier shall have destroyed all? As it regards the force of armies, discipline once relaxed is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpassing, even in France, the excess against which the sovereigns take up arms.—Their glory, will even that be satisfied. We have done whatever they have desired—and on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished on a single point?—What a contrast between their performance and their most solemn promises! This is the age of reason and justice, and never has public opinion had greater influence. What can account for afflictions so excessive, after promise of so much moderation? The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more sacred? The allies resolved to dethrone and punish him who made a sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France the same violence, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris would finish the war;—what will they think on learning that it was only then the extravagancies of oppression began, without battles and without resistance? The distresses which they upbraid us for having brought on other countries have never been so great; never—at least, they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it, since they impute it to us as a crime? They well know in the north, they know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want of moderation produced in our enemies.—There could be no end to the evils of humanity if alternate vengeance became a right of war; for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed: but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new order of things commence, a new series of events, because there will be neither government or obedience—Blind fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no council but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself that in suffering others to destroy her. That moment approaches: Already is the national spirit taking this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself in this excess of calamities brings her colors nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire? Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of the sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations. A people of thirty millions may disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together both victors and vanquished.

☞It is proper to observe that the preceding report was not permitted to be published in the Paris papers—the allies (*who do not interfere with the internal affairs of France!!*) forbid it!—but it was circulated in manuscript. [ED. REG.

SPANISH PROCLAMATION.

Translated for the Columbian.

Proclamation of the general of the Spanish army to the Frenchmen of the bordering districts:

The troops of the king, my master, enter the French territory, not to commit hostilities, but to suppress the ferocity of a faction who are not satisfied with the calamities they have occasioned, by which they have compromitted the throne of his most

catholic majesty and the tranquility of his subjects. In the declaration of the 2d of May, it is said, that the Spanish army should not wage war against France, but the faction which desolates it; that it avows no other conquest than the repose of France herself, in restoring her king, called to the throne by the fundamental laws of the state, whose prostration has plunged the whole kingdom in sadness and bereavement.

The chief of the disturbers of the public quiet is no longer at their head, but his spirit still animates his followers.

King Louis XVIII. is on his throne, but his virtues have not yet completed the conquest of minds, bewildered by the genius of evil. All the declarations of the king, my master, are, that the troops which enter the domains of his Catholic majesty, must neither ravage nor dismember the smallest part of them, but protect and preserve them faithfully, as a sacred trust.

Gonquiere, August, 1815.

(Signed) CASTANOS.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Prussian general Ribbenthrop, to the prefect of Paris, respecting the Prussian requisitions.

"This measure has been dictated to me by the commander in chief. You and your fellow citizens cannot tax it with injustice, when I remind you of the overtures which I have several times made you respecting the demands of prince Blucher.

"You know that in 1806, 7 and 8, Prussia, under the administration of M. Daru, not only lost its prosperity, but was ruined by the enormous mass of requisitions and extortions to which it was subjected. You know what was done in 1809, 10 and 11, to exhaust the kingdom—nor can I dissemble, that in 1812, though then in alliance with France, several of our provinces suffered treatment of which the most cruel enemy would hardly have been guilty.

"It was in 1813 that we shook off the yoke of tyranny. The victorious arms of the allies delivered France from a dynasty under which that fine country had groaned for so many years.

"The inconceivable efforts which Prussia made to support this contest, after six years of oppression, signalized by all kinds of extortion and arbitrary treatment, put it out of our power to make a suitable provision for the equipment, the pay, and other wants of the armies again called forth to combat Bonaparte and his adherents.

"You pretend that the contribution of 100 millions of francs exceeds the ability of your city. Ask count Daru what Berlin, a city of quarter the size of yours, was obliged to furnish, and you will be convinced it greatly exceeds the demand of prince Blucher upon the capital of France. If we treated your provinces as you did ours, from 1806 to 1812, the contributions to be imposed, according to that standard, might exceed your ability.

"But far from using reprisals, we have hitherto demanded only the reimbursement of the expenses of the war; for the budgets of our financiers have no head for exorbitant impositions levied in foreign countries, such as were found in the budgets of France, previous to the year 1814.

"Last year the conquest of Paris ended the war. In this campaign, the same conquest has been the object of our labors; to attain it, we have been forced to make promises to the troops—not such promises as the French leader made to his army before the defeats on the Katzbach, near Culm, and Donnewitz, which hindered him from performing them; but such as generous conquerors make to modest soldiers, whose welfare they value, and whose courage they know how to appreciate. It is by the contribution that the promises must be fulfilled."

[All this is very well—but the allies *said*, they merely took up arms to put down *Bonaparte*, and let Louis be *king*.]

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

The attempts made upon France, have compelled the foreign powers to cause their armies to enter, in order to strike at the enemy of their state. They occupy our territory: these evils would have been prevented, if our voice had been more listened to. But far from our hearts be all recrimination. The sufferings of our people permit us only to think of alleviating them, till the moment, not very distant, arrives, which shall put an end to them. Circumstances are such, that we have not the choice of means, we must embrace that which appears to present the least inconvenience, and to be the most proper to recalling to share the burthens, those upon whom the requisitions have least pressed.

We have, therefore, determined, to establish, provisionally, an extraordinary contribution, distributed among the different departments in proportion to their resources, trusting, that however grievous these sacrifices may be, they will be less so than the maintenance of a regime without order or method.

Full of confidence in the patriotism of the principal merchants, proprietors and capitalists, we desire to associate them to our solicitude for the relief of their fellow countrymen, ruined by events, without intending, however, that the sums which they shall pay beyond their contributive part shall remain definitively charged to them, and only considering them as loans made to give to the extraordinary receipt an acceleration proportioned to the urgency of the necessity.

Considering, that the evil which increases every day will not permit us to wait for the meeting of the two chambers in order to concert with them the measures which must be adopted:

For these causes we have ordained and do ordain as follows—

Article 1. There shall be levied extraordinary, and paid into the royal treasury as a requisition of war, a sum of one hundred millions on the departments, and in the proportions determined by the annexed statement.

2. There shall be added to the contingent of such departments, a fund of non-valeurs not exceeding ten centimes for each franc, by means of which the whole of this contingent may be available to the treasury.

3. The sum which from this fund shall remain disposable, shall belong to the department, and shall be employed for its private expenses.

4. The prefect shall determine as to those unable to pay, according to the opinion of the sub-prefect, and on the report of the director of the direct contributions.

5. The extraordinary charge here referred to, shall be provisionally borne by the principal capitalists, patent-holders, and proprietors in each department.

6. The defensive mode of levying this war contribution, and of reimbursing those sums which may have been paid beyond the contingent, shall be fix- by the two chambers.

7. In order to determine the sum which each capitalist, patent-holder or proprietor is to furnish, a

committee shall be formed in each prefecture, composed of the mayor of the chief place, the receiver-general, &c. &c.

8. This committee shall be charged—

I. With apportioning among the different arrondissements the contingent which is assigned to the department.

II. To arrange the individual proportion between the principal capitalists, patent-holders and proprietors.

9. In the individual assessment of the contingent of the other arrondissement, there shall be formed a special committee.

10. Relates to the committees of department and arrondissement.

11. Relates to the time in which the returns are to be made out.

12. The sum to be levied upon each of the principal capitalists, patent-holders and proprietors, shall be paid by four instalments, between the 15th of September and the 15th of November, at periods which shall be determined by the committee.

13. The receivers-general, in particular in their respective arrondissements, shall issue drafts payable at such periods as may be indicated.

14. These drafts, when presented, are to be accepted by the person upon whom they are drawn, and are liable to all judicial processes, the same as in commercial transactions.

15. All refusal or delay in accepting the said drafts, shall be certified by a protest in the usual manner, and which will render the amount of the draft immediately exigible: the recovery thereof to be made by coercion.

16. The receivers-general in particular shall enjoy, for the collecting of this extraordinary contribution, the same fees as for the direct ordinary contributions, the said fees to be charged upon the funds of the non-valeurs.

17. Our minister, secretary of state for finance, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at the Thuilleries, this 16th of August, 1815.

(Signed) LOUIS.

By the king,

Baron LOUIS, *minister of finance.*

[Next follows a list of the sums charged to each department respectively. That charged on the department of the Seine amounts to 13,340,000 francs, and that on the Gironde to 5,330,000 francs.

BONAPARTE. *From the London Morning Chronicle.*—We guarantee the authenticity of the following passages extracted from the conversation that lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton had with Bonaparte on board the Northumberland.

In remonstrating against the detention, Bonaparte said, "you know not my character; you ought to have trusted to my word of honor."

One of the gentlemen answered him: "Allow me to tell you, that since the invasion of Spain, there is not a single person in England who does not distrust you and your most solemn engagements."

"I was," replied Bonaparte, "called into Spain by the sovereign."

But not, as I believe, replied the gentleman, to place king Joseph upon the throne.

Bonaparte—I had a grand political system; it was necessary to establish a counterpoise to your power upon the ocean; and, besides, I did no more than the Bourbons had done.

——. You must, however, acknowledge, general, that France, under your sceptre, was far more to be dreaded, than France as she was during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV; so much had her power increased.

Bonaparte.—"England, on her side, had become much more powerful."

He then spoke of our colonies and of our requisitions in India.

Bonaparte—"I wanted to regenerate Spain, and to do much what the Cortes has attempted to do since."

He was then called back to the principal topic, and was reminded of the character of the transaction that had put him in possession of the crown of Spain. He made no reply to those objections, but turned the conversation to the subject of his detention, and said, after a discussion of some length: "Well, I am then deceived in relying upon your generosity; restore or replace me in the situation from which you took me." In speaking of the invasion of Spain: "I was," said he, "sovereign at that time; I had the right of making war."

He said of Mr. Fox: "I knew him; I saw him at the Thuilleries; he had no prejudices."

——. "Mr. Fox, general, was a zealous citizen of his own country, and moreover, a citizen of the world."

"He wished sincerely for peace," replied Bonaparte, "and I wished for it also; his death prevented peace from being made—The other negociators were not sincere."

Bonaparte added further: "I do not say, that during twenty years of war, I did not meditate the ruin of England." Then correcting himself, as if he had inadvertently said more than prudence permitted; "that is to say, your humiliation; I wanted to force you to be just towards me."

He appeared neither agitated nor cast down—his expressions, sometimes energetic, were always uttered with calmness, and he gesticulated much less than the French or Italians are accustomed to do.

London, August 20.—When Napoleon first boarded the Bellerophon, he said to captain Maitland, with his usual quickness: Come captain Maitland, suppose we walk over your ship." To this the captain replied, by saying that the decks were then washing, and that the ship was consequently not in a state to be inspected—that he had better wait an hour or so, &c. To this Bonaparte responded: "No, no, captain Maitland, let us go now, I have been accustomed to wet and dry, and confusion, &c. &c. for upwards of 20 years, and I must see her in her present state." He did so, and inspected her with all the alacrity, minuteness, and curiosity so characteristic of him, walking several times over the ship. After this he expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable economy of a British man of war. One day addressing an old marine, he asked him "how long he had served?" The reply was "sixteen years." "Where are your marks of distinction then?" "I have none," answered the marine; Bonaparte shrugged up his shoulders and retired. When lord Keith communicated to Bonaparte his intended removal to the Northumberland, and conveyance in that ship to St. Helena, he appeared very uneasy at the communication, and after a long expostulation, sternly refused to go; but on lord Keith's observing that such was the order of his government and that he hoped he should not be under the necessity of resorting to coercive measures;—Bonaparte replied—"Oh no, no: Your command I must obey! You may take me, but recollect I do not go with my own free will." He then formally protested, in writing, against the act before witnesses. As soon as his baggage had been removed from one ship to the other, the parting scene commenced, which was truly affecting. All wept,

but particularly Savary, and a Polish officer (six feet two inches high) who had been exalted from the ranks by Bonaparte. He clung to his master's knees; wrote an affectionate letter to lord Keith, entreating permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted. Previous to the moment of separation, Bonaparte gave some of his officers, left behind, a certificate to the following effect, which had been first drawn up, at the general request, by general Gorgaud, and then altered by Bonaparte himself, and signed:

"Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me. *You have served me with zeal. I have always been satisfied with you. Your conduct on this last occasion deserves my praise, and what I had reason to expect from you.* On board the Northumberland, 7th August, 1815. NAPOLEON."

The words in italics were substituted by Bonaparte, for "in my prosperity you have served me with zeal; and in accompanying me in my adversity, you have confirmed the good opinion I had of you. Receive my thanks."

After settling with his followers and domestics, he had about £200 to carry with him. The persons suffered to attend Bonaparte were Bertrand, his wife and children; Montholon, his wife and child; Gorgaud and Las Casses. Among those separated from him were Savary and L'Allemand, now on board the Bellerophon; lieut. col. de Planet, M. Manigaut, lieut. cols. Resigne and Sheltz, captains Anteri, Merscher and Poniatowski, besides two other officers and eight servants, on board the Eurotas. Before he bade adieu to capt. Maitland, Bonaparte shook him by the hand, with an air of cordiality, offered him his grateful thanks for his polite attentions, and also his officers, to whom he expressed himself highly indebted. Madame Bertrand's attempt to drown herself arose, it is said, from her understanding, at this moment, that it was intended to deliver up her husband to Louis XVIII. We understand the hon. rear admiral Fleming is to have the command at St. Helena, in the peace, and that he will proceed thither soon after Sir G. Cockburn has established Bonaparte upon the island.

Paris, August 18. The English journals, in stating that Bonaparte tore various papers and threw them into the sea before his removal from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, make mention of a letter addressed to him by an inhabitant of the United States of America. The same journals have announced, that all the fragments of this letter were found and joined together in such a manner as to throw light upon an important affair, which the English government thinks fit not to make public as yet. Nothing, therefore, is known respecting the contents of this paper; but it might relate to the property which Bonaparte has placed in the hands of a very distinguished person of New England, and which was actually embarked at Havre, through the care of this person, on board the only American ship that was excepted from the general embargo laid for three weeks on the ports of France. This fact, the accuracy of which may be relied on, will sufficiently explain the reason why Bonaparte did not carry with him so much wealth as he was supposed to possess. It is nevertheless known that he made good use of his time during his stay at Paris. It was considered as certain that several waggons, heavily laden, were sent off clandestinely from the Thuilleries and the Elysee Bourbon. Every body was persuaded that these waggons contained bullion and valuable effects; it was added that they proceeded towards the coast, and nothing was more easy, since ammunition was sent at the same time in that direction. This business is, perhaps, worthy the attention of the sovereigns.

Gazette de France.

☞It is one of the most considerable and important facts, that large bodies of foreign troops are still pouring into *France*, which seems to countenance certain rumors that that country is to be cut up into small principalities, or divided among the high allies and their adherents—as Russia, Prussia and Austria DELIVERED Poland. Let it be recollected, that they entered that "ancient and venerable" kingdom, which has long stood the "bulwark of religion" against the *Turks*, with the pretence of restoring its internal tranquility. *Whose turn will come next?*

By a vessel from Madeira, we hear of the arrival at that island of the Northumberland 74, a frigate, and 7 men of war brigs, with *Napoleon Bonaparte* on board, on his way to St. Helena, with the 53d British regiment (full complement) as his guard. No person was permitted to board the Northumberland but the British consul, a Scotchman, in his capacity as navy agent. The fleet left Madeira, August 26, having obtained supplies.

Turin, August 5.—The journal of this city publishes the following letters which were intercepted, together with some other papers:

Copy of a letter from Lucien Bonaparte to the princess Borghese.

NEUILLY, June 27.—You must have learned, my dear Pauline, the new misfortunes of the emperor, who has just abdicated in favor of his son. He is about to depart for the United States of America, where we will rejoin him. He is full of courage and calmness; I shall endeavor to regain my family at Rome, in order to conduct it to America. If your health permit, we shall see you there. Adieu, my dear sister; mother, Joseph, Jerome, and myself, embrace you. Your affectionate brother,

LUCIEN.

P. S.—I have retired to your fine estate of Neuilly.

Letter from cardinal Fesch to the same.

PARIS, June 28.—Lucien set off yesterday for London, in order to get passports for the rest of the family. Joseph, and also Jerome, will wait for their passports. Lucien has left here his second daughter, who has just arrived from England; she will set off again in a few days. I foresee the United States will be the end of the chace. I think you ought to remain in Italy; but recollect that character is one of the most estimable gifts of the Creator, with which he has enriched your family. Exercise courage, then, and strength of mind, to rise superior to misfortune; let no economy appear a sacrifice. At this moment we are all poor. Your mother and brothers embrace you. Your affectionate uncle,

Cardinal FESCH.

Independence of France!

A *Paris* paper, of August 25, gives the following as "the division of the French departments, to be *occupied* by the troops of the high allied powers." When it is recollected that nothing is published in the French papers without being inspected by officers of the government, entire reliance may be placed on the facts as given:—

1. Prussian army, head-quarters of field-marshal Blucher de Wahlstadt, Caen. The army will occupy the departments of Finistere Morbihon, Coles du Nord, Manche, Ille at Vilaine, Calvados, Orde, Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure et Luire, Lower Seine, as far as the right bank of the Seine, Eure, Loir et Cher.

Indre et Loire, Maine et Loire, Lower Loire, as far as the right bank of the Loire.

2. The Prussian army will occupy in common with the English and Austrian armies, the departments of the Seine and of the Seine et Oise, as far as the left bank of the Seine.

3. The English armies and that of the Low-Countries, field-marshal duke of Wellington has his head quarters at Paris. The army will occupy the departments of the Lower Seine et Oise, upon the right bank of the Seine, Lys Nord, Seine et Marne, Somme, Pasde, Calais Oise.

4. Russian army: head-quarters of field-marshal count Barclay de Tolly, Melun. The army will occupy the departments of Seine et Marne, upon the right bank of the Seine, Aisne Ardennes, Marne, Meuse Moselle Meurthe, Haute Marne, the fourth part, l'Aube, one third.

5. Bavarian army: head-quarters of field-marshal prince de Wrede, Auxerre. The army will occupy the department of the Loiret, and as far as the Loire, Yonne, Nievre, Aube, the two-thirds Haute Marne, the three-fourths, Vosges.

6. The troops of Wurtemburg, and of Hesse Darmstadt, under orders of his highness the prince royal of Wurtemburg, will occupy the departments of l'Allier, and of Puy de Dome.

7. The Austrian army: head-quarters of field-marshal prince Schwartzenburg, Fontainbleau. The army of the Upper Rhine will occupy the departments of Cantal, Lozere, Gard Loire, Upper Loire, Mouths of the Rhoane, Vaucluse, Lower Alps, Var. The army of Italy will occupy the departments of Cote d'Or, Upper Soane, Soane et Loire, Jura, Doubs, Rhone, Ain, Mont Blanc Isere, Ardeche, Dromo, Upper Alps.

8. The Saxon troops and those of Baden, will occupy the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

☞There is not in this, however, any arrangement for the *Spaniards*, who are pouring into the South of France, most gallantly!

Paris, August 19.—At the moment the king ascended his carriage at 4 o'clock this day, Madame Labedoyere threw herself at his feet, to solicit pardon for her husband. The king answered, that if M. Labedoyere had only offended him, his pardon should be granted; but that all France called for the punishment of the man who had brought upon it all the horrors of war. His majesty was very much affected, and it was to be seen how much he suffered from being obliged to resist the impulses of his heart. The king, who knows how to unite goodness and justice, deigned to promise Madame Labedoyere his protection for her and her infant.

At 6 o'clock, the moment when the king was returning from his ride, the mother of Labedoyere was in the court of the chateau, for the purpose of trying her intercession with his majesty. Seeing that measures were taken for preventing her approaching him, and renewing a scene as painful as useless, she retired. She was in deep mourning.

August 20.—Yesterday evening colonel Labedoyere arrived at the spot designed for his execution, where he fell on his knees and received the blessings of his confessor, who accompanied him; after which he rose, and without waiting for the bandage being placed over his eyes, bared his bosom to the veterans who were appointed to shoot him, and cried out:—*Surtout ne me manquez pas*—(mind, do not miss me.) In a moment after he was no more.

The cavalry of the army of the Loire has its cantonments in the departments of Tarn and Garonne. This army, which has preserved to France 500 pieces of artillery, was at the time of its disbanding 60,000.

August 12—*Poland* has cordially submitted to Russia, agreeably to the provisions of the great treaty of Vienna. Prince *Sulkowski* has laid the homage and oaths of the army of Poland at the feet of *Alexander*, as emperor of all the Russias and king of Poland.

The *Danish* army left Altona on the 31st of July, for France, to join the head-quarters of *the duke of Wellington, near Paris.*

August 4.—The trial of the Bonapartean officer, who commanded in *Conde*, for the murder of the British general *Gordon*, who carried a summons for the surrender of the place, occasions much excitement. Some palliations of the conduct of this commander having appeared in the *Gazette de France*, the brother of the general has addressed the following note to the editor:

Paris, August 3, 1815.

"Sir—The military assassination committed on the person of adjutant general Gordon, at Conde, will form the subject of a trial, which will exhibit, in a clear light, the true circumstances which preceded and accompanied that crime. It is in vain that his assassins endeavor to avert public indignation by their misrepresentations. No imprudence was committed by their victim. If he was not accompanied by a trumpeter, it will appear on the trial, that he neither could nor ought to have had one at that moment. Besides, such a circumstance could, at farthest, have only excused their firing upon and killing Mr. Gordon before he entered the town; but having reached the presence of the military chiefs, who dared to condemn him to death, who brought to them, in the king's name, the pardon of their treason, the absence of a trumpeter was a mere defect of form which had received its explanation.

"No, it was a flag of truce sent in the name of the king, to summon Conde to surrender; it was an officer invested with the external signs of his rank, and the bearer of papers authorising his mission, that these cowards massacred. It was a military commission that condemned men to be shot.

"He whom death has thus deprived of the best of brothers, while he stifles his grief, fixes his eyes with confidence on the throne of a monarch as just as good, before whose face the most odious of crimes will not remain unpunished.

(Signed) "JAMES GORDON."

London, Aug. 11.—By advices from Genoa, to the 15th July, upwards of 20 small privateers were out from *Porto Ferrajo*, [isle of *Elba*] infesting those seas, and greatly interrupting the trade; two vessels, one from Trieste to Leghorn, and the other from Leghorn to Tunis, are said to have been captured by them.

The Vry Zee, Riedyke, from Lisbon to the Baltic, has been taken by an Algerine frigate and was carried into Algiers on the 3d of June.

August 20.—It it intimated from Brussels, that the expected occupation by the allies, of the second line of the French fortresses (Valenciennes, Conde, &c.) *has created a great sensation in the north of France.*

From Vienna, it is said that all the armies of reserve *have been ordered to march to France;* likewise a park of artillery from Olmutz.

August 23.—In the foreign news, in the French papers, under the head of Austria, there is a protest dated Vienna, 11th June, by the mediatised princes (the inferior states formerly comprised under the denomination of the confederation of the Rhine,) against the decision of the congress of Vienna. The protest is couched in the strongest terms of re-

monstrance, and shows that the great powers composing the confederacy have not satisfied all parties by their balancing decisions. It would appear also that the king of Prussia and the sovereign prince of the Netherlands are likely to disagree about the new partitions. His Prussian majesty has an eye to more of the Belgian territory, than his Dutch ally is willing to surrender, and wants the sovereign prince to get indemnified from France, by the help of England! Modesty and moderation we believe, are not reckoned among the political virtues.

There is one commercial house in this city, which pays 4000£ a year for the postage of foreign letters.

Ten tons of silver, the property of a single house in this city, has been lately melted down for exportation.

The princess of Wales has purchased a fine seat belonging to general Pino, and situated on the beautiful and picturesque *Lago di Como*, in the Milanese, where it is said her royal highness intends to fix her residence. It is about 20 miles from Milan, and one of the most delightful spots in the universe.

Four vessels, three under Portuguese, and one under Spanish colors, have been captured on the coast of Africa, by his Britannic majesty's sloop Brisk—they were trafficing in the horrid slave trade, and had about 700 wretched creatures on board.

Murat at Toulon, in July, sent a request to admiral lord Exmouth, to be received on board the British fleet. The admiral offered to receive him, but would make no promise for his ultimate destination.—[*Official.*]

It was said Murat afterwards set out for Piedmont.

The duke of Orleans has returned to England. It is, probably, thought *inexpedient that he should reside in France*, as a faction had shewn a disposition to make use of him.

Price of Bullion, London, August 15.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Portugal gold in coin, per oz.	4	9	0
Foreign gold in bars,	4	9	0
New doubloons,	4	4	0
New dollars,	0	5	5

Stocks.—3 per cent. cons. 56 1-8 *a* 56½

Of the first levy of 100 millions of francs in France to pay for its *deliverance*, Paris was required to pay 30, and Bordeaux 5 millions—for general use, a five francs may be considered as $1. This requisition has immensely cooled the zeal of the royalists of Bordeaux—but when the second, and the third, and the fourth, and the fifth, and the sixth like payments shall be required—we think they will seriously think of *that sort of patriotism* that invites insolent foreigners to settle domestic questions of right.

The British ministerial papers are loud in their dictations of what the *king of France* SHALL DO.—They have designated many persons, by name, who *must* be executed, and spoken of others who *must* be expelled from a participation in the affairs of the *king's* government. *Fouche* appears, however, to have made a perfect amnesty with those folks.

Catholic emancipation. It is stated that a bill will be introduced into the British parliament giving "*unqualified*" emancipation to British Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland, *reserving to the crown the payment of the clergy.* And no doubt the priests, if paid as well, will become as loyal subjects as their protestant brethren——"money does the business."

War Events:

Or, matters belonging to the late war.

BATTLE OF NIAGARA.

We have been requested to publish the following letter of general BROWN to generals PORTER and MILLER, and their reply.—*Boston Patriot.*

Head-Quarters, Buffaloe, July 28, 1815.

Major general PORTER, and
Brig. general MILLER,

Gentlemen—Not a doubt resting upon my mind, but that the enemy were defeated and driven from the field of battle on the 25th of last July near the Falls of Niagara, leaving us in peaceable possession of the whole of his artillery, I have upon all occasions so stated. Learning that some diversity of opinion has appeared upon this subject so interesting to the army, I have to request of you, gentlemen, to state your view of this subject. You remained upon the field after I had left it, and know if the enemy did or did not appear when our army marched off; or if a gun was fired for a considerable time before the army moved upon its taking up the line of march, or on its way to camp. I do not enquire of you who were the heroes of this day, or what corps particularly distinguished themselves; but I call upon you to vindicate the fair and honest fame of the army—of that gallant army, which has done so much to exalt the national character. It is believed that no equal number of men have ever done more. Do not permit its glory to be tarnished by the faults or the follies of its commanders. We have none of us any claims to infallibility. The victory achieved was by Americans; and that fact being established is all that concerns the honor of the country or the reputation of her arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JACOB BROWN.

ANSWER.

Buffaloe, July 29th, 1815.

Sir—In answer to your letter of this date, we have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the character of every incident attending the battle near Niagara Falls, and particularly the mode of its termination, exhibits clear and unequivocal evidence that it resulted in a decisive victory on the part of the American army.

We found the enemy in possession of a commanding eminence, in the centre of open and extensive fields, without any woods, ravines, or other cover sufficiently near to favor our attack; and supported by 9 pieces of field ordnance—from this position they were driven at the point of the bayonet, with the loss of all their artillery. After our army had possessed itself of their position and artillery, the enemy received reinforcements, and made not less than three deliberate, well arranged, and desperate charges to regain them: in each of which he was driven back in confusion, with the loss of many prisoners; but the darkness of the night and the surrounding woods did not permit our army to avail itself as it might under the circumstances of these repeated successes.

The battle commenced a little before sunset and terminated at near eleven o'clock. After the enemy disappeared for the last time, they exhibited evidence of great confusion by distant and scattered firing in the woods, and our troops were drawn up in great order on the field of battle, forming three sides of a hollow square, with the whole of our own and the enemy's artillery in the centre. In this situation we remained for more than an hour;

and in our opinion the troops were in a condition to act with more decisive effect than at any former period of the contest. During this interval we do not recollect to have heard a gun, or seen any other indication of the enemy's being near us; and at the close of it the army retired slowly to camp three miles distant, without any molestation by, or appearance of a foe. We left on the field the enemy's artillery and other trophies of victory, which were at the time of leaving it, and had been for a long time before in our undisturbed possession.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

(Signed) PETER B. PORTER.
(Signed) JAMES MILLER.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN—I hand you for publication a letter, which was received in my absence from the country, from his excellency governor Shelby, of Kentucky. Since my return sickness has prevented an earlier attention to its publication. As the sentiments which it expresses are general with respect to our navy and private armed vessels, I conceive it my duty, for that reason, to give it publicity; and it is likewise due to the officers and crew of the General Armstrong, thus to make known to them the approbation of his excellency.

SAM. C. REID.

New-York, Oct. 13, 1815.

FRANKFORD, (KY.) May 8, 1815.

SIR—The return of peace to our country, upon honorable terms, with a national character exalted in an eminent degree, affords us leisure to review the various conflicts in which that character has been developed.

On the ocean, where we had most to dread, we have found a rich harvest of glory; and the American tars have secured to themselves the admiration of the world. To the officers and crews of our public vessels, much is due; and the nation, through its public functionaries, and in other forms, has fully demonstrated its gratitude. We are not less indebted to the officers and crews of our private armed vessels—instances of talents, skill, discipline and of a determined unconquerable bravery have been manifested by our privateersmen; when their situations might have presented to ordinary minds sufficient inducement for avoiding the contest, nothing but a generous and noble patriotism could have led to such deeds; I have no reason to believe that the nation at large is not fully impressed with the gratitude due to this class of our heroes. But I have regretted that there has been so few demonstrations of that sentiment; you will, therefore, although a stranger to you, permit me for myself, individually, and on behalf the state over which I have the honor to preside, to assure you that the conduct of yourself and of your officers and crew in defence of the General Armstrong, in the port of Fayal, merits the first applause of the nation, and is duly appreciated by our citizens.

No one conflict during the war has placed the American character in so proud a view.

The baseness of the attack in a neutral port, the overwhelming force of the assailants; the small prospect of success to yourself and crew, and the unparalleled disparity of loss, demonstrated a combination of talents, skill and heroism, seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

I trust our government will lose no time in demanding a fair remuneration of the vessel and her apparel, &c. and that it will be prosecuted with effect.

May you, your officers and crew, long live to enjoy the laurels you so nobly won.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration of respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Capt. Saml. C. Reid, late commander of the U. S. privateer General Armstrong.

DEFENCE OF STONINGTON.

The defence of Stonington by a handful of brave citizens, was more like an effusion of feeling, warm from the heart, than a concerted military movement. The result of it we all know, and it afforded sincere delight to every patriot. But the particulars we have never seen so accurately described as in the following concise narrative from the chairman of the committee of defence to the secretary of war, of which we have been favored with a copy for publication.——*Nat Int.*

To the hon. Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of war.

STONINGTON BOROUGH, Aug. 21, 1815.

SIR—The former secretary of war put into my care, as chairman of the committee of defence, the two 18 pounders, and all the munitions of war, that was here, belonging to the general government, to be used for the defence of the town—and I gave my receipt for the same.

As there is no military officer here, it becomes my duty to inform you the use we have made of it. That on the 9th of August last, the Ramilies 74, the Pactolus 44, the Terror bomb-ship, and the Despatch gun brig, anchored off the harbor. Commodore Hardy sent off a boat, with a flag; we met him with another from the shore, when the officer of the flag handed me a note from commodore Hardy, informing that one hour was given the unoffending inhabitants, before the town would be destroyed.

We returned to the shore, where all the male inhabitants were collected, when I read the note aloud; they all exclaimed, they would defend the place to the last extremity, and if it was destroyed, they would be buried in the ruins.

We repaired to a small battery that we had hove up—nailed our colors to the flag staff—others lined the shore with their muskets.

At about seven in the evening, they put off five barges and a large launch, carrying from 32 to 9 lb. carronades in their bows, and opened their fire from their shipping, with bombs, carcasses, rockets, round, grape and cannister shot, and sent their boats to land under cover of their fire. We let them come within small grape distance, when we opened our fire upon them, from our two 18 pounders with round and grape shot; they soon retreated out of grape distance, and attempted a landing on the east side of the village; we dragged a six pounder that we had mounted over, and met them with grape, and all our muskets opened their fire on them, so that they were willing to retreat the second time. They continued their fire 'till 11 at night.

The next morning at seven o'clock, the brig Despatch anchored within pistol shot of our battery, and they sent five barges and two large launches, to land under cover of their whole fire (being joined by the Nimrod 20 gun brig.) When the boats approached within grape distance, we opened our fire on them with round and grape shot; they retreated and came round the east side of the town; we checked them with our six pounder and muskets, 'till we dragged over one of our 18 pounders—we put in a round shot, and about 40 or 50 lb. of grape, and placed it in the centre of their boats as they were rowing up in a line and firing on us; we tore one of their barges all in pieces—so that two, one on each

side, had to lash her up to keep her from sinking. They retreated out of grape distance, and we turned our fire upon the brig, and expended all our cartridges but five, which we reserved for the boats, if they made another attempt to land. We then lay four hours without being able to annoy the enemy in the least, except from muskets on the brig, while the fire from the whole fleet was directed against our buildings. After the third express to New-London, some fixed ammunition arrived; we then turned our cannon on the brig, and she soon cut her cable and drifted out.

The whole fleet then weighed, and anchored nearly out of reach of our shot, and continued this and the next day to bombard the town.

They set the buildings on fire in more than twenty places, and we as often put them out. In the three days bombardment they sent on shore 60 tons of metal, and strange to tell, wounded only one man, since dead. We have picked up 15 tons, including some that was taken up out of the water, and the two anchors that we got. We took up and buried four poor fellows that were hove overboard out of the sinking barge.

Since peace, the officers of the Despatch brig have been on shore here; they acknowledge they had 21 killed, and 50 badly wounded; and further say, had we continued our fire any longer, they should have struck, for they were in a sinking condition, for the wind then blew at S. W. directly into the harbor. Before the ammunition arrived, it shifted round to north, and blew out of the harbour. All the shot suitable for the cannon we have reserved. We have now more 18 pound shot than was sent us by government. We have put the two cannon in the arsenal, and housed all the munitions of war.

London, August 22.—The sentence of the court martial upon the honorable colonel Mullins, has been sent over from Dublin, for the approbation of the prince regent. The trial lasted twenty-six days.

Naval courts martial.—On Monday week a court martial was held at Portsmouth on captain Stephen Popham, late acting captain of the Montreal, in the lakes in Canada, for having, contrary to a verbal order of commodore sir James Lucas Yeo, attacked a flotilla of American boats, in a creek on that lake, which were proceeding from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor, with stores of every description for the equipment of a large ship that was building in the latter harbor. The court determined, that a verbal order had been given to captain Popham not to go into any creek, in his endeavor to intercept the expected boats with stores; but that having unexpectedly found them in Sandy Creek, and having been greatly reinforced, by taking under his orders a division of armed boats, under captain Spilsbury, and in a manner which could not have been contemplated by sir James L. Yeo, he was fully justified in making the attack which he did, under the consideration of the importance it was to the service that the boats should not reach Sackett's Harbor, and therefore, adjudged him to be acquitted.

The court could not forbear stating their regret, that sir James L. Yeo should have used such reproachful expressions in his letter to the admiralty, which stated captain Popham's capture; and also their high disapprobation of the severe imputatio contained in captain P's. defence against his m manding officer, for having offered himself as a witness in the support of the charges—which it was his duty to do.

A court martial was held on Friday and Saturday to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the British squadron on lake Champlain, and to try capt. Pring, the next senior officer after the death of capt. Downie, and the officers under his command for the same. The prosecution closed on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday the several officers would make their defence. It appeared, from the proceedings, that two of the officers who ought also to have been sent on their trial did not appear, viz. lieut. Rayot, who afterwards deserted to the enemy, and has since been struck out of the list of lieutenants; and lieut. M'Kee, whose residence is not known.

Died, in Portland, Me. lieut. Kirvin Waters, of the United States navy, aged 18. The situation of this gallant young officer has been peculiarly interesting. A midshipman on board the Enterprize at the time of her capturing the Boxer, he conducted himself in that memorable engagement as our other naval officers always do, when duty calls and danger is near—with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. He there received a dangerous wound, and, from the disabilities and painful effects of which, lingered until the 26th ult. when he breathed his last. A sympathy for sufferings almost unprecedented, and greater than it could have been supposed human nature was capable of enduring for such a length of time, had attracted around the stranger a very numerous and respectable acquaintance of the young gentlemen of the town. Their friendship and attachment have been strongly rivetted by an amiable disposition, virtuous principles, manly deportment, a mind vigorous and intelligent by nature, and highly improved by education. Their attention towards him in watching over his sleepless nights, and in rendering all the kindness of life and the civilities of social intercourse to his relief and comfort, have been tender, affectionate, and unremitted.—Thus has been cut off in early bloom a young officer of great merit and promise. His feelings of piety and views of eternity were those of a Christian—resigned to the will of his God and depending wholly on the merits of our holy Redeemer for the salvation of his soul.—*Portl. Argus.*

[Lieut. Waters was a native of the city of Washington, and son of William Waters, Esq.]

CHRONICLE.

Commodore *Barney* arrived at Baltimore from London, a few days ago, with despatches.

Arthur O' Conner has been killed in a duel with a certain Rowan Cashel.

New-York, Oct. 11. It is rumored that the Franklin and Washington, U. S. ships of the line, are to be equipped for service forthwith, and that they will have orders to cruise along our coast for the protection of our commerce, &c.

From the Mediterranean. The Congress frigate, captain Morris, arrived at Carthagena about the 9th of August, from Flushing, and proceeded up the Mediterranean with the second squadron, under commodore Bainbridge, to visit the Barbary powers. The squadron consisted of the Independence 74, Congress, 36, Erie sloop of war, Chippewa brig, and the hermaphrodite brig Spark, and sailed from Carthagena on the 13th August.

Commodore Decatur's squadron was daily expected at Carthagena, from whence that gallant officer, according to previous arrangements, would return to the U. States;

The Dutch fleet, three 74's, 3 frigates and 3 brigs, was before Algiers; but his "*highness the dey*" seemed disposed to contest his *right of impressment* with them, though he gave it up so easily to the 'bit of striped bunting.'

We fear it is a dreadful certainty that the Epervier must have been lost in some of the late gales. Where is the *Wasp?*—where the *Peacock?*

Mr. *Giles.* The Norfolk Ledger tells us that Mr. Giles will resign his seat in the senate of the United States.

Sir George Murray is appointed, by the British government, governor-general of the Canadas.

New-Jersey election.—The republicans have succeeded in this state with a larger majority than they had last year. Particulars hereafter.

Grand squirrel hunt.—Sometime about the latter part of September, a party of gentlemen in Martin county, North Carolina, twenty in number, ten on a side, killed, for a bet of a "barbacue and trimmings," in two days, upwards of 1570 squirrels; and one gentleman of the party, in particular, killed in one day 74; a number far surpassing any we ever recollect to have heard of before, in the same space of time.

A pirate. By the arrival of the ship Sapor, capt. Rogers, from N. Orleans at Charleston, we learn that the PRIZE carried into that port, was a pilot-boat schr. of about 90 tons, mounting one 12 pr. on a pivot; had been out cruising for 15 days without any commission. At the time of the U. S. schooner Fire Brand heaving in sight, the schooner took her to be a merchantman, and fired two shot into her—the Fire Brand had also taken a ship from the Barratarians (a Spaniard) which had been captured by the Carthagenians, and given up to the Barratarians.

South America. From London papers—accounts from Buenos Ayres to March 25. The Lima army at Chili having seized the property of several Englishmen established there, the British armed their vessels and retook their property, together with a vessel having $400,000 on board, from Callas for Chili. They also blockade Valparaiso; and have brought away all the exiles the Spaniards had sent to Juan Fernandez and the other Presidios.

An insurrection is said to have commenced in Lima. The Buenos Ayres Army in Peru has been successful over the loyalists. The insurgents of Casco, Angulo and Pinelo, have also been successful. An insurrection has broken out at Arequipa.

London, June 10. A late Buenos Ayres Gazette contains the undermentioned particulars of the dreadful situation of La Paz.—"As soon as the revolution of Casco was known at La Plata, the government ordered an auxiliary force to march to that quarter, under the command of general Pineto y Torre. He proceeded on in the month of August last, took the province of Puno, and the strong fortress of El Besaguadero, and on September 24 entered the city of La Paz. The standard of American liberty was, for the first time, raised in this section of Peru, and the event celebrated with the cordial congratulations of the inhabitants, who hastened to take their oath of allegiance to the new patriot government. Harmony and friendship every where prevailed—when, on the 28th, a most horrid plot was discovered. A general amnesty had been proclaimed and accepted by the European Spaniards, but they beheld the triumph of the Creoles with repinings. Ungrateful for the kindness shewn them, they endeavored to bribe the guards of the barracks and park of artillery to destroy the town, and formed a project to poison the officers. A lighted match was put to the powder kept in the government house, for it to explode at a fixed hour, but timely denunciations prevented the execution of so horrid a design, and saved the town. They were forgiven, and public confidence appeared restored. Soon afterwards, however, a mine was sprung, with a terrible explosion, in the chief barracks, within the Chapitones, and in the ruins of the building 150 persons were destroyed. The inhabitants were roused at this scene of fresh treachery, and sallying forth, seized all the Europeans and traitorous Creoles, whom they cut to pieces in the public square."

Tax on light. A letter from *Dublin* says, "I have but twelve windows in my house, and I am made to pay for *them* this year five guineas ($23.33)—*and every other tax in proportion.*" It would be well if those *Englishmen,* and Irishmen too, who grumble so much about the taxes in the United State, were to proceed to the "fast anchored" isles, and relieve themselves!

Tythes. We have seen somewhere the following anecdote which occured in France, before the revolution: "Why," said a bishop, in a tone of authority and reproof to a peasant, "do you not cultivate that field," pointing to a piece of ground unplanted. "I will, sir," returned the farmer with great humility, "if you will secure me one-half of the value I should be compelled to *give* you, as the profit of my labor."

A Cave. A letter from Sackett's Harbor dated *July* 22, says—Yesterday I visited the *cave* that some account of was lately given, about seven miles from this place, a great curiosity. We brought home from it about 20lbs. of ice, where there are large quantities in some parts of the place all summer; and I find to-day that it has so stiffened my hand that I can hardly lift it to my head.

Theatrical. The benefits at Covent Garden Theatre, have been as follows—Miss O'Neil's 650 pounds, Mr. Jones' 600, Mr. Young's 590, Miss Foote's 500, Mr. Emery's 500, Mr. Incledon's 400, Mr. and Mrs. Liston's 400, and Miss Stepens' 300.

Money found. Poole, a farmer of Blagden, Eng. has lately found, while digging in his field, a chest of gold coin, worth 20,000*l.*

Bank of England. The notes of the Bank of England in circulation are upwards of *one hundred millions of dollars.* The annual tax on which is more than *four hundred thousand dollars.* But the bank has hitherto paid under the old compromise, (when its issues were small compared with the present) but about *one hundred thousand dollars.* The subject has, however, recently caught the attention of parliament.

A new bargain has just been made with the bank. It is to pay 3.500*l.* on every 1,000,000 in its bills issued.

Washington city. *Extract of a letter to the editor.*—Business in the building line is very brisk here. In the centre part of this city, viz. between the capitol and president's house, the following houses are building or finishing:

Brick houses, began this year, most of which are large		19
Frame do do		8
Brick do finishing, which have been standing for years		4
Frame do do		4
Brick back-buildings, used as tenements		5
Frame do		1
Public buildings, viz. Methodist meeting		1
Catholic Seminary		1
Treasury office		1
Arsenal	1	
Magazine	1	At the fort 3
Store-house	1	
		46

Besides these some others are contracted for—and there is an appropriation to extend the market.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 9 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1815. [whole no. 217.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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☞The present number of the Weekly Register contains *twenty* pages, or consists of a sheet and a quarter—to dispose of sundry interesting articles that were lying over in type. The press of matter is, and always must be, exceedingly great, while we attempt to notice *every thing* important for present reading or useful for future reference.

Though in some respects we have been baffled in our arrangements for this number, we think its contents will be found more than commonly interesting.

***The editor respectfully informs the patrons of this paper, that their accounts are made out to the end of the present year and have generally been forwarded to the places where there are regular agents, to which he solicits an early notice: those resident in parts of the country near which there is no regular agent, will please to remit by mail, as usual, and the receipt shall be thankfully acknowledged.

A vigorous attempt is now making to get all our accounts *squared* up, and the editor appeals to the *considerate* for a liberal and immediate determination to assist him in accomplishing this very important object—the attainment of which would lighten the drudgery of the common business of the establishment nearly a half! as will very reasonably appear, when it occurs to the mind, that *each* and *every* account that remains open and unsettled, is *individually* charged upon our exertions to close. This is always an unpleasant duty—but it must be done. There is no use of earning money if we do not get it. We assert it, without fear, that, independent of these concerns of the office, more editorial labor is bestowed on the Register than on any other periodical work. "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."

The agents for this paper are earnestly solicited to urge a settlement of the bills due at their offices, especially when they exceed the amount for the current year.

Sheep and Wool—Books.

"It appears, from the London papers, that lord Sheffield's Wool Fair was held at the White Hart, on the 26th of July last. Lord Sheffield, in a long speech, urged the necessity of a protecting duty, stating that the growers of wool had suffered much from the vast importations, declaring, that as fine wool would be raised in England as any ever imported, if proper encouragement were given to the growers of the article."

We have several times amused our readers with references to the book made by lord Sheffield, in 1783, to reconcile his countrymen to the loss of the United States;—in which he undertook to shew, with all the pomp and gravity, "modest assurance," want of candor, and disregard of truth, that belongs to a lord, that we were, and must continue to be, *dependent* upon and slaves of *England*, for most of the necessaries and many of the conveniences of life, so far as they belonged to what are commonly considered the arts and manufactures.

The arrivals of several small quantities of *wool* from the United States, and the reports that must have reached the old man of our progress in the raising of sheep, has roused his jealousy—and he now would prohibit a commodity, by laying a duty upon it, which he prophecied, like one of *Baal's* ministers, that it would be impossible for us to have in considerable quantities!—Knowing the temper of that man's mind and his deadly hatred to *America*, for giving to his profound "observations" the character of nursery tales, we cannot do otherwise than believe that, in his speech alluded to in the article quoted above, he had entire reference to the import of wool from the *United States*; which, he sees, will speedily become as famous for raising that article as for raising *cotton*. For we believe it is a fact, that the importation of sheep's wool into England has been considerably less than heretofore, owing to the annihilation, as we may say, of many of the *Spanish* flocks, by the events of the war in that country; which it will take some years to recruit or supply.

In the 9th page of his book (Dublin edition 1784) his lordship says—"*In the southern* PROVINCES" (his lordship thought it beneath his dignity to call them *states*, though they had been acknowledged as such by his government) "*the wool of sheep becomes of a hairy quality. In the northern it cannot answer well to raise sheep, the land is so long covered with snow; the expence of fodder is too great.*"

How *lordly* true and candid is my lord's saying!—Now, a common person would have thought that if the *north* was *too cold* and the *south* was *too hot*, to raise sheep to advantage, there must be a place in the *middle* that would exactly answer the purpose! But his lordship always disdains the rules that operate on honest men, when he refers to America—his *lordly* object was, and is, to deceive those he can influence. And we are happy to assure the great man, that, in every state of the union, we can raise sheep to much profit; and that in the *west* we have also some *little* tracts of land that his lordship thought must always remain the abode of the deer and the buffalo, where as many may be supported as would supply five *Englands* with wool. But, with his jaundiced views of America, no doubt his lordship thought it as likely that we should commence manufactories of *madmen* and *ideots*, for kings and nobles, as of *woolen goods*, which are now scattered all over the United States—much less suppose that our country, instead of *Spain*, was destined to become the great market of the world for wool. The truth is, we have got the "golden fleece," and the fact is clearly and undeniably proved that the boasted *merino* of the old world grows larger and becomes more productive in the new. In less than ten, perhaps, in five years, ships'-cargoes of wool, an excess beyond our own wants, will probably be exported from the United States. Our present stock is between ten and fifteen millions of sheep, increasing geometrically. And the wool gathered in the United States, in the present year, may be safely estimated as worth from 20 to 30 millions of dollars—probably more even than the latter.

Books. "*All the school and common books* (says his lordship) *can be sent cheaper from Britain than they can be printed in America.*"—And so his lord-

ship gravely supposes that all our horn books and primers must come from England. What truth there was in the assertion when his lordship made it, I neither know nor care—but I will do this: If his lordship will obtain for me the privilege of exporting 100,000 dollars worth of common and school books to England, *per annum*, free of duties or charges there, I will pay his lordship $25,000 a year in acknowledgment of the favor rendered, and make 20 or 30,000 dollars more for myself. And, besides, I will engage that the type, presses and paper, and every thing else used in the manufacture of the said books, shall be of American make.

Some persons, regarding the quantity of matter only, and estimating this paper as they do a cheese, by its size and weight, have considered the price of it high; though the fact is, it is the cheapest publication in the world. For example—it contains nearly twice as much, and is as well printed and on as good paper as *Cobbett's*, for about two-thirds of the price of that work, exclusive of the price paid for the stamp on each sheet, or less than one half of what it really costs the subscriber in England: yet I feel convinced that I nominally make more money on a subscriber than Mr. Cobbett does, though his is really more profitable, from a more general punctuality in payment and a greater patronage.

The Barbary Powers;

OR, MORE OF MY LORD SHEFFIELD.

The policy of the British in maintaining the Barbary powers, is clearly manifested in the following extracts from lord *Sheffield's* book, entitled "Observations on the commerce of the American States," written in 1783—see page 204 et seq. Dublin edit. note.

EXTRACT.

"It is not probable the American states will have a very free trade in the Mediterranean; it will not be the interest of any of the great maritime powers to protect them there from the Barbary states. *If they know their interests, they will not encourage the Americans to be carriers. That the Barbary states are advantageous to the maritime powers is certain.*—If they were suppressed, the little states of Italy, &c. would have much more of the *carrying trade.* The French never shewed themselves worse politicians, than in encouraging the late armed neutrality; but notwithstanding their exultation in it at first, it was not long before they were sensible of their bad policy. The league probably would not long have held together; the Danes had already relaxed. It was the part the Dutch were taking in that league that brought on them a war that has neither been very glorious for them, nor advantageous. *The armed neutrality would be as hurtful to the great maritime powers, as the Barbary states are useful.* THE AMERICANS CANNOT PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE LATTER; THEY CANNOT PRETEND TO A NAVY. In war, New-England may have privateers, but they will be much fewer than they have been; they will be few, indeed, if we do not give up the *navigation act.*"

His lordship is still living—what does he think "about and about" the *Barbary powers* and an *American navy* now? Let him ask the deys of *Algiers* and *Tripoli*, and enquire of bully *Dacres* and *company.* If his lordship lives 10 years more—"he shall see what he shall see"—many things about our *navy* more *curious* than any of these; though, according to his lordship's notions, we had not, nor could we have, "good harbors" or "good seamen," and our timber was so ordinary that—it would not be worth while to build large ships of it! On the whole, his lordship concludes, "*there is no* POSSIBILITY *of her* (America) *maintaining a navy.*" I *guess* his lordship now thinks that other parts of the United States besides *New England*, "may have" privateers! At any rate, he would have discovered it in a very *striking* manner, if he had been concerned largely in shipping, during the late war.

But the *Barbary powers*—why, *Decatur*, with less than one half of the national force detached for the object, has settled the business more gloriously and more honorably than any *European* had yet done it for his country, with all their navies and armies.—The crescent, like the red cross of England, has done honor to the stripes and stars, in *lowly bendings.*

Pauper-statistics.

We abstract the following facts from a very long and minute report of the "guardians of the poor and managers of the alms-house and house of employment, of the city of Philadelphia, district of Southwark and township of the Northern Liberties," for the year ending May 23, 1815. ☞The city and districts thus taken in have a population of about 100,000 souls.

The average of persons maintained by this institution, taken from the monthly reports of paupers under charge, was 735—about 287 men, 334 women and 104 children.

At the commencement of the year there were 619 persons in the house—during the year, 1891 paupers were admitted, laboring under various diseases and imperfections, of whom about 327 died, 1465 were discharged, cured or relieved, and several remained under care, so that the paupers maintained at the end of the year were 718.

It appears that the average of expense of maintaining the paupers was $1 20¾ per week, for each person.

The institution is provided with a variety of machinery for the manufacture of wool, cotton and flax, shoes, some small articles of iron, &c. The profit on these, which includes the labor of the paupers employed therein, was about 3,500 dollars.

In a general statement of the sick and surgical cases that came under the care of the medical department of this institution in the course of the year, the amount given is 2473 persons—of whom 1928 were cured, 73 relieved, 20 eloped, 327 died and 125 remained under charge. This would appear to amount to all the persons that remained in the house at the commencement of the year, or were admitted into it during its period, 37 excepted—but, it is probable, that many persons were under care more than once in the course of the year—as all the persons relieved by the institution are supposed incompetent by labor to earn a subsistence—which, God be praised! any one in the United States, blessed with health and strength and ability to apply these qualities, is able to do.

The principal diseases noticed are—Abscess 53—cured 48, rem. 5; Amenorrhœa 30—cured 26, rem. 4; Atrophy 17—cured 6, died 11; Burns 30—cured 25, died 5; Catarrh 37—cured 35, rem. 2; Consumption 113—cured 15, died 95; Diarrhœa 68—cured 52, died 15; Dropsy 65—cured 34, died 26; Dyspepsia 69—cured 52, died 15; Eruptions 102—cured 97, rem. 5; Fevers, various, 164—cured 139, died 23; Gonorrhœa 38—cured 34, rem. 4; Inflamations, various, 106—cured 94, died 8; Itch 103—cured 103; Mania 65—cured 35, relieved 15, died 10; Mania a Potu 54—cured 49, died 3; *Old age* 35—*died* 35; Rheumatism 192—cured 177, relieved 6, none died;

Scrophula 26—cured 7, died 16; Syphilia 197—cured 175, died 5; Ulcers 248—cured 206, eloped 10; Women delivered 50—none died; Wounds 27—cured 25, &c.

Tables like these are of the first importance to assist our studies of the condition in society. A variety of reflections naturally spring up in considering the facts here recorded, but at present we have only one remark to offer—The average number of paupers maintained by the alms-house of *Philadelphia* (a great *city* in which distressed objects are always more numerous than they are in a *country*-district of the like population) was 735—now, taking the average of *England* and *Wales* for a criterion, *Philadelphia* ought to have maintained at least EIGHTEEN THOUSAND persons in her poor houses! This fact is worth a world of comment.

Bonaparte's Letter.

FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Observations on the allusion made by Bonaparte to Themistocles.

It appears to me that those editors are mistaken who have supposed that Napoleon, in his late letter to the prince regent of England, meant to compare himself to Themistocles, when the latter applied to the great king, Xerxes, of Persia. It is, surely, to be presumed, that Napoleon did not intend to compare himself to a traitor; that he did not mean to avow himself the enemy of France, and the ready instrument of the vengeance of England. And yet, Themistocles was a traitor to *his* country, and supplicated protection from the *great king*, on the very ground of his readiness to be employed in the service of Persia against the Athenians.

Napoleon, in his letter to the prince regent, and which has been but badly translated, says—"En bute aux factions, qui divisent mon pays, et a l'inimitie des plus grand puissances de l'Europe, j'ai termine ma vie politique; et je viens, comme Themistocle *m'asseoir sur les foyers* du peuple Brittanique; je reclame le protection de leur lois," &c. Here is no offer of aid; no expression of enmity to France. The analogy between his case, and that of Themistocles, at the court of Persia, totally fails; and we must look for some other instance of the Grecian's seeking shelter. This is easily found; and, but for the reasons hereafter explained, there could have been no delusion on the subject.

Plutarch, in his life of Themistocles, after stating his being proscribed from Athens, and his escape to Corcyra, says—"From thence he fled to Epirus, and finding himself still pursued by the Athenians and Lacedemonians, he tried a very *hazardous* and *uncertain* resource, in imploring the protection of Admetus, king of the Molossians. Admetus had made a request, which being rejected with scorn by Themistocles in the time of his prosperity and influence in the state, the king entertained a deep resentment against him, and made no secret of his intention to revenge himself, if ever the Athenian should fall into his power. However, while he was thus flying from place to place, he was more afraid of the recent envy of his countrymen than of the consequences of an old quarrel with the king; and, therefore, he went and put himself into his hands, appearing before him as a suppliant, in a particular and extraordinary manner. He took the king's son, who was yet a child, in his arms, and kneeled down before *the household gods*. This manner of offering a petition the Molossians looked upon as the most effectual, and the only one that can hardly be rejected."

Dr. Goldsmith gives an account of the same transaction, in which he is supported by Thucydides and C. Nepos.—"From thence," (Corcyra) says he, "he fled to Epirus, and finding himself pursued by the Athenians, grown at length desperate, he fled to Admetus, king of the Molossians, for refuge.—Admetus was from home at the time Themistocles came to implore protection; and upon his return he was surprised to find his old adversary who had come to put himself under his protection. As soon as the king appeared, Themistocles took that monarch's young son in his arms, and, *seating himself amidst the household gods*, informed him of the cause of his arrival, and implored his clemency and protection. Admetus, surprised and moved with compassion at seeing the greatest man of Greece an humble suppliant at his feet, raised him immediately from the ground, and promised him protection. Accordingly, when the Athenians and Lacedemonians came to demand him, he refused absolutely to deliver up a person who had made his palace an asylum, in the firm persuasion that it would afford him safety and protection." He proceeds further to note, that the king, finding himself unable to protect his illustrious guest, favored his escape in a ship which was driven on the coast of Persia by a storm. *Here* the Grecian avowed his treason and enmity to Athens, and actually accepted the command of the Persian army against Greece.

After the perusal of these extracts, the reader will probably wonder at the ignorance or malice which would make Napoleon compare himself to Themistocles, at Persia. He asks of the prince regent what Themistocles had solicited of Admetus, safety and protection; and he uses a remarkable expression, "m'asseoir sur les foyers"—literally, "to seat myself at the fire-sides"—or, emphatically, "to seat myself among the household gods." The allusion is very happy, and the expression is one which must have made its way to the heart of a generous man. But the *Christian* prince regent of England possesses ideas of magnanimity somewhat different from those entertained by the barbarian and pagan king of the Molossians.

I suppose that the notions of the English editors, from whom many of us benighted Americans receive all our knowledge, were manifold and various, when they undertook to mislead the public on this subject. Some of them may have been stung to the quick by shame, at the contrast between Admetus and the prince of Wales, and were willing to divert enquiry from the right point. Others, possibly, felt humbled at the mistress of the ocean being compared to an obscure nation of barbarians; and these would compliment their regent by making Bonaparte estimate him as high as the world had the great king. Others again were willing that the soldier of fortune should have a few more blemishes beside those which naturally belonged to him, and these would place him in the most disgraceful of all attitudes, that of a perfidious traitor offering his assistance to his country's worst enemy. Napoleon is bad enough, but he deserves "fair play" and is entitled to the common right of being understood as he intended.

A BACK-WOODS-MAN.

Near Lake Ontario, October, 1815.

Naval Affairs.

The subjoined letter comes to us from the same respectable source as that in the WEEKLY REGISTER of the 21st last. under this head. We think it merits equal consideration and attention from the important information it affords on the subject of

the navy and dock-yards in the United States, and from the extensive reform and consolidation which the writer urges in relation to these establishments, so far as they have already been formed. It is unquestionably a subject of the highest importance under the present circumstances of the world, when so little respect is paid to the rights of nations, and a disposition seems manifested of putting to flight every vestige of freedom. To be sure, the broad Atlantic happily separates us from the deluging tyrannies and oppressions of the old world; but we dwell upon its shores, where the withering blast of monarchy may extend its fury and lay us waste, unless, with due care and in due time, we attend to and nurture the infant *Hercules* that may drive off and punish the marauders. It seems now universally agreed that a considerable augmentation of our naval force is expedient and necessary, as the best means of keeping evils at a *distance* far more extensive than any that can arise from the monies being levied on the people to create and support it. All the danger we have to apprehend must come from the sea-coast, and it is there we should be first prepared to meet the foe. The force of numbers, aided by native valor, and that desperate courage that springs up when a man's fire-side is assailed, may do much, and sometimes suffice for the service expected on shore; but to combat on the ocean with probable success, requires much preparation and a careful organization of our means—which, with the blessings of heaven, every one says, are adequate to humble an enemy, exalt the national character, in which is national strength, and give glory to the American name.

ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER,

From an officer of the U. S. Navy to his friend, a member of congress, dated at

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12th, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I regret that circumstances have prevented me from returning an earlier answer to your enquiries respecting navy yards. Much may be said upon the subject, and I am under no small apprehension that what I am now about to state, will not, perhaps, contain all the needful information which in your letter is required. I shall set out, however, with the undeniable proposition, that, considering the present state of our navy, of all the yards at this time belonging to the department, none are of real use but the one at Boston. This may appear a bold assertion, but I am quite confident that before I lay down my pen, I shall be able to satisfy you of its truth.

It is well known that the yards at Portsmouth, N. H. and Boston, are the only yards possessing a sufficient depth of water for the accommodation of the largest class of ships, and that those at New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Washington, cannot be approached, at all times, even by frigates, with their guns and stores on board. While that at Portsmouth is deemed to be useless, on account of its vicinity to the one at Boston, the latter certainly must be preferred to all the others, not alone for the numerous advantages it can invariably derive from its adjacency to a rich and populous city, affording ample means for protection, equipment and supply, but more especially for the easy ingress and egress it admits of at all seasons of the year; as was sufficiently demonstrated during the last war. The harbor of New-York is obstructed by a bar, over which frigates can never pass in perfect safety, nor indeed can they pass it at all, except at high water, and with a fair wind.—To my knowledge, vessels of this class, have, more than once, been several days detained from crossing it, solely by the unfavorableness of the wind and tide. The loss of the President frigate is attributed to the injury she received in passing over this bar; and it will not be forgotten, that, while under the command of commodore Rodgers, the situation of this same frigate was at one time extremely critical, being hemmed in on one side by the British 74 Plantagenet and Loire frigate, and on the other by this obstructive bar. On this occasion indeed the wind blew fair, but the state of the tide was such as absolutely to prevent her crossing the bar; and therefore had the enemy ran down upon her, the commodore would have found himself reduced to the alternative either of contending with an overwhelming force, or running the ship on shore. In addition to this, during the winter season no harbor is more liable to be choked up with vast unwieldly masses of ice than that of New-York, thereby rendering it almost impossible at such times to place ships of the line in security. The same objection will apply with equal force to the river Delaware, the shallowness of which connected with the danger and difficulty of its navigation, and the utter impracticability of approaching the yard at Philadelphia in a frigate, with her armament and provisions on board, render it as unfit for a naval station as the Hudson at New-York.

The yard at Norfolk is incommoded by the same obstructions as those at Philadelphia and New-York, with the exception of ice; but on the other hand again, no vessel can proceed to sea with the same wind which carries her from the yard, and therefore, to prepare a ship for sea, it becomes unavoidably necessary to moor her in Hampton Roads, and there to receive her provisions and water on board, from lighters—a method which, besides its productiveness of extraordinary trouble and expence, necessarily exposes the ship, while thus situated, to the attack of an enemy in possession of the Roads. And this enemy, moreover, when once in complete possession of the Roads, has it wholly in his power during the continuance of hostilities to prevent the sailing of any ship equipped at Norfolk; a fact clearly established in the case of the Constellation frigate.

The tedious and difficult navigation of the Potomac, relieves me from the necessity of offering any further objections against the yard at Washington. It has in truth been approached by frigates, but no one has yet ventured to suggest that by any means, it could be made useful for ships of the line. As a building yard, it no doubt should claim attention, being under the eye of the navy commissioners, but as a place for ships to resort to for supplies, equipments and repairs, it is, in my opinion, of all others the worst calculated.

The yard at Charleston, S. C. we all know to be accessible only for sloops of war of the smallest class and lightest draught of water, and even then, not in perfect safety. The danger, as well as difficulty, in crossing the bar at the harbor's mouth, are too notorious to require any further explanations from me; I shall merely observe, therefore, that, like Norfolk, it is totally unfit for a naval station.

These are all the regular navy yards in the United States, but besides these there are other establishments of a similar nature, which, though unauthorised by law, are not less expensive, and perhaps most of them not less useless than some of the regular yards we have been describing. Of this description are the establishments at New Port, R. I. at Baltimore, at Wilmington, N. C. at St. Mary's, at New Orleans, and at Tchifonta. The intent of the one at Baltimore, I am, like many others, unable to conceive—Those at Wilmington and St. Mary's

were instituted merely to answer some temporary purpose—that at New Orleans was designed for the use of the flotilla and small craft on that station; while that at Tchifonta is at present occupied with a view to the construction of a block ship for the protection of Lake Ponchartrain.

The seven regular yards were established to meet the demands of our navy at a time when it consisted of frigates, sloops, and smaller vessels, and the six lesser ones were intended mostly for the accommodation of gun-boats, gallies, &c. but not one of them was intended originally for the convenience of ships of the line. It fortunately happens, however, that the yard at Boston can be so improved as to answer every purpose, notwithstanding it was established, like the others, at that era of our navy when ten or twelve frigate and a proportionate number of smaller vessels, were considered as large a naval force as the country could conveniently maintain, and as large as its necessities would require—before the construction of ships of the line was conceived; and, in fact, before the creation of a respectable naval force had become the favorite object of the people, when shallow waters and a difficult access were considered essential to the safety of our ships from inimical attacks. These ideas have, however, since been entirely exploded; the navy of the United States has at this day, assumed a higher and more important character, and we are already enabled to enumerate amongst our ships of war, some whose size and draught of water, prevent them from approaching more than one or two of the yards to which I have above adverted. Hence it becomes necessary to establish others on a more extensive scale; and as a yard adapted to the accommodation of ships of the largest class, will equally as well accommodate those of the smallest, we have only to construct two or three of this description, and at once to abandon all the others; for no one will admit the necessity of keeping up at an enormous expence, two kinds of these establishments. If an English philosopher cut a large hole for his cat and a small one for his kitten, it is no reason that we should follow his example.

The place now occupied as a navy-yard at Boston is well calculated for the purpose, and when supplied with dry docks and some few additional buildings will be admirably fitted for the accommodation of ships of the line. Vessels of the largest class may at all seasons of the year with a fair wind cast off their fasts from the yard wharf, and without being under the necessity of letting go an anchor, may proceed direct to sea; and whatever may be the force of the enemy, it is totally impossible for him to blockade the harbor during the rigor of the winter season, so as effectually to prevent the sailing of any vessel. These observations apply with equal force to the scite of the yard at Portsmouth, but, as I before remarked, its vicinity to the one at Boston renders one or the other entirely useless, and of the two that at Boston should be preferred.

The next eligible spot for a yard of the proper kind is at New-Port, R. I. Nature has there formed one of the finest and most capacious harbors in the world; free from all obstructions by ice—easy of access to the largest ships—difficult to blockade—of a central situation—secure from all external attacks, and at all seasons of the year it has a free and open egress to the ocean. New-Port may be so fortified as to defy the whole united power of the British navy, and our ships of war lay at the same time in perfect security within sight of the ocean. A yard at this place, provided with dry docks and all other necessary conveniences, would be capable of accommodating the largest ships we may ever build, and, when defended by the necessary fortifications, would be conducive at the same time to a great and most important national benefit. For, besides preventing an enemy from possessing himself of a position that in all respects would be of great advantage to him and highly injurious to us, we should be enabled to avail ourselves of it as an effectual protection for the navigation from thence to New-York, Long-Island Sound and the Vineyard: and thus prevent a few hostile frigates from cutting off the communication by water between our southern and northern states. Indeed no place in the world, I will venture to say, offers greater facilities and advantages for a naval establishment; and a neglect to occupy it would be most unpardonable.

A third eligible scite for an extensive navy-yard will be found at York river on the Chesapeake.—During the revolutionary war, line-of-battle ships proceeded up this river as high as York-Town, which can as effectually be protected by batteries as any other place, on account of the favorable situation of the adjacent heights and projecting points. Ships of the greatest draught of water may proceed even above York-Town without being impeded by obstructions of any kind, and the same wind which brings them within the capes will take them to their anchorage before the town. In like manner the same wind which wafts them from York will at all seasons of the year carry them directly out to sea, with no ice nor any other dangers to encounter them in their course. In addition to the safety of its harbor, no vessels can pass up the bay nor even enter the capes without the knowledge of ships at York; and there can be no doubt but that a naval establishment at this place, constructed upon a proper scale, would not only be adequate to its own protection (and from its vicinity to the sea be extremely difficult to blockade) but in proportion to the force stationed there, would also afford protection to the bay and southern coast. Will it now be credited, that with six ships of the line and as many frigates stationed at York, the city of Washington and Havre-de-Grace could be laid in ruins—Alexandria plundered—Baltimore attacked—and both shores of the Chesapeake ravaged by two or three ships of the line, a few contemptible frigates and small craft, and a handful of mercenary troops? York-Town, when once properly defended by an extensive naval depot, would always present an insuperable barrier to the passage of any hostile force above it; while to attempt a blockade of it, without the aid of supplies from the borders of the Chesapeake, would require a force more than double the quantum of that stationed there.

But since the British have taught us that the Patuxent may be ascended by ships of the line as high up as Benedict, some spot on that river has been spoken of as a suitable one for a yard of the proper kind. It is only necessary to enquire, however, in what manner ships of war lying in the Patuxent could give any sort of protection to the Chesapeake? In York river they will be invariably in sight of the bay and in the neighborhood of its capes, but in the Patuxent they will be just about of as much service as if they were anchored at Baltimore or at Washington. The towns on the bay might be reduced to ashes—its shores desolated—and the enemy beyond the reach of chastisement, before our ships in the Patuxent could clear the river's mouth.

There are other objects, however, to be taken into consideration in making choice of a proper scite for a navy-yard, independent of the security it may be made to afford to ships of war against exter-

pal attacks. Let it never be forgotten that ships can not only protect themselves but afford protection to others. We have only to select suitable scites for the yards, and to make them the regular rendezvous for all our ships of war, and you may rest assured that when thus disposed they will be able to extend their protection from one extreme of our coast to the other. A small fleet at Boston, another at New-Port and a third at York-Town would require little other protection beyond what they could afford in themselves. An idea however seems to have prevailed among many that ships of war in port are not in a state of defence and require the aid of land batteries to protect them This is a mistaken idea; for it should not be forgotten that ships of war are themselves batteries, and strong moving ones too, and that when attacked by an enemy (which must always be by a similar species of force) the latter can have no advantage whatever over them except that which consists in a superiority of numbers. Even in this case, unless that superiority be beyond all reason, his advantage will not be great when we take into consideration the many peculiar circumstances by which we can profit in laying proper plans of defence and in practising various stratagems of warfare. Macdonough was attacked while at anchor in an open road-sted by a force greatly superior to that under his command, and yet gained the most unexampled success without any protection or assistance from land batteries on shore. And in fact, what may be the force of the enemy on our coast, if we can keep him employed in this way, it would be far preferable to any other course of measures which would leave him at liberty to desolate our wealthy sea-borad, spread consternation amongst its inhabitants, and utterly paralyze our commercial efforts.

In giving you my thoughts on the subject of selecting proper sites for navy yards, I have only designated three, as I consider that number fully adequate to supply the wants of our navy, were it even as large as that of Great Britain. But in its present state two would be all-sufficient; though, were three required, there certainly can be no places pointed out more suitable than those I have before alluded to, to wit, Boston, Newport and York-river: because these three possess, respectively, exclusive of all other advantages, the one indispensable requisite, without which no spot in the universe would answer the purpose, viz. *a sufficient depth of water, at all times, to admit the approach of ships of the largest class.** All the other yards and establishments might be sold, buildings erected, dry-docks established, and all the other necessary conveniences prepared for an extensive and profitable accommodation of our navy. It may be objected, however, to these three places, that they have not a sufficient rise of tide for dry-docks. In answer to this it is only necessary to state, that where streams of water exist locks may be constructed, and that where no streams exist steam-engines can supply their place.

When navy yards were first established in this country, the navy, although a great favorite of the government, was not so with the people; and hence it became necessary to resort to all practicable measures for the purpose of thoroughly reconciling them to bear the expence of a few frigates. The establishment of navy yards was one of these measures. For they were induced to believe, from a knowledge of the views of the government in selecting the sites, that the money expended in the support of these frigates would, to a certain extent, return into their pockets through this channel, very naturally considering the equipment and repairing of ships as fit objects for them to profit by; and, as it might be expected, from the prevalence of this ungenerous opinion, many frauds and peculations have resulted, highly prejudicial to the general interests of the United States. These, however, are not the only evils that exist, even at this late day. The enormous expence unavoidably incurred in maintaining ten useless establishments on the Atlantic, and three others, equally useless, on the lakes, swallows up, annually, a large proportion of the funds appropriated for the service of the navy. At each of these places, be they ever so small or insignificant, there are regularly stationed a captain, or commandant, one or more lieutenants, sailing-masters, marine officers, surgeons, pursers, midshipmen, master's-mates, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, guards, sailors, landsmen, &c. &c. all on full pay, and hanging, like so many dead weights, around the neck of the treasury purse. All these are not only entirely useless to the navy, but, worse than all, by exhausting an incredible portion of our ways and means, they retard the progress of its improvement, and almost totally prevent its augmentation. To illustrate the truth of these remarks, I subjoin an estimate of the annual expence of one of those establishments, selected, not from amongst those at which ships have been mostly fitted and refitted, but as one of the least importance amongst those at which not more than two frigates have been repaired in the course of some years. This estimate is founded upon official papers and not upon vague surmises and conjectures; it may, therefore, be considered as accurate and employed as such. It may, indeed, excite some surprize that so many officers should be attached at one time to this unprofitable establishment, but it should be known that stations of this sort are most commonly sought for by such officers as are averse to engage in, or feel themselves incompetent to conduct enterprizes requiring talents and discrimination. The navy department, therefore, placing as little confidence in the acquirements of these officers as they themselves, by way indulging their inclinations and relieving itself from their importunities, locates them at these inferior establishments whereat it is presumed they can do no harm, and where it is expected they will do little or no good; and thus these establishments become gradually clogged with the most idle and least valuable members of the service. I do not, by any means, intend to embrace in this last assertion all the officers attached at present to the several yards, because some of them I know to be officers of great merit; and, moreover, in general, the utility of a yard bears a due proportion to the abilities of the officer who commands it. Upon the whole, however, these unnecessary establishments are, at best, mere sinks of the funds of the navy; they are fair game for a host of speculators and others, who constantly prowl about them, and watch every opportunity to take advantage of the government. And, as the duties required in them are in some cases carelessly attended to or neglected, and the situations connected with them are mostly solicited for the sake

*I would beg you to notice particularly, that there is but one objection, absolutely necessary to urge against the adoption of a site as a suitable one for the permanent establishment of an extensive yard; to wit, *the want of a sufficient depth of water at all times to admit the approach of a ship of the line.* Whenever this objection holds good, the question is decided at once; for the objection is an insuperable one.

of convenience, we ought not to wonder that in some instances, those attached to them were accessory to, and interested in the impositions practised on the government.

For these extensive evils there is an infallible remedy; and, although the subject is not adverted to in your letter, I shall endeavor at some future opportunity to give you an idea of my plan in effectually applying this remedy. I may add, however, that the chief ingredient of this remedy is an immediate reduction of the number of yards.

I am, your obedient.

Estimated annual expence of the United States' Navy Yard at Norfolk, as far as the same could be ascertained:—

PERSONS.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum, including fire wood, house rent, &c	
1 Captain, commanding	$3,420	
1 Captain	1,900	
1 Master-commandant	1,358	
1 Lieutenant-commandant	1,056	
1 Lieutenant	753	
1 Surgeon	782	
1 Sailing-master	662	
1 Purser	662	
1 Master's-mate	422	
1 Boatswain	422	
2 Midshipmen	628	
1 Gunner	422	
2 Quarter-gunners	604	
1 Coxswain	302	
1 Cook	302	
1 Purser's-steward	302	
1 Blacksmith	1,200	
1 Carpenter	1,000	
1 Blockmaker	1,000	
1 Sailmaker	1,000	
1 Armorer	600	
1 Mast-maker	800	
1 Cooper	800	
1 Boat-builder	900	
Laborers—say,	1,000	
		22,297
A navy agent, whose income is,	2,000	
A store-keeper	1,200	
		3,200
Seamen, O. seamen, &c. not less than	10,800	
A detachment of marines, consisting of a captain's command,	9,176	
		19,976
		$45,473
To which may be added for house rent, fire wood, candles, stationary, furniture, &c. for commissioned and warrant officers, who cannot be accommodated in the yard,	2,000	
		$47,473

Some of the yards undoubtedly cost less annually to support them than this sum; but it should be recollected, at the same time, that the one at Boston, that at New-York, at Philadelphia, and at New-Orleans, cost much more. Taking this sum, however, for a data of the annual expence of one yard, the aggregate annual amount required to support the thirteen yards, or naval establishments, on the Atlantic, together with those at Erie, Sackett's Harbor, and lake Champlain, will be $759,568.—Now, deducting from this the annual expence of the three yards hereinbefore recommended, according to the foregoing calculation, to wit, $142,419, (a sum far beyond that which will be actually required for the maintenance of these yards when they come to be properly organized) there will remain to be appropriated, annually, for other purposes, the sum of $617,149. And as the hull, masts and spars of a 44 gun frigate cost $95,000, therefore, by a reduction of the yards, according to the plan proposed, there will be saved a sum sufficient to build, annually, six frigates of the largest class.

Internal Improvements.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN.

Statement of appropriations made by the legislature of Pennsylvania since January, 1809, collected from the laws and official reports.

In 1809.—	Downingtown & Ephrata turnpike	$10,000	
	Hamburg academy (a lot was also given by the state to this academy)	1,000	
In 1810.	Greensburg academy	2,000	
	Somerset do.	2,000	
	Gettysburg do.	2,000	
	Carmichael's town do.	2,000	
	Bedford do.	2,000	
	Roads and bridges	4,900	
In 1811.—	Butler academy	2,000	
	Meadville do.	1,000	
	Chester do.	2,000	
	Williamsport	2,000	
	Perkiomen turnpike	7,500	
	Appropriated to sundry roads, under act of 2d April 1811	20,000	
	By act of the same date the following appropriations were made, viz:		
	Great western turnpike	350,000	
	Turnpike from Northumberland to Waterford	200,000	
	Downingtown & Ephrata turnpike	15,000	
	Milford and Oswego turnpike	10,000	
	Harrisburg bridge	90,000	
	Northumberland do.	50,000	
	Columbia do.	90,000	
	M'Call's do.	20,000	
In 1812.—	Western turnpike, the nothern route	100,000	
	Centre turnpike	15,000	
	Perkiomen do.	7,500	
	State prison (including by act of 2d April 1811, 5,000)	30,000	
In 1813.—	State arsenal	15,000	
	Wayne county academy	2,000	
	Athens do.	2,000	
	Orwigsburg do.	2,000	
	Bustleton do.	500	
	Venango county do.	2,000	
	Improvements of certain creeks	1,100	
In 1814.—	Lehigh academy	2,000	
	Indiana do.	2,000	
	Mifflin do.	2,000	
In 1815.—	Lewiston do.	2,000	

In addition to the foregoing, the state increased her stock in the city banks, by investing therein nearly $600,000, since the first of January 1809.

Our infant manufactures also received a share of the attention of the legislature, by loans of money where they promise success and usefulness.

The improvements of the state since 1809 is further evidenced in the passage of more than 40 acts for turnpikes and about 20 acts for bridges exclu-

sively of those of M'Call's, Columbia, Harrisburg, and Northumberland, over the Susquehanna; 5 of the 20 are for bridges over the Schuylkill, 3 over the Delaware, 2 over the Monongahela, 1 over the Alleghany, 2 over the Juniata, 1 over the Susquehanna, and some over creeks.

It may not be improper to add the expenditures by Pennsylvania during and on account of the late war, also derived from official reports:

In 1812, - - - - - -	$32,700
1813, - - - - - - -	92,770
1814, - - - - - -	470,000
In addition to which the state paid its quota of the United States direct tax for 1813 - - - - - - - - -	310,600

The state also loaned the United States 300,000 dollars, to enable her to pay our militia.

The appropriations for erecting the public offices at the seat of government (about eighty thousand dollars) and appropriations for many other purposes have been purposely omitted; as the principal object of the foregoing statement is to shew those for roads, bridges, &c.

This research has given me much satisfaction, and I conceive will be read with pleasure by every Pennsylvanian. For although much more might and ought to have been done in improving our state, the attentive observer will see that in the last six years, there has been a spirit and disposition in our legislature in favour of improvements, never before exhibited.

The participation by Pennsylvania in the measures of the late war, is also a source of great satisfaction to its citizens.

Interesting Letter,

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, AUGUST 5.

To the people of all parties in the United States of America, on the necessity of their being prepared for the defence of their country.

BOTLEY, July 29, 1815.

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the great events which have taken place in Europe. These events, if you seriously look at them, will convince you that it is high time for you to betake yourselves to the means of making your country a *durable* asylum for the oppressed of all nations: a *safe* abode of freedom. This is, in no way, to be done, but by *arming yourselves*; by keeping yourselves *constantly* armed; by being, at *all* times, ready to enter the field of battle; and this state of preparation is to be effected only by *wise organization*.

If you look into our newspapers of a fortnight past, you will see, that they have now openly and unreservedly promulgated principles, according to which your country might be *laudably* invaded, your cities laid in ashes, your women violated, yourselves robbed and murdered, even in the hour of peace. You will see, that they recommend the *perpetual imprisonment*, or the *murder*, of NAPOLEON, who has given himself up as a *prisoner of war*, whose victories were never stained by cruelty or insult to the captive, and to whose clemency so many old reigning families owe the preservation of that power, under the combination of which he has, at last, fallen. You will see, that they recommend the murder of every man, who has distinguished himself by his exertions against the horrible feudal and ecclesiastical tyranny formerly existing in France. You will see, that they almost literally thirst for the blood of every man in France, who has done, or who is suspected of wishing to do, any thing to preserve the liberties of the French nation. You will see, that, now Napoleon is wholly unable to act against the kings of Europe, these men are directing their malice against all that they think likely to oppose their views of *universal oppression*. You will see, that, as the king of France does not appear disposed to shed blood, and to strip the people almost of their very skins, these men are urging the allies to take the work into their own hands. You will see, in short, that they have now undisguisedly avowed, that England and Europe can never be *safe*, while one particle of freedom is left in France; while any thing but misery and slavery are left in that populous and extensive country.

We are not to believe it possible, that these savage, these murderous recommendations, will be followed; nor, if followed, are we to believe, that the wishes of these fiends in human shape would be accomplished. We are not to believe it possible, that any *king*, or any *minister*, will entertain the wish, much less attempt the deed, of making neighboring, or rival nations, wretched "*for a century*," lest their growth and prosperity should endanger his power and means of living in splendor. We are not to believe it possible, for instance, that any king, or minister, of England, will ever entertain the horrid wish of "*putting you back for a century*," that you may not be able to cope with him. But while you actually see that there are public writers, even in this country, who not only openly avow such wishes, and that too, with respect to America, as well as with respect to France, ought you not to think it possible, that, in some part or other of the world, sooner or later, the principles of these men may possess the minds of those who may be able to *endeavor*, at least, to put them into execution?

These writers are men of *great weight* in the world. You have seen the numerous instances, in which they appear to have been the dictators of faction in mighty affairs. Their writings are never to be despised. They are always to be *attended to*; and, I beseech you, *to attend to them*. They hate you mortally, chiefly because you are *really free*, and because you exhibit to the world the great example of order, tranquility, prosperity unparalleled, under a government of such mildness and cheapness. They are men of excellent memories: *revenge* is never extinguished in their breasts; from the same motive that they now recommend the murder of the great and generous conqueror of the continent of Europe, they would, if they had the power, tear your bodies to pieces. Be you assured, that these men will die, without having felt one single moment of solid satisfaction, unless they see your political institutions destroyed, your country made a heap of ruins, and yourselves reduced to the most degrading slavery.

While you know, that such passions are existing in the world; while you see, that the human mind may be so brutalized, so corrupted, and so hardened against the feelings which nature inspires, it becomes you to guard your liberties and your lives—to begin *betimes* to prepare for their protection against the acts to which such passions may finally lead. And, let not any *party* amongst you suppose, that these men, if they could stir up an enemy against you, would make any *exceptions in favor of that party*. Until they saw half a million of the allies in France, they were applauding the *royalists*, and urging them on to cut the throats of their republican countrymen. But, *now*, they make no *distinctions*. It is now *France* that is to be punished; it is *now*, not Napoleon, but the jacobins; it is

France that is to be "*put back for a century.*" Only think, for a moment, of the *means* that must be used to accomplish such a purpose. Only think of the pillaging, the murders, the acts of devastation, which are necessary even to afford a chance of effecting such an end. Only think of the rancor, the bloody-mindedness, that must have engendered such an idea. These men now applaud the *federalists*, whom they call the "*sound* part of the people."—But, if they could urge any power to invade you, the federalists would soon find, as the royalists in France now do, that it is against the *whole country*, against the prosperity and happiness of the *whole nation*, that their hatred is directed. Now and then, when thrown off their guard by some particular cause of exasperation, they confound in their abuse, *both parties* under the name of "*the American;*" and, I have been not a little amused at reading, in a Boston federal paper, serious, but very *plaintive*, remonstrances upon this score, stating, "that it is *unjust* in these our writers to *confound* the different descriptions of Americans thus: that they ought to *discriminate:* that they are right in venting their hatred against the *democrats;* but, that they should recollect, that the *federalists* are a very good and respectable sort of people, lovers of order and religion, and that, besides, they actually fight the battles of these writers in America." Let these malignant men only be able to stir up the means of doing you mischief, and the authors of these humble wailings will soon see, that their hatred, like the bullet, is no respecter of parties or persons. Before the allies were in France, they told us, that all the "*sound* part of the community," (keep this phrase in mind) were decidedly in favor of the king, and especially the "good and respectable *Bourgoisie.*" But, *now* they announce to us, with delight, the sums of money and the masses of food and drink, which, as they tell us, the allies are compelling the "*sound*" as well as unsound to pay. They tell us, with particular satisfaction, that the "honest old marshal Blucher," is quartering his soldiers upon the people of Paris: that is, upon the "*good* and *respectable Bourgoisie,*" who were so hearty and faithful in the cause of the king. This is the treatment they approve of as to the royalists in France; this is the way, in which they turn round upon their friends there. And, would they not do the same towards their *friends* in America?

I will here insert a passage from the TIMES newspaper, and one from the COURIER, under the date of the 28th July, 1815, in order to give you a specimen of the views of our leading public prints. And again and again, I beseech you to *mark well* their conduct: for I tell you, as, indeed, you must know, that they are not *singular* in their way of thinking. We will first hear the COURIER:

"We have been given to understand that the conditions which the allied sovereigns think it necessary to dictate to France in her twice captured capital, will be made known in a few days. One of the French papers on Monday announces that the treaty of Paris is to be maintained; that of course the territory of France remains untouched—that there are to be contributions imposed for the expences of the war, all participation in which, it is understood, have been renounced by two of the powers, (we trust we are not one)—that the allied troops will soon retire, except about 150,000 Russians, who will evacuate the country by 25,000 at a time, in proportion as the French army becomes re-organized; that the emperor of Austria has declared, that wishing to avoid all cause of jealousy or umbrage, he will not leave a single Austrian corps in France. The journalist then concludes with compliments to the magnanimity of the allied powers. Magnanimity! call *it rather folly;* but we do not and cannot believe them to be capable of *throwing away in this manner the advantages they have gained,* and of sacrificing their duty to their subjects. Leave the French territory as it was! and thus leave her *the power again to disturb the repose of Europe!* endanger Belgium! for will any man say she can be secure whilst France keeps her northern fortresses?—The paragraph, therefore, in the Paris journal cannot be correct. The following arrangement, we hear, will be found to be nearer the truth:—The immediate disbanding of the army of the Loire by the king—an ordinance to that effect may be expected in a day or two. Why not extend the decree to the other armies of France?—The raising another army comprised of men that have proved their fidelity to the king—The delivery *en depot* to the allies of the strongest fortresses till this new army is raised and ready to act—Eight millions of francs as an indemnification to the allies of their expences; (800 *millions would not indemnify them.*)—The *punishment* of the principal offenders to be left to the prudence of the king. If such be the principal outlines of the new arrangement, we can only say that they will be *any thing but satisfactory.* A new army *may* be faithful and loyal to the king—and the king *may* be pacifically inclined; *but suppose he should not;* suppose *his successor should not;* suppose he should be forced to follow the warlike impulse of the nation. The real, *wise,* and *sane policy* is to *reduce the power of France;* that is the only way to prevent her from disturbing the peace of Europe. It is with nations as with individuals. Who of US, after being HUMBLED BY AN ENEMY, IS NOT ANXIOUS TO BE REVENGED OF THAT ENEMY? We should insist upon the *surrender,* or at least the *razing, all the northern fortresses of France:* we should make her *give up the spoliations of Louis XIV.* Why not bestow *Lorraine upon Austria,* and *Alsace upon Prussia?* Lastly, every one of her *pictures and statues should be removed.*"

Pray mark well the words which I have put in large capitals. Mark the words: "who of US, after being HUMBLED BY AN ENENY, IS NOT ANXIOUS TO BE REVENGED OF THAT ENEMY?" Mark these words, write them, engrave them, in your minds; never lose sight of them for a moment. They speak to *you,* and that, too, with a voice of thunder. But to turn to France. You see, *now,* they are for acting as if the *king*—aye, as if the Bourbon king was *their enemy.* He was every thing that was good, till the allies got possession of the capital, many of the fortresses, and a large part of the territory of France; before that time, these men only wanted to get rid of Napoleon, that *disturber* of Europe; but the moment France was in their hands, they could no longer trust *even the king.* They *now,* as you see, wish to dismember and cripple and even destroy *France.* They *now* cry for the destruction of the power, not of any men or any party, but the power of *France herself.*

Let us now hear the editor of the TIMES of the same date. After calling upon the government to murder Napoleon; after asserting, that, if he be not publicly put to *death,* Despard was *murdered,* he proceeds thus:—

"It is considered, what effect the knowledge of his being in existence must necessarily have on the disaffected in every part of Europe? They will think, and think with truth, that the allied sovereigns are *afraid* to touch the life of a man who has so many adherents and admirers. This, of course,

will increase the number of his adherents and the fervor of their admiration. If, in the depth of his degradation, their idol can inspire respect, if the cultivators of religion, and virtue, and loyalty, are forced to bow down before the splendor of his crimes, even when under eclipse, what must they do at the happy moment, when he bursts forth again from behind the cloud—a moment towards which his followers will look with more devout anxiety than the Indian does to the first dawning of a day, marked by astrology as the most fortunate of his life. Indeed it must be granted that the extraordinary escapes which this man has had from the hands of justice are well calculated to create a kind of superstition in the minds of those who have been already dazzled by his fame. He trusts himself to those whom he has most injured, as Daniel braved the fury of the lions, or as the three brethren walked through the fiery furnace—and our folly, our cowardice, works the miracle of his safety!—As long as he lives, therefore, treason and rebellion must be every were at work. His escape, his release, his re-appearance must be constantly expected. Instead of an infamous criminal, he will be considered as an injured prince unjustly kept from the embraces and salutations of a longing people; and when at last he breaks prison (which sooner or later he undoubtedly will do) his return will be more triumphant, and his power more firmly consolidated than ever. He is to be guarded by an English regiment. But the whole regiment is not always on guard—is it imagined that an English sentinel alone can neither be bribed nor eluded? In the English army, too, it may be asked whether there are none of those *weak and unreflecting men, who admire during successful crime?* To speak *plainly* is it not a *known fact*, that *many even of the English officers are personal admirers of Napoleon Bonaparte?* Most of these young gentlemen (for it is of the younger sort that I speak) have no better reading than the *Morning Chronicle* or the *Edinburg Review*, or some other worthless production, in which this monster is usually described as the first of Heroes, the great captain of the age, &c.—It is no wonder that such studies should dazzle their imagination, and confound their moral sense: and we may be assured that *as long as Napoleon Bonaparte lives*, this *very serious evil* will go on increasing."

Now, can you suppose, that a monster, like this writer, who would commit a deliberate murder in revenge on a man *for being an object of admiration*, would not, if he could, gladly cut all *your* throats, men, women, and children? The fears that the wretch feels and describes are a proof of the falsehoods of his accusation; for, if Napoleon's deeds were such as he asserts them to have been, what reason can there be to take away his life lest so large a part of mankind should still feel an interest in his fate? He would have Napoleon murdered, *not* becaue he has done that which has made him an object of hatred and contempt; but because he has done that, which has made him an object of love and admiration. Having thus disposed of Napoleon, he comes to the French army, the whole of whom also, he seems to wish to see disposed of in the same bloody way.

"The first point," says he, "and without which all others would be nugatory, is that the army of the Loire, whatever may be the terms on which the king might be disposed to accept of its submission, shall be disbanded; an intimation to that effect will, we have some reason to suppose, be published in a day or two. If the troops give up their arms, disperse and retire, as they will be required to do, their past rebellion, atrocious as it has been, will be overlooked; but should they obstinatley persevere in their criminal conduct, we suppose that they themselves can hardly wish to be forgiven; a preponderating force will be sent against them. Indeed, that this army got together by treason, led by the traitor himself into the field, and there defeated, should think it possible that it can co-exist with any regular and legal government, is incredible. Our great doubt as to the *effectual execution* of this article, results from the character and habits of the men; they are chiefly *without homes*, inured only to camps, garrisons, battles, and familiar with no other hopes than such as are incident to those courses of life, plunder, advancement, or what they term glory; so that it is *next to impossible that such men should ever learn to limit themselves to the sober expectations of* TRANQUIL LIFE."

So that, if these men now attempt to prevent the absolute and entire conquets of their country they are not to *expect* to avoid being hanged; and, if they lay down their arms and are willing to disperse, they "have *no homes*," and it is impossible, or next to impossible, that they should ever return to *tranquil life*. At once *ruffian* and *hypocrite!* He knows well that, if that army could be completely annihilated, France would have no chance of salvation. But let me beseech you to recollect what these men *formerly* said about the persons composing this same army. While Napoleon was leading this army to victory; while this army was following him over Europe, these writers *bewailed their fate*. They were then poor unhappy youths, dragged from the fire-sides of their fond and respectable parents, tied hand and foot, and thus carried to the army and compelled to fight. Oh! how these writers "pitied" them and their parents! Aye, that they did, from the bottom of their souls! Vile hypocrites, and they now call these same persons *robbers*. They say that they are "*without homes*," and recommend the massacre of them, it being next to impossible, that they should return to *tranquil life*.

And, do your *federalists* imagine, that *they* would be put in possession of power, if these men could stir up a conquering enemy against you upon their principles? If once they saw your country overrun, your government put to the route, they would that very moment talk of the whole of you in a lump. They would call every thing *folly*, "*criminal weakness*," short of the utter ruin of your country. Nay, have you not already had a specimen of their moderation? Before the victories over Napoleon last year, they always talked of "the *sound* part" of you. They only wished to *defend* our rights, and to live upon good terms with you. They said that the "*sound* part of the people" were with them; and that the war party were a *French faction*, who hated England because she was the great "bulwark of religion." Do you remember how they changed their tone, all in a moment, when they heard of the fall of Napoleon? Do you remember that they then said that *no peace* could be made with JAMES MADISON—that no treaty ought to be signed, except *at the headquarters of the English army in the heart of the United States?* Do you remember how soon they dropped all distinctions in their invectives, and called for the *flogging* of "*the Americans?*" Do you remember that they insisted, that no peace should be made with you, until your political institutions had been subverted, until your civil and political state had been destroyed; until that "*mischievous example of successful* DEMOCRATICAL REBELLION" had been done away? Until this was effected, they said that there could be *no safety* for the regular governments of the civilized world. Not a word did they *then* say about the *sound* part of the community; not a

word about the *federalists;* not a word about "the *good people* in the eastern states;" not a word about Mr. Otis or the other Misters, whom they used to praise. They looked upon the conquest of your country as *sure;* and they were preparing for calling aloud for the "*punishment*" of you *all.* It was the "mischievous example of the success of *democratic rebellion*" that they wished to destroy. And were not the *federalists* democratic rebels as well as the rest? *All* your presidents and *all* your governors were, according to these men's views of the matter, "democratic rebels." What reason, then, could they have to suppose, that they were, by these writers, intended to be spared any more than the rest of the people? In all other praises of "the *sound* part of the people" they were actuated by the desire of obtaining the aid of the federalists in rendering your ruin more certain and more complete.

Two months have not passed over our heads since these writers were applauding the sending of arms and ammunition to the *royalists of La Vendee,* whom they called *brave, faithful, religious,* and whom they urged on to exterminate the *jacobins,* as they called them, who were opposed to the Bourbons. Now, because the Vendeans do not seem to relish the total conquest, the dismemberment, and utter ruin of their country by foreign armies, they confound them with the army of marshal Davoust; they lump them along with the other parties; and, even accuse them of *ingratitude!* They are called *ungrateful to England,* because they do not appear inclined to aid in the despoiling even the king of his territories; even that king, to fight *for* whom they received their arms and ammunition! But, what is this more than they had before done with regard to your federalists? When they saw notices of the meeting of the *Convention* at *Hartford,* they chuckled with delight.—They cheered them on. They applauded the conduct of the promoters. But, when the convention broke up, with merely agreeing to an application to be made to the several states to join them in demanding a reform of the federal constitution, our writers turned round upon them with reproaches of all sorts:—"What!" said the Times newspaper, "is THAT ALL! We expected a *division of the union to be declared at once;* or, at least, the impeachment of Madison and his associates. These conventionalists are men of no *vigor.* Why do they not, like the *brave Vendeans,* take up arms and co-operate *with our naval and military commanders?* This was what *we expected.* Or, at the *very least,* we expected the *neutrality* of the New-England states to be declared. As things now stand, these states ought no longer to experience our *forbearance,* seeing the *ingratitude* with which our past forbearance has been paid."

Was there ever impudence like this heard of before? Is not *this* insulting the feelings of mankind? And, what humiliation must it have been to Mr. Otis and others, to have been the objects of such men's praise! I do not impute to the Hartford convention the base design of aiding in the subjugation of the country, and in the destruction of freedom amongst men; but if we take the then circumstances of America into view, it is impossible to deny that they intended so to embarrass the general government as to compel it to do what would have been disgraceful, at least to their country, in order to sink their rivals and raise themselves upon their ruins:—and this was, to say the least of it, carrying party spirit to an unwarrantable length. There is no doubt in my mind, nor in that of any man of information that I have ever conversed with on the subject, that it was the encouragement held out by the conduct of men in the eastern states, which prolonged the war after the peace of Paris; and, indeed, it was that encouragement which, more than any thing else, *produced the war.* I hope that those men will now take warning. That they, like the *Vendeans,* will *now* see, that the praises bestowed on them by our writers, are only upon the presumption, that they are ready to cut the throats of their countrymen and to aid in the subjugation of their country.

If I were asked *why* these writers of ours should be such implacable enemies to the freedom and happiness of mankind; *why* they should desire to stir up war, internal strife, and all manner of evils, against every nation, where freedom is enjoyed, I might answer, that I am not bound to shew the *cause* of their abominable wishes, having so clearly shewn *that they have those wishes.* But, the cause appears to be this: they see, they *feel,* that the weight of the taxes in England, joined to other causes, must, if the world be left quiet for years, produce a great degree of decline in this country. These men have, for many years, been bawlers for war. They now tell us, that the war has been crowned with glorious success; but they foresee that peace *to us* will be not what peace *usually* has been. They saw that the peace of Paris instead of crowding our ports with ships and goods, and filling our streets with the bustle of trade, produced a calm, a stillness, as to trade, truly gloomy. They saw that our own people flocked to France for comfortable living. They saw enterprising tradesmen and manufacturers flocking to America. They saw the houses in and near London untenanted. They every where heard of the decay of trade and ruined farmers. They saw that without a law to raise the price of corn, the taxes could not be paid by either landlord or tenant—They saw, in short, that the war had created the cause of impossibility to live in peace; while France on one side, and America on the other, held forth the temptations of liberty and abundance. And they saw, which, observe, was not the smallest object of their terror, that the landlords and tenants, in almost every part of the country, complained of the hardship of *tythes,* and pointed out the *example of France, where tythes had been abolished.* They know that we have about forty-five millions of pounds, or 180 *million of dollars,* a YEAR, to pay in taxes *for ever,* being the interest of the debt, instead of the nine millions of pounds, or thirty-six millions of dollars, which we had to pay on this account *before the war.* They see, that in consequence of the increase of industry produced in France by the revolution, and of our burdens produced by the war, the French are able to sell in our markets at much less than half the price that we *must* sell at, or *must* leave the taxes unpaid. They see all those things. They are seized with a panic, *that the "tight little island" will become* as desert as that on which Captain Lake put the poor fellow *Jeffries,* who was saved by the kindness of one of your countrymen; and, in the rage, inspired by their forebodings, they would, if they could, render every other country too miserable for man to live in. They do not recommend the reducing of the *army* to what it was before the war. They know that this would not answer their purpose. They might recommend the reduction of the *navy;* but, then, *you* stare them in the face.—The *civil list* is indispensable. They would recommend to wipe of the debt; but, then, the whole system crumbles to atoms. Their last resource is, the hope, by their writings, to stir up the means of *making other nations still more wretched.*

The state of this country, as regard the means of enjoying happiness, may be pretty correctly estimated by this one fact: namely, that a notice has been given, in the house of commons, that a measure

will be produced early next session, *to lay a tax upon the property of all persons, who shall go to reside out of the king's dominions*, from which tax those residing in them shall be exempt. I do not believe it likely for such a law to pass; but, after what we have seen, I do not pronounce it to be impossible. At any rate, the idea has been seriously enough entertained to produce its mention in parliament. Reflect, then, for a moment, on the means which must be used in order to assess such a tax: reflect on the immediate superintendance which it would give the government over the person of every man of property: reflect on the vassal-like degradation to which it would reduce us: reflect on the passions, which such a state of restraint would engender; and, then, form to yourselves an idea of the desperation, which must have been the parent of such a proposition.—The truth is, that the amount of the taxes is now so great, that all but the immense fortunes are sinking under the weight; and that, too, with a rapidity that is quite astonishing. The necessities of the government require so large a part of every man's income and earnings, that numbers are seeking the means of escaping from the demand. Taxes, when excessive, must create paupers; because they go on pressing the whole of the people downwards: and, of course, those who are but just above the poor list, are forced into it. It has lately been stated in parliament, and that, too, by George Rose, that the beggars, the *common beggars*, in the metropolis alone, have increased to *thirty thousand!* Equal to nearly half the whole population of Philadelphia, when I lived in it. This fact appears to have been stated by George Rose as introductory to a measure for *putting a stop to the evil.* But how? Would he send the beggars to the country? We are overstocked already. Observe, trifling as is this village, scarcely a day passes without bringing one, and generally more, beggars to my door. The *vagrant act* warrants us in taking them before a justice and having them *punished.* But, who will take the *trouble*, even if he wishes to do it? Thus they are left to wander about. They swarm over the country like the vermin upon their own bodies; and are produced by causes nearly similar. I have here stated two striking facts; my authority is the parliament itself. I state them *here*, in the face of the country, and I thus invite contradiction, if that be possible. Let me, in this place, observe, however, that I do not look upon myself as bound *to refrain from making use of the press of America*, when I shall think, that I ought to state truths, *which I dare not state here*:—but, I never will send to that press any thing, which even a federalist will not say, that I ought to be permitted to publish in any part of the world. I write with the strong desire of being *read.* I see several millions of readers on the other side of the Atlantic. I know many facts, many arguments occur to me, which I am anxious to convey to the whole world if possible; and, if I am forbidden, under enormous pains and penalties, to convey them through the press of this country, is there any reason why I should not convey them through the press of a country where the prohibition does not exist, and where any one is at liberty to contradict, or to canvass, all I may say? The French and English writers, who used to have their works published at the *Hague*, at *Amsterdam*, at *Geneva*, or elsewhere abroad, were never regarded as guilty of *foul play*; but, on the contrary, were, by every lover of truth, applauded for the zeal which urged them to resort to their method of overcoming the obstacles to its promulgation.

To return now to the *cause* of the malicious efforts of the writers, of whom I have so often spoken, and to draw your attention to whose efforts is the principal object of this address. This cause appears to me to be the *apprehensions* which the present state of England excites, joined to a hatred of the very name of *liberty* and *revolution*, contracted by these illiberal men ever since they heard them associated with the name of *Frenchman.* This, I am well convinced, is the real cause of their rancor against France and America, both of which, as they constantly show, they would gladly see utterly annihilated. Whether there be OTHER PERSONS, who entertain the same apprehensions and wishes, I must leave you to conjecture. But, I know that *they* do, because they discover the fact by their words. They have said, that America must *be put back for a century.* They have called the *attention* of the government to the *growth of your navy.* They have said, that, if it be not *strangled in its birth*, it will be dangerous. They actually proposed to make you give up all your ships of war, to stipulate never to build another, and never more to cast a cannon or a ball.

You will laugh at this; but I beg you not to laugh at it; or, at least, to do something else besides laugh. In the whole extent of the world, it may happen, that their principles may find the means to work up some power to assail you. Therefore, I say, be *on your guard.* Peace is what you ought to desire; but, it is peace accompanied with *safety.* To preserve peace you must *always* be well prepared for your *defence*, at least. The navy you will not neglect. Its increase is not dangerous to your freedom; or, not in the way or degree that a larger standing army would be considered to be dangerous. It is the necessity of adopting, now in the hour of peace, an efficient system of internal defence—defence of your territory and homes, that I am anxious to impress upon your minds. A large body of soldiers, by profession, you cannot have without destroying your liberties. You must all be prepared to *march* from your immediate homes; and all be able to make a *skilful* use of your arms.

Mr. John Cartwright, who is generally called *major Cartwright*, from his having been a major in the Northamptonshire militia, who quitted the service, as a lieutenant of the navy, in the year 1775 or 1776, because he would not fight against the cause of freedom; who, to the age of 75, has persevered for 40 years, and still perseveres, in unremitted endeavors to obtain a reform in parliament; this venerable patriot, beloved by all who know him for his gentle and amiable manners, and honored for his talents and integrity even by those who are the enemies of his political principles, seeing the danger of invasion on the part of France, in the year 1803, and seeing the government in great consternation as to securing the means of defence, republished a work which he had published some time before, entitled England's Ægis, a copy of which he sent to all the members of the royal family, to all the ministers, and many other men of weight in the country. To this work, a copy of which is sent to Mr. *Mathew Carey*, of Philadelphia, I beg leave to call your attention. In *some* of its *details* it cannot be adopted by you, on account of the difference in the division in the territory and of the civil authorities of the two countries. But, its object being to put the country in a situation to be able, at all times, to defend itself against any enemy, however numerous and valiant, without a standing army, and without regular soldiers; its basis being the *duty of arms-bearing* inseparably from the *right of representation in the legislature*, it appears to me, that all its

principles and all its *out-lines* are exactly suited to your case.

In the hope that what I have said may awaken amongst you some portion of that serious reflection which the subject demands, and in the stronger hope, that you will derive great and useful information from the work of Mr. Cartwright, I remain your friend, WM. COBBETT.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the *peace* between America and the Algerine dey has been announced as *a report*. Perhaps your commodore had authority to make peace. Certainly, with such a power, cannon balls are the best negociators. Whether the pirates will abide by the treaty or not, if it *has been made*, your government has done itself great honor in the affair. This event will not, however, give satisfaction *all over the world*. Algiers was a sort of *cur* to be *set on* as occasion may require. However, you have broken his jaws, and made him retire to his den for the present. This is truly a noble use to make of naval power! It cannot fail to enhance your fame, to give pleasure to your friends, and to add to the mortification and vindictiveness of your enemies. I do not believe the news. But, if true, here is another thing which Mr. Madison has accomplished previous to his being "*deposed*."

Foreign Articles.

We have several late arrivals from Europe. The details and documents are interesting; but accident prevents us this week from giving them so liberally as we desired. The chief things are noted below, and in the next paper we expect to bring up whatever may be useful and necessary to the history of the times.

LATEST NEWS.

London papers of the 6th September.

From a review of these, it appears to be settled in Europe that a foreign army of 150,000 men is to remain in France, and occupy the principal fortresses. This is said to be one of the conditions of the treaty of peace with England, of which lord Stewart was the bearer to the court of France, where he had arrived.

Contributions to the amount of six hundred millions francs have been levied on the French people for the support of the foreign troops.

The demand for British manufactured goods in Yorkshire, Manchester, and all manufacturing towns, was great beyond example, and at enhanced prices.

French funds—5 per cent. consols. 62f. 60c. bank actions 1023f. 75c.

English funds—3 per cent. consols 62—omnium 5,00 prem.

Two reports on the interior state of France, connected with the condnct of the allies, have lately appeared in the French papers, and have excited unusual interest.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the duke and duchess of Angouleme.

The hon. Mr. Bagot (son to lord Bagot) appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Uuited States of America, is detained at present from embarking.

Several of the French Bonapartean generals were under trial—Some had been ordered into exile; and Savary and L'Allemand had been ordered to Malta.

General Turreau had surrendered himself to the French government.

The Spanish army demanded possession of the town and fortress of Bayonne in the name of *Louis*, though the white flag had been flying there a considerable time! What *deliverers!* But they were told they should enter only by force. At the persuasion of the duke d'Angouleme, they retired to wait the orders of fool *Ferdinand*. Louis, it appears, had given orders to keep them out of *his* "good city" of Bayonne. But the kings of the king at Paris will settle the matter.

A Paris paper of September 1, gives us reason to believe that a treaty has been ratified by the allies respecting France. It is again said that the sovereigns were about to leave France. Huninguen has surrendered.

The British military peace establishment is to be kept up at 205,000 men—"to preserve the balance of power in Europe!"

The *British* authorities in the *French* island of *Guadaloupe*, have absolutely refused the export of colonial produce from thence to neutral vessels.

The customary bulletin reports Old George as usual—"without any abatement of his disorder."

A letter from Paris, dated Sept. 2, says—"Horrible atrocities continue to be committed in the south. On the 25th ult. there was an action between the rebels and an Austrian regiment. The latter had 13 killed and wounded. The former had 60 killed and 3 made prisoners, who were immediately ordered to be shot."

American lakes.—London, August 27—Sir R. Hall, lately returned from Canada, proceeds again, immediately to that country, to supercede com. Owen in the command on the waters of Canada, where government intends keeping up a respectable establishment in future.

The British are reducing their navy very rapidly. It said that 80 vessels only will be retained in commission.

Marshal *Ney* was to be tried by a court martial, of which marshal *Mouncey* was appointed president. He declined to serve, and therefore was cashiered and imprisoned. *Jourdan* was then called upon to preside *Ney* has probably been shot.

Louis has issued a proclamation respecting the great excesses in the South, and calling upon the people to be quiet, &c. France seems entirely unsettled—the courage of *desperation* we think is gathering itself for a struggle more bloody than any that has yet happened. A conspiracy is spoken of that had for its object the capture, by the *French people*, of the *allied sovereigns*—and something like it *may* happen. In several parts they have resisted the seizure of their arms by the foreigners. May they keep them to punish their oppressors and regain liberty to Europe! Whatever were the objects of the allied powers at the beginning of their association, each one of them has now all the hideousness that attached itself to the ambition and profligacy of *Bonaparte*, without any of those great traits of magnanimity that marked his progress. Will they remember that he was at many capital cities; at *Vienna, Berlin*, &c. &c. &c.? Yes—they will remember to *revenge* his misdeeds, but not to imitate his moderation and forbearance. Many times had he his foot upon the very neck of Austria and Prussia, and could have crushed off the head—but he did not.—"Let the devil have his due." When we look at things fairly we must say, that *Napoleon*, with all his crimes, had not an equal in true greatness among all the kings of Europe.

Important British orders in council, dated August 17th, relating to trade with the United States.

"From and after the date of this order, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, there shall be paid on the importation into this kingdom, from the territories of the United States of America, in vessels of the said

states, of any goods, wares or merchandize, being of the growth, manufacture or production of the said territories, the same duties of customs that are payable on such goods, &c. when imported from the said United States in British, and no other or higher duties of customs; and it is hereby further ordered, that, on the exportation of any goods, &c. the growth of his majesty's territories in Europe, from this kingdom to the United States, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid the same duties as are by law payable on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states in British vessels, and none other or higher duties; and it is hereby further ordered, that on the exportation from this kingdom to the United States of any goods, &c. of his majesty's territories in Europe, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid and allowed the same bounties as are paid and allowed on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states in British vessels."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The number of American mercantile agents lately arrived at Liverpool from the United States, exceeds all precedent. Fifteen stage coaches now run daily from that port to Manchester, and in general return heavily laden with cotton goods of every description.

London, Aug. 29. Upland cotton, 1s 8d to 1s 10d —New Orleans do. 2s to 2s 2d. Carolina rice 53 to 54s. Good Maryland tobacco 11 to 14d. Virginia do. 16 to 20d. New dollars, 5s 6d. Portugal gold in coin, 4*l.* 10s. per oz.

August 25. As a proof of prince Talleyrand's opinion respecting the future repose of France, we may notice that his lady still remains in this country.—This looks as if some further convulsions were apprehended by the person of all others, perhaps, the best acquainted with what was likely to happen.

August 29 More Prussian troops are entering France to lay siege to the places that still hold out.

The German papers, alluding to a conspiracy discovered at Paris, add, that it was to have broken out on the 6th of this month, and that one of its objects was to seize the persons of the allied sovereigns and their most distinguished generals.

Ten sea unicorns were lately killed on the coast of Spitzbergen, by the crew of the Lively, of Berwick, eight of which had horns, three of them females. Captain Kingston conceives that these animals cast their horns like deer, as he saw many of them without any.

In the eastern departments of France several Austrian soldiers having been assassinated, and the order for disarming the inhabitants not having been effectually executed, the archduke Ferdinand, of Austria, had issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Dijon, directing that every commune in which any soldier shall be assassinated shall be fined in 10,000 francs, besides the punishment of the assassin. *All arms are ordered to be given up forthwith under severe penalties.*

☞The "assassinations," as they are *legitimately* called, probably mean the just deaths of "BOOTY AND BEAUTY"-men.

London, September 2. LOUIS XVIII. AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The kings of Prussia and France are said to have lately had an interview, during which Louis XVIII. severely complained of the conduct of the Prussians towards his subjects. The Prussian monarch reminded his royal opponent of the oppressions of the French in Berlin, and other parts of the dominions, during the long period of their success.—The conversation grew warm, and at last Louis XVIII. positively declared "that if things continued in that state, all that would remain for him to do, would be to constitute himself a prisoner in the hands of the allied powers." To this the king of Prussia is stated to have replied, that "it might perhaps become necessary to take such a step." On which the two monarchs rose, and broke up the interview.

[☞Every thing shews that *Louis* is as much a prisoner of the allies as *Bonaparte*. They regulate every thing—they do every thing—and treat the French in every respect as a conquered people. If a town refuses to admit the troops of the allies, but offers to surrender to the *king of France*, it is immediately besieged! and so they go on. *We look for a dreadful end of these things.* The allies, conscious of their unholy designs, appear to expect a rising of the people—fresh troops are still pouring in. "PERISH THE INVADERS!"]

August 27. In the south of France a most horrid persecution has been raised against the *Protestants*. Thousands have been slaughtered by the Catholics, who cloak themselves under the authority of the duke d'Angouleme, who is well known to be one of the greatest bigots of the age.

London, September 2.—An article in the Gazette of Dusseldorf, dated the 27th ult. has these words: —"Prussia has openly declared itself on the necessity of separating Alsace and Lorraine from France."

Sept. 2—*American Stocks*—3 per cent. 59; 6 per cent. deferred, 95; Louisiana 6 per cent. par, with dividend from February, 1815.

Sept. 5. It is reported that some of our cruizers on the coast of Italy have seized on the treasure of Murat, to the amount of three millions and a half of ducats; and which the court of Vienna has claimed; but which the captors refuse to give up.

The 96th regiment now at Guernsey is about to embark for the West Indies.

Another detachment of the royal waggon train, is on its route to embark to join the armies in France.

A total change in the French ministry is still talked of. The duc de Richelieu is mentioned as premier; Pozzo de Borgo, minister of police; and M. Chabrol, the prefect of Lyons, as minister of finance.

Fouche has, it is said, made another report to the king, on the state of France, still stronger than the one which has appeared in the London papers. It contains most curious and interesting details, and is drawn out to the length of 30 pages, being evidently meant for publication. We are promised a copy af it, says the English Moniteur. It now, like the first, is circulating in manuscript.

Last night we received Hamburg papers to the 20th ult. and Berlin to the 25th. Our readers will participate in our feelings on reading the accounts respecting the piracies of the Algerines, still directed against the commerce of the European nations It is impossible that this can be endured much longer. All the powers of Europe have a direct interest in extirpating these hordes, and they are now too enlightened to suffer them to continue.

The elements of political convulsions seem still smouldering in great quantities in France, and threatening the world with a shower of the embers, if not with a torrent of the lava. Let us hope, however, that the prudence, union, and vigor of the allies, who have at length succeeded in driving back and circumscribing the limits of the torrent, may be so successfully continued as to prevent it bursting forth afresh.

Answer of the French ministers to the official note of the allied sovereigns.

The king's ministers have received the official note addressed to them by the ministers of the allied powers. The latter wish to persuade the king's

ministers, that the measures which they have commanded to the government of Paris, are such as may contribute to diminish the exactions of the war, and to re-establish the royal authority. The king's ministers, however, unfortunately, cannot regard these measures in that point of view. They owe it to the sovereigns, to France and to themselves, to explain themselves on this subject. The sovereigns doubtless, are the masters, they can do whatever they desire, but at any rate let them not say, that in taking every step calculated to ruin the cause of his majesty, that they wish to confer any favor on him.—There is already in France too much odium and ill will against the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt every heart by making the nation experience the greatest losses and the deepest humiliations. What humiliation can be more afflicting than to see in a time of peace all the departments subjected to your military governors—what misfortune more to be deprecated than the dispersion of your troops over the whole face of the country! The sovereigns declared that they only made war against Napoleon, and yet all their measures belie their words; since at the present moment, when the war ought to be finished, it is only about to commence.—The present position of France is so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared (which it is not) it is utterly impossible that she can suffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Every where, wherever the armies are (all excepting the English,) pillage, fire, rape, and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; avarice and vengeance have left nothing for the officers or soldiers to desire.—To speak with freedom, they exceed even the atrocities of which the French armies have been too often justly accused. The measures, however, alluded to in your notes, can have no other results than to extend the limits of this devastation. The armies spread themselves in our provinces, and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train. Such are the sentiments of the king and his ministers on the new decree, and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them.

They have the honor to subscribe themselves, with the highest consideration.

TALLEYRAND,
FOUCHE.

CHRONICLE.

The Creek Indians.—There is some reason to believe that the Creek Indians may give a little trouble. They appear dissatisfied with their late treaty. In consequence, 2000 men are called for from Georgia, by major-gen. Gaines, for whose detachment orders have been issued by the governor of that state. The line, according to the treaty, has not been run in consequence of the death of gen. Sevier, and the severe and continued illness of col. *Hawkins*, two of the commissioners.

Vermont election.—The votes for governor, as canvassed by the legislature, stand thus—

For Galusha (rep.)	18,055
Chittenden (fed.)	16,632
	1,423
Scattering,	571

The average majority for the republican council (or senate) was about 1,120. The rep. maj. in the house of representatives is about 15, and in joint ballot 27.

Banks.—It is with pleasure we learn that seven of the non acceding banks to the secretary of the treasury of the United States' proposition, relative to the receipt and issue of treasury notes as current money, have, upon more mature reflection, acceded to the proposition. The banks are—

The Bank of Hudson.
The Utica Bank.
The Orange county bank.
The State Bank, Morristown.
The Bank of the Northern Liberties, (Phalad.)
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, (Cincinnati.)

N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

Great folks. Many passengers arrive from Europe. Among those who have recently reached New-York, is the count *Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely*, and some of his family—and the earl and countess of *Selkirk* and family.

Colonel *Johnson* and major *Madison*, both well-known heroes of the north-west—gentlemen of fine talents and high minds, ardently devoted to the *republic*, are candidates for the office of governor of the state of Kentucky. It is unfortunate that two men so highly esteemed by the patriots of that state should be opposed. We wish that *both* might be honored as they deserve.

Mr. *Clay* having returned among his fellow-citizens of Kentucky, is almost daily receiving some new evidence of their love and respect.

The Fisheries. Mr. Asheron, the British agent for the province of New Brunswick, writes thus explicitly of the fisheries:

"LONDON, July 10. The intercourse between the United States and the king's colonies is to be strictly carried on in British built vessels, and none others.

"The Americans are excluded from the shore fisheries, and are not allowed to come into our harbors, as formerly, to fish; they are to possess in this respect no other right than the subjects of foreign nations; which, by the law nations, is limitted to three leagues from the coast."—*Boston Gazette.*

Two persons were recently taken up in Baltimore for having passed a large quantity of counterfeit notes—they purported to be of the bank of North America, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster and the Union bank of Georgetown. There are vast quantities of counterfeit paper in circulation, and we are told there are also several *ideal* banks. The public cannot be too cautious against imposition.

Naval arsenal.—A correct survey of the river, harbor and coast adjacent to New-London has been taken by captain Evans, of the United States navy, with a view to the establishment of an United States naval arsenal at that place. It is found that 27 feet water may be carried six miles above the town.

Literary.—Mr. Small, of Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing, in 3 vols. 8vo. a work entitled—"*Memoirs of my own times, by James Wilkinson, late a major-general in the service of the United States;*" the work will commence with the period of the partial *investissement* of the town of Boston, by the American militia, in 1775, and terminate with the disorganization of the army in 1815. Each vol. to contain 500 pages, at $3 per vol. payable on delivery.

Major Reed, aid de camp to gen. *Jackson*, is preparing to write a history of the life of that hero, comprising a full account of the late war in the south, with the *Creeks*, or their allies the *British*. To make an 8vo volume of about 400 pages.

The late Dr. *Ramsay's* great historical work is in forwardness for publication—and will probably be one of the best, if not the best, of its kind, ever offered to the world. Rarely has a man lived more competent to the task than was our late venerable countryman.

Product of Labor. A writer in the Buffalo Journal comparing the relative prices of labor and provisions in New England with those in the western country, affirms, that "the actual price of labor in the western country is four times higher than in the eastern states: or in other words, a laborer has to work only one-fourth as much to support his family in this country as in that." The ordinary value of corn at the westward is 50 cents per bushel—at the eastward from 80 cents to a dollar; wages for mechanics, 1 dollar per day, exclusive of board, in the eastern states; in the west of New-York, from 2 dollars to 18 shillings a day.

Harmony Society. This celebrated society, under the direction of Mr. *George Rapp*, have settled themselves on the *Wabash*, about 30 miles above its junction with the Ohio, in the Indiana territory—a delightful spot, abounding with streams fitted to drive all sorts of machinery. They own 17,000 acres of land, which they bought at two dollars *per acre*. It is probable, that by the invincible perseverance and industry of this people, it may be worth twenty dollars per acre in four or five years.

Education. A "Lancastrian" seminary at *Cincinnati*, received more than four hundred scholars in the course of the first week, after it was opened.

Abbe Sicard. It appears by our French papers that this celebrated man was on his way for England with three or four of his pupils, accompanied also by his secretary and an interpreter: "having been invited to London in order to establish an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, similar to that of Paris. He has obtained from the government leave of absence for several months."

Western Virginia is improving as rapidly as almost any other section of the United States. It is a charming country, populated by an intelligent and high spirited people, *having few slaves.* The town of *Lynchburg*, that ten years ago was quite an insignificant place, now has a population of 2500 souls; doing a great deal of business.

A Dwarf, is exhibiting in England, who is twenty six years old, 23 inches high and weighs only 27 pounds. He is reported as well made, and is considered "the shortest man ever seen." He has not grown any since he was six years old.

Steam-boats. There are six steam packet-boats plying on the Clyde, Scotland,

Extraordinary snake. A letter to the editor of the REGISTER, notices as a curiosity, the killing of a *rattlesnake* in the Alleghany mountains, "that had *twenty-nine rattles*, and must, therefore, have been thirty-two years old." It was four feet long and about 8 inches in circumference.

Delaware Election. The election for members of assembly in this state, has resulted, as usual, in the choice of 14 federalists and 7 republicans, for the house of representatives—with the addition of a federal senator from the republican county of Newcastle, through some division among the people.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL. *From the Easton, (Md.) Star.* Three men from Kent Island were lately fishing for drum, off Love point, in about 25 feet water, and having been there a considerable time without success, at length (Haycock) one of the party felt something move his line, and upon drawing it in, found he had brought up a large earthen jug, and his hook, with the bait within it; which being unable to extricate, he broke the jug in pieces, when, to his utter surprize and astonishment, he discovered a large catfish, fourteen inches in length, which had been enveloped in the jug, and swallowed his hook with the bait. It is supposed the jug was lost from some vessel, and having settled at the bottom in a perpendicular situation, the fish entered it when small, and being attracted by something in it, or not being able to find its way out, continued there till grown too large to get out at the mouth; and the bait having accidentally fallen into it, was seized with avidity by the fish. The jug must have been a long time at the bottom, as there was very long grass and several large oysters adhering to it.

Attested by

THOMAS GOODHAND.
HUGH LEGG,
SOLOMON HAYCOCK.

Easton, Md. June, June 20.

Baltimore inspections.—For the quarter, ending Sept. 30, there were inspected in Baltimore, 90,328 bbls. wheat flour, 2921 casks of domestic liquors, 2738 bbls. herrings, &c.

"THE RIGHT OF SEARCH!"

Buffalo, Oct. 17. "The American schooner Mink, captain Hammond, on her passage from Detroit to Buffalo, when passing the British armed schooner *Nawash*, lieutenant Drury, on the 1st inst. near Ballast Island, about two miles from Put-in-Bay, was fired upon by the schooner without being hailed, or receiving the least other previous intimation. The shot passed just over the bowsprit of the Mink. Captain Hammond immediately hoisted the American colors, supposing that to be the object of the British. Another shot was then fired from the schooner, which passed through the foresail of the Mink, not four feet from where the passengers were standing on the deck. Captain Hammond then brought his vessel to, although there was great danger in doing it, of falling on the breakers. The British commander ordered him to send his boat aboard the Nawash—the boat was accordingly got out, and captain Hammond went aboard. After making a number of enquiries relative to the news at Detroit, and the passengers he had aboard, the British officer ordered him to return to his vessel, without assigning any reason for his outrageous conduct!"

☞The able editor of the *Niagara Journal* (from which the preceding is copied) has a number of excellent remarks upon this outrage, so truly *British* and "*magnanimous.*" We wish we had room for them. But "the long and the short of the matter" is this—that the insult must and will be atoned for. On *Erie*, that theatre of our naval glory, impudence shall not pass unrewarded.

*** We are really apprehensive that the *puppyism* of British naval officers, whose luck it was not to meet an equal American force during the late war, may lead to serious difficulties. The time has gone by when such things could be *looked* at with forbearance, if unpunished. The national character will be supported. We ask nothing but common civility—a quality too rarely found on board a British ship. On the lakes, at least, where there is no sort of *pretext* for being otherwise, however, we will have it.

New-York, October 24.—We learn by a gentleman from Canada that 7,000 troops were expected from England to garrison the different fortifications on the lakes, &c. and that the British were fortifying the Isle au Noix, on lake Champlain.

Mortality.—The deaths in the city of Charleston, from the 10th to the 17th September, were EIGHT! four of whom died of infantile diseases—four were white and four black. The world, we think, can hardly produce such another instance of health, in a hot climate and a compactly built city. *Gaz.*

Kingdom of the Netherlands.

We have the following account of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in a late Boston Daily Advertiser:

This new kingdom embraces, besides the seven United Provinces, the greater part of the country generally known under the name of the Austrian Netherlands. It was all included in the year 1812 within the French empire and formed the greater part of sixteen French departments. The Austrian provinces were annexed in the year 1795, soon after their conquest by the French, being formed into nine departments and were formally ceded to France by the emperor of Germany, at the treaty of Campo Formio, in October, 1799. The United Provinces after their conquest by the French, for some years bore the name of the Batavian Republic, afterwards that of the kingdom of Holland, and were not formally annexed to the empire until 1810. They were then divided into seven departments, corresponding nearly with the seven Provinces. The following statement of the population of the country, founded on the estimates made by the French authorities, of the inhabitants of the several departments while belonging to France, may be considered as near the truth as any that can at present be obtained.

United Provinces.	
Mouths of the Meuse	393,600
Mouths of the Yssel	143,000
Eastern Ems	128,200
Western Ems	191,100
Frieseland	175,400
Upper Yssel	192,700
Zuyder Zee	507,500
	1,731,500
Austrian Netherlands,	
Dyle	431,969
Scheldt	636,438
Lys	491,143
Deux Nethes	367,184
Lower Meuse	267,249
Part of Forests, say	200,000
Jemappe	450,000
Sambre and Meuse	120,000
Ourte	340,000
	3,303,983
Total Inhabitants,	5,035,483

War Events:

Or, matters belonging to the late war.

THE ELEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Middlebury, (Vt.) Sept. 20.—The return of this memorable day was rendered highly interesting in this place, by the meeting of the first brigade of the third division of the militia. Though the weather was unpleasant, the exercises of the day were unusually gratifying. The scene was enlivened by the presence of a respectable number of the patriotic VOLUNTEERS (many of them under arms) who, one year before evinced their devotion to their country by *turning out* in its defence. The whole was crowned by the animating presence of that distinguished citizen-soldier, *general Strong.* The appearance of the brigade was unusually fine. A new spirit seemed infused into it, and all appeared emulous to excel in a prompt discharge of duty.

Towards evening, the immense concourse of spectators were gratified with a *sham fight* designed, as near as circumstances would permit, to imitate the battle of Plattsburgh. At the close of it, lord Wellington's invincibles having been *repulsed* and *driven* and *whipped* by the Yankees! gen. Strong, surrounded by the volunteers, addressed them as near as we could collect, in the following manner:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

It is one year, this day since you met the powerful foe that carries fear and terror to all nations except America. So long as your firm, united and patriotic spirit exists your country may stand fearless of any nation. The events at New Orleans, Plattsburg and many other places where our late enemy so confidently attacked, and was so disgracefully defeated, will, to the honor and safety of the American nation, be held in lasting remembrance.

A most invaluable effect of your late patriotic exertions for defence, on the present and future generations will be a conviction, that though divisions as to men and measures may exist among us, yet we are and will be, *one universal people,* in defending our soil against all foreign invaders; and while that spirit exists which governed our fathers in the year '76, and animated their sons in the ever memorable year 1814, we are safe from foreign oppression.

At the review of the brigade, on the day following, it was addressed, by gen. Strong as near as we could ascertain as follows:

SOLDIERS—Your military appearance and performances have exceeded my expectations. Though the weather has been unfavorable for military manœuvres, so much has been done, as to convince all, that the militia have of late very much improved. Much credit is due to the officers for their attention, and to the soldiers for their united exertions in placing the militia on that firm and all important ground contemplated in our constitution. So long as we follow the examples of those who made us free, so long we shall be able to support that proud name sustained by our fathers in the year 1776.

Green mountain boys, citizens and soldiers—You well remember your situation one year ago to day. The smile of friendship was on every countenance—Plattsburg protected—the enemy retreating—brothers congratulating each other on success—fathers, wives, children and friends, welcoming you home, and a grateful country highly approbating your conduct. Great is your reward. To enjoy freedom, you must at all times be prepared to protect your rights. Cherish the spirit, and persevere in the exertions which have recently prevailed, and we shall remain a free people.

STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH. *Pendleton* district, S. C. furnished during the late war, upwards of 1,000 militia and 400 regulars for the actual service of the United States. This district is in the interior, "immediately under the Big Mountains," says a letter to the editor; "and in 1790, the only place of public resort was the *muster ground* of the county, at which the little effective Mockasin force was collected." This letter, written several months ago, adds—"we are far removed from the theatre of war, but always ready to share it—500 men, assembled at Pendleton Court-House on the 1st of February (1815) on a call from general Pinckney, in four days after the orders were received at that place, to march to the seaboard."

MONUMENT TO BURROWS. *Portland, September* 27.—It is with peculiar pride and pleasure, we record an instance of liberality and honorable munificence to the *memory of the brave,* which recently came under our inspection.

A gentleman from New-York, MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Esq. while passing through town a few days since, on a tour to the eastward, had accidentally taken a walk into our *burying ground*. His attention was attracted to the neglected grave of the late captain BURROWS. The only guide to the spot, where is deposited the remains of one, who had so much heroic merit, and who deserved so much of his country, was the *tomb-stone* of his deceased competitor, the *British captain Blythe*. This was erected two years since by the surviving officers of the *Boxer*. The thought was instant. Mr. D. immediately gave orders for an elegant marble monument to be erected over the grave of *Burrows*—to be finished by his return, and without the sparing of *labor or expense*. It is now completed and put up. Its style of execution does much credit to the ingenious artist, Mr. *Bartlett Adams*, of this town; the *inscription* is highly creditable to the taste, judgment, and modesty of the generous *donor*, and worthy the *hero* whom it is designed to commemorate. It is in the following words:

BENEATH THIS STONE
moulders
THE BODY OF
WILLIAM BURROWS,
Late Commander
of the
United States' brig ENTERPRIZE,
who was mortally wounded
ON THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1813,
In an Action which contributed to increase the
Fame of American Valor
by capturing
His Britannic Majesty's brig BOXER,
after a severe contest of
forty-five minutes.

A passing stranger has erected this Monument of respect to the manes of a Patriot, who, in the hour of peril, obeyed the loud summons of an injured country; and who gallantly met, fought and conquered the foeman.

DARTMOOR MASSACRE. The following fact has been been communicated to the editor of the *Weekly Register* from a source claiming entire belief:

To those who have read the documents respecting the tragedy at Dartmoor, the fact is familiar that certain Americans were *branded as traitors* by their fellow citizens there, for agreeing to enter the British service to relieve themselves from the sufferings of that infernal prison—for this certain of them were tried, but for want of evidence or something else, were acquitted. The infamous *Shortland* was exceedingly enraged at it, and swore, most bitterly and blasphemously, that he would have satisfaction for it, before he was done with them, *in their blood*, or words to this effect. The rascal kept his oath.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

Mr. Palfray—By publishing the inclosed resolutions, adopted at York, in Maine, by a number of our sea-fearing brethren lately returned from Dartmoor prison, you will particularly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

We, the undersigned, late prisoners at Dartmoor, England, congratulate ourselves and each other on the return of peace, and our safe arrival in our native land, after so long and cruel a confinement.

And we resolve, that we have seen with mingled surprise and indignation, the statement of the circumstances which led to the unhappy massacre at Dartmoor, by the orders of the infamous Shortland, signed by CHARLES KING on behalf of the United States, and FRANCIS LARPENT on the part of Great Britain, founded almost entirely on the testimony of *British officers*, on their *honor*—whilst, at the same time, the aforesaid commissioners neglected to examine the positive evidence that could have been adduced by the prisoners, to show that these unfortunate victims of British barbarity were butchered by a blood-thirsty bacchanal, in consequence of positive orders given by him to fire on those unfortunate Americans, to gratify a private pique, for which he had so long sought a plausible pretext; and as the time of their departure drew near, afraid that the objects of his malice might escape, if he delayed, he falsely pretended that the prisoners had an intention of escaping, when he knew the fear of again being impressed into the service of the ancient enemy of their country would prevent them; and, besides, had they the disposition, they had not the means to effect this pretended purpose, from their destitute situation in a foreign land.

And we further resolve, that we have seen with great astonishment, a resolve of the legislature of our native state, once the cradle of liberty, purporting, that after diligent enquiry having been had, only sixteen instances of impressment could be satisfactorily substantiated, when the single prison of Dartmoor contained 2300 of our fellow-citizens in that predicament, who had surrendered themselves as prisoners of war at the commencement of hostilities, more than 350 of whom were native citizens of Massachusetts. Some of these unfortunate victims of British cruelty had been forcibly detained for more than twenty years in the British service, separated from all they held dear—from their native land of liberty, from their wives, children and friends, held in the most oppressive bondage, the better part of their lives wasted and worn out, in fighting the battles of a foreign power with nations then at peace with their own.

And we further resolve, that the thanks of the undersigned are justly due to Dr. Magrath, the physician of the hospital, for his kindness to the prisoners generally, while we call down the choicest curses of Heaven upon the head of that murderous miscreant, the infamous Shortland

And we further resolve, that every impression we formerly entertained in favor of the British nation, as magnanimous, pious, liberal, honorable or brave, is utterly extinguished by the regular and systematic oppression, practised under our own observation, calculated to render our existence uncomfortable, and by breaking down our spirits and abusing our feelings, to hurry us out of this world into eternity.

And we further resolve, that whilst with pride and pleasure, we have heard recounted the repeated exploits of our infant navy, which have given our country an exalted rank amongst the nations of the earth, we cannot sufficiently express our contempt for the pusillanimous conduct of a great and powerful state, in suffering an enemy of a barbarous character, to occupy, with an inconsiderable force, one third part of its territory; so strongly contrasted with the gallantry of our western brethren, when the intrepid Jackson led his valiant band to victory and glory, prevented the horrors of St. Sebastian's from being repeated at New-Orleans, preserved that city from indiscriminate rapine and ravishment, which the *ungallant* Packenham had promised to his troops, as incentives to their courage; but instead of the arms of beauty he met the embraces of death; instead of booty he found an untimely grave. So perish all the enemies of America!

And we further resolve, that whilst our gallant naval heroes, Bainbridge, Decatur, Hull, Jones, Bid-

dle, Blakely, the lamented Lawrence, Warrington, Morris, Perry and Macdonough, have been earning laurels for their country, a desperate and unprincipled faction have been plotting the dismemberment of the union, the erection of a monarchy in New-England, discouraging enlistments, preventing loans, by depreciating public credit, aiding and abetting the enemy, by supplying him with provisions, whereby he was enabled, by hovering round our shores and the mouths of our harbors, to capture many of our private armed vessels, all of which had a tendency to prolong the war, increase the number of prisoners, and keep us longer from our homes. We therefore declare that we have no longer any confidence in men who rejoiced at the misfortunes of their own country and gloried in the victories gained by the enemy, *merely* as a means of increasing their influence, and raising themselves to power; who stigmatized those who engaged in the war, directly or indirectly, as murderers: who have repeatedly declared that the impressment of seamen is no cause of war, when we know that more than two, perhaps three thousand, have been released from a worse than Algerine bondage, in consequence of this same "*unjust and unnecessary war*"—such men, whatever they may pretend, are no friends to sailors, or sailors' rights.

(Signed)

William Harmon,	*Daniel Sargent,*
Samuel S. Grant,	*Nathaniel Donnell, jr.*
Benjamin Fletcher,	*Theodore Winn,*
James Falls,	*John Wall,*
Jona. Sayward,	*James Bragdon,*
John Goodwin,	*Pelatiah Kerswell,*
Elijah Jenkins,	*and others.*

York, (Me.) August 31, 1815.

Hartford Convention. In a large number of the federal votes given at the late election in *Vermont*, the name of *William Hall* was struck out and the words "Hartford Convention" substituted in its place. This man was a delagate to that infamous assembly, appointed by no body knows who, and we are glad to see this evidence of the contempt that should forever attach to each one of that knot.

Gen. Pike. *From the Anulectic Magazine.*—The following is a correct copy of the last letter of general Pike. It was handed to his aid, on the evening previous to his fall, with this injunction—"Should I fall and you survive, hand this yourself to Mrs. Pike." As it breathes a spirit of patriotism and affection worthy of the departed heto, I have thought it worthy of preservation and publication.—D. F.

"*My dear Clara,*—We are now standing on and off the harbor of York, which we shall attack at daylight in the morning: I shall dedicate these last moments to you, my love, and to-morrow throw all other ideas but my country to the winds. As yet, I know not if general Dearborn lands; he has acted honorably so far, and I feel great gratitude to the old gentleman: my sword and pen shall both be exerted to do him honor. I have no new injunction, no new charge to give you; nor no new idea to communicate; yet we love to commune with those we love, more especially when we conceive it may be the last time in this world. Should I fall, defend my memory, and only believe, had I lived, I would have aspired to deeds worthy of your husband.—Remember me, with a father's love—a father's care, to our dear daughter; and believe me to be, with the warmest sentiments of love and friendship,

"Your MONTGOMERY."

Wasp and Avon. The following particulars of the action between the U. States' sloop of war Wasp, and H. B. M. sloop of war Avon, were gathered from a conversation by a gentleman on board the U. States' schooner Nonsuch, at Halifax, (N. S.) with the surgeon of the Avon.

The Avon mounted 18 32-pound carronades and one long shifting 12; had a complement of 120 men. The action lasted 40 minutes. There were 22 men killed—among them the 1st lieutenant; 5 wounded men were left in the cockpit when the Avon went down—the greater part of the crew were wounded and many severely. It was afterwards necessary to amputate the commander's leg (captain James.) The Avon was literally cut to pieces; when sinking they called to the American commander, who had his boats lowering, when, on the appearance of two sloops of war, he hoisted them in and bore away.—The last boat that left the Avon scarcely escaped the suction occasioned by her going down. The surgeon seemed much astonished on hearing the size of the Wasp and her complement of men. She was considered by him as greatly larger, and much superior in point of force.—*Norfolk Ledger.*

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Sacket's Harbor, Adjutant-general's Office, May 12, 1815.

The period has arrived when the soldiers of this division of the army, who have enlisted for during the war, will receive their arrearages, and an honorable discharge from the service of their country.

The colonel commanding, directs that their arms and accoutrements be first delivered over to the deputy commissary of ordnance, and the adoption of the following order of payment and final discharge, viz.

The 9th and 25th, the 11th and 22d, the 1st and and 21st, the light artillery, corps of artillery and 45th infantry, the 23d, and lastly the 18th. Two days will intervene between the payment of each regiment as above connected and arranged. The five years' men will not be paid, until those for during the war shall have left the post.

Commandants of brigades and regiments are aware of the necessity of adopting system and method, in the disbandment of sixteen hundred soldiers; they are called on strictly, to carry into effect the immediate and orderly departure of their respective commands, as soon as paid off.

The colonel flatters himself, that the soldiers, the heroes of the gallant deeds of the last campaign, who, by their valor have added new glory to the American nation; will not allow a character so honorable to be tarnished by unsoldier-like and ungentlemanly conduct, whilst returning to their civil avocations. Let the valuable non-commissioned officers set a laudable example. Soldiers, by your sobriety and general good conduct, convince your fellow citizens that you are as valuable and meritorious in domestic life, as you have been brave and victorious in the field. Patriotic gratitude will direct their conduct towards you; they will respect and kindly treat those men who have fought and suffered for their country—who so long have stood its faithful sentinels on the frozen borders of Erie, Niagara, Ontario and the St. Lawrence.

Many of you have parents, wives and children; these, with all the endearing ties of social and private life, you left, when your country, to revenge her injuries, rallied you to her banners. You have done your duty—they now anxiously await your honorable return. Husband the earnings of your glorious toil—reserve for them the pleasure of participating with you the rewards of your services.

The land presented you by the United States is of more value, than many of you suppose; that given the revolutionary soldiers, was, perhaps consi-

dered at the period of its donation of less importance than the tract which will be apportioned to you at the present day. Beware of base speculators on your dear-bought rights. Secure and reserve your land—if possible, settle it—in a few years it will be an ample independence for you and your families. The most beautiful section of this state was, in part, the reward of the veterans who achieved the revolution and established our independence; some of them wisely retained and cultivated this well deserved bounty from their country. They soon were remunerated for their industry and enterprise. In your marches to the Niagara frontier, you have seen the honorable and prudent soldier of those days, enjoying all the blessings of life on the very land his valor and patriotism had acquired, and his industry had improved. Emulate their example in private life, as you have rivalled their glory in the field—and *you, citizen soldiers*, may hope for equal prosperity.

The colonel commanding, in behalf of your country and your absent general, presents you his most cordial wishes for a happy return to your homes, and that health and happiness may attend you through life.

By command of colonel MITCHELL,
R. JONES, lieut. col. act'g adj't. gen.

THE ESTALISHMENT of the United States during the late war, consisted of 1 regt. light artillery; 1 do. dragoons; a corps of engineers; 12 battalions of artillery; 42 regiments of infantry; 4 do. riflemen; 10 companies of Rangers; 8 companies of seafencibles, and a regiment of Canadian volunteers—making a total force of 62,588 men—of which were the following officers:

Major-generals	7	Judge Advocates	8
Brevet do.	3	Hospital department	89
Brigadier-generals	9	Chaplains	9
Brevet do.	4	Purchasing departm't	41
Adjutant-gen's. dep't	23	Colonels	45
Inspector-gen's. dep't	23	Lieut. Colonels	58
Topographical do.	9	Majors	110
Ordnance do.	21	Captains	521
Quarter-master's do.	50	Lieutenants, &c.	1576
Total			2646

Boston paper.

BRITISH OPINIONS. Extract of a letter from an English gentleman in London, to an American gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 21st July, 1815:

"The war was a subject of general regret here; at least I never met with a single individual who did not lament it. It is is indeed sincerely to be hoped that it may teach moderation to each party, as it has shown that each can do the other much injury. Captain ——, of the —— frigate, with whom I had a long conversation just before I left Dublin, told me he had captured and destroyed three hundred and twenty sail of American vesssels on the different stations upon which he had been placed.* The result of the war, however, may be summed up in a few words. It has humbled the tone of our ministry and of the nation, and made the United States much more respected in Europe. Success dazzles mankind, and few sit down patiently to investigate the real causes of failure or victory. Those however, who do so, will, perhaps, discover, that in every instance of triumph, your vessels were stronger, and the crews numerically greater, as well as much more select. It is notorious that our ships of war count three classes of men: *able* seamen; ordinary seamen and landsmen: and the proportion of the former, in our very extended navy, of necessity becomes small.——Your ships contained, as far as I am informed, *all* able seamen, *all* volunteers. Our admiralty should have known the enemy we had to deal with, and have distributed our force accordingly; for it was quite obvious to all our officers who had seen your frigates in the Mediterranean, and lain alongside of them, that they were much more powerful vessels than ours, and better manned. Now that the game is over, we are building frigates exactly after your model. They should have been built sooner, and manned with prime hands: and as little as possible left to chance. As it is, the charm of invincibility is broken, and it will influence, in spite of every effort, the future contests between the two nations; though I sincerely trust such contests are far off. At Portsmouth lately, I saw on board one of our *crack* frigates, the new sights for cannon adopted from your service. These in themselves must, if used in the action, have given a very considerable advantage. It is no mean distinction, that the Americans are teaching, at the present day, a new system to England in naval affairs. The war on shore seems nearly a repetition of the revolutionary war, the history of which one would think, had either made no impression upon our ministry, or never been read: otherwise they could hardly have been such dunces as to commit the very same errors. The most disgraceful part of the war to us, as far as I can judge, was the affair at Plattsburg. The first measures of the Canadian war on our side, should have been the destruction of this place and of Sackett's Harbor, before time had been allowed to strengthen them; and more troops should have been allotted to the service. As for the affair at New-Orleans, we were already informed of the fatal result before the receipt of your letter.——Surely, our commanders ought to have known what sort of fire might be expected from an American intrenched force. Good marksmen who are cool have an advantage almost incalculable in such a position, and it is said 500 of our men fell on the first fire, without seeing an enemy to attack in return."—*U. States' Gazette.*

*A tough yarn.—REG.

NAVAL COURT. Opinion of the court of enquiry convened at New-York on the 2d day of September, 1815, by order of the secretary of the navy, to examine into the causes and circumstances which produced the capture of the U. S. late brig SIREN, under command of lieutenant commandant N. D. Nicholson.

"The court, being perfectly satisfied with the evidence adduced, was cleared, and after mature deliberation on all the circumstances, is of opinion, that no censure can be attached to lieut. commandant Nicholson for the loss of the Siren; but, on the contrary, that his conduct was that of a cool, vigilant, zealous and active officer. The court is also of opinion, that the conduct of the officers and crew during the chase, was perfectly correct and free from censure." SAM'L EVANS, President.

SAM'L R. MARSHALL, acting judge advocate."

The editor of a newspaper published at Nottingham, England, animadverting on the conflagration of the national library at Washington city, stated, that "the burning of the library was an act without example in modern wars, or in any other wars, since the inroads of the barbarians who conflagrated Rome, and overthrew the Roman empire." The printer was prosecuted for this as a libel, and has been condemned to such punishment as is usually inflicted on the most abandoned villains. The *English government is determined to maintain its character.*—*Aurora.*

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Naval Affairs.

[We have been favored by the same attentive correspondent with another letter* from an officer of the navy to his friend, detailing, in a minute and perspicuous manner, the great importance of dry docks, and the series of unavoidable dangers and disadvantages to which vessels of a large class must be subjected in the tedious operation of careening. We think his arguments unanswerable; and, therefore, cannot refrain from recommending them to the serious perusal of all, especially of those who take a lively interest in whatever concerns the prosperity of our gallant navy:]

A third interesting letter from an officer of the United States' navy to his friend, a member of congress, dated at

Washington, Sept. 20th, 1815.

Dear sir—It is very natural that you should enquire, why dry docks are now more necessary to our navy than at any former period, and why they are necessary at all? On these questions I shall endeavor to furnish you with a few explanatory remarks, that, in my opinion, will afford the most satisfactory answers to them; and, at the same time, connect with these remarks, as I go along, some useful facts and estimates relative to the cost, the economy, and the many other advantages resulting from the use of dry docks, as well as to the manner of erecting them.

Dry docks have always been a great *desideratum* in our naval establishment. The necessity for them has indeed been long and severely felt, though not more so than at the present period. Heretofore we had no larger vessels in our navy than frigates, and these we were enabled, some how or other, to heave down when their bottoms required repairing, at a great expense and under many inconveniences and delays. In this operation the ships have always been greatly strained and some very seriously injured, by being thrown out of their original shape; some have sprung their masts; and, to my knowledge, an instance has occurred of the sinking of a frigate while undergoing this unnatural ordeal. But, that you may be enabled to form some idea of the magnitude of the dangers and difficulties to which ships are invariably exposed in being hove down, I shall, as briefly as possible, give you a description of that operation.

The careening of a ship is effected by affixing tackles, or *purchases*, to the mast head, and to the wharf or shore by which she is to be hove down: to the fall or end of each of these tackles a force is then applied, and the mast operating as a lever with the vessel's sides for a fulcrum, she is by these means brought keel out of water. Two of these tackles are in general applied, one to the foremast and the other to the mainmast.——They are commonly four fold, and to heave down a frigate with them, *keel out*, it is necessary to employ a force equal in power to the strength of ten or twelve hundred men; thus making, according to accurate calculation, the quantum of the actual force applied to the lever equal to the united strength of five thousand men! To prepare a ship for careening with her keel out, every article on board must be landed from her—her upper works previously caulked, and her masts well secured by *preventer* shrouds, by *shores*, by *outriggers*, and by various other complex and precautionary contrivances.——Considerable weight must then be placed upon her bowsprit and on her bows, in order to bring her down by the head; that her keel, or the after part of it, may be brought out of water; and thus, with her keel out of water, and supported only by the bilge or round of her side, this immense force is incessantly straining upon her masts and hull, while, at the same time, a great weight is pressing upon her bows, and her whole stern is weighing down the opposite extremity. It is evident, that while in this situation, the ship must be exposed to many accidents; for if either of the tackles should give way, not only the lives of the men employed at her bottom are subject at once to the most imminent danger, but the loss of one of her masts must inevitably follow. Should there be any rise or fall of tide, the utmost attention is required to the security of the tackles; for, unless they were duly slackened upon the rising of the tide, the ship would certainly upset from the confinement of the lever; and upon the same principle, unless they were equally attended to upon the ebbing of the tide, she must necessarily *right* so much as to render it impossible to work at her bottom. In addition to all this, the position in which she lays occasions her to strain to such a degree as to open her seams and expose her to the danger of sinking, notwithstanding the constant effect of pumps in reducing the water, which no precautionary measures can prevent from leaking in. We have always been compelled to resort to this expedient in repairing the bottoms of our ships of war, however trifling the injuries they had sustained. In this way our frigates, with the exception of the Guerriere and Java, have several times been hove down; some have had considerable repairs done to their bottoms, but not one of them has escaped the operation without being strained and weakened to such a degree as to render it absolutely unsafe (considering their age) to repair them over again in this way. Some of them have been still more weakened in the hull by the removal of old plank for the purpose of putting on new ones; for, as the old trenails and bolts remain, new holes must be bored, until, by successive repairs in this way, the strength of the respective timbers is almost totally destroyed. The frigates Constitution, United States, Constellation, Congress, and, in fact, all the old ships now in service, it is believed, have not sufficient strength to bear the operation of heaving down; and the President, when last careened, was so strained as to cause one of her quarters to rise eighteen inches higher than the other, and her shape so completely distorted as to make it utterly impossible for her ever to recover it again.

*The reader will please to correct the following *error* in our last—page 142, 1st col. 12th line from the bottom—for "All the other yards and establishments might be sold, buildings erected," &c. read *All the other yards and establishments, might be sold,* and with the proceeds of their sale *buildings* might be *erected*, &c.

I am thus particular in laying these facts before you, relative to the difficult and dangerous operation of careening *even* frigates, knowing as I do that the subject is new to you, and that therefore I cannot be too precise in my explanations. I am not certain, however, that I have been able to make you comprehend fully the awkward and uneasy situation of a ship when hove keel out, as I have been under the necessity of using some technical terms which, perhaps, you do not understand. To provide against this disadvantage, I will state as clearly as possible, that my wish is to make you sensible that a frigate cannot be hove down without being greatly strained; an idea of the extent of which you will be able to form, by figuring to yourself a vessel of this description drawn down on her beam ends, by a force of not less than three or four hundred tons applied to her mast-heads, keeping in mind at the same time the great masses of timber composing her bows and stern, which remain entirely unsupported except by the plank and timber connecting them with the midship frame. In this state, (from which the ship never escapes uninjured) when extensive repairs are required, she must remain for several days, and in some cases even for many weeks; during which her crew must be subsisted on shore, or on board a receiving ship—her rigging, sails, stores, cordage, &c. put on shore—a scene of confusion introduced into every department—discipline relaxed—desertions hazarded—bad habits promoted amongst the men—and, in short, every evil experienced to which a state of things like this might be expected to give rise.—All this has been the fate of frigates and smaller vessels in operations of this kind, and I state it here amongst the calamities incurred by vessels in undergoing them, as I shall speak of the expense hereafter.

If, then, the careening of frigates when new and strong, has invariably been attended with so much injury and inconvenience, what dangers and disadvantages may we not reasonably look for in attempting to careen them when old and crazy? And if these be the dangers and disadvantages uniformly attendant upon frigates while under this operation, who can calculate the extent of the danger, inconvenience and injury to which, under similar circumstances, a ship of 74 guns must inevitably be exposed? I admit, that while our frigates and smaller vessels were new and strong, we were enabled, for the want of better means, to careen them when it became necessary to overhaul their bottoms; but they are now old, and will soon require such extensive repairs as to render their heaving down totally impracticable. Hence it becomes necessary either to haul them up on shore, or to erect dry docks for their accommodation. And although the Adams, the Enterprise, and some other vessels of that class were repaired agreeable to the former plan, yet it was found that the expence of hauling them up exceeded all moderate calculation, and that the cost of repairing them in this way, when launched, did not fall short of that required to build an entire new ship. Besides, however well the plan might answer for repairing smaller vessels, it would assuredly not do to repair frigates—at least it has not yet been tried with them. How much less then would it answer for ships of the line?

There can be no doubt but that ships of the line, while new, may be hove down; but the injuries to which they must inevitably be exposed in undergoing the operation, will necessarily be very considerable, and a few years will make it indispensable for us to provide some other method of repairing them. It is proper, therefore, that we should begin to prepare the means in time, for if any accident should *now* make it necessary to overhaul the bottom of one of our 74 gun ships, there is no other mode by which it could be effected than, either subjecting her to the tedious, vexatious, injurious, dangerous and expensive operation of heaving down, or sending her to one of the dry docks of England, France, Spain, Portugal, or the Grand Seignior.—Whereas, if such a convenient contrivance existed in the United States for a ship of that size, she could be sent in at one tide, have her damages repaired, and hauled out again the next. The truth is, that if we intend to keep up any thing like a respectable naval establishment, it will be impossible to dispense with the necessity of dry docks—for, build as many ships as you please, unless you possess the means of repairing their defects, they will soon decay, and one half of the time be of no service whatever.

Many persons are frightened at the idea of establishing dry docks in this country, and since the introduction of the gun-boat system (which has happily had its day) a man dare scarce open his mouth upon the subject without being thought mad. Whether this originates from a rooted prejudice against dry docks, or from a mistaken idea of the magnitude of the object, it is not my business at present to enquire; I will only say that I believe it to be owing to both. But, let me assure you, my dear sir, that dry docks are very simple and cheap contrivances. They have them in England for their ships of war as well as for their merchant ships—we have one at Boston for merchant ships, and another at New-York, constructed by the late Mr. Fulton, for the repair of his steam-boats. To construct a dry dock, it is only necessary that a place should be dug out having nearly the shape of a ship's bottom, and of a sufficient depth to float a vessel at high water. This hollow place is then lined with logs or hewn stone, laid in the form of steps from the bottom upwards, and gates are fixed at the entrance where the water flows in, in a similar manner as gates are fixed to locks. And this completes the dry dock. When the tide is up, the ship is floated into this dock and the gates left open. When the tide falls, the ship is supported in an upright position by means of props placed against the sides of the dock; at low water the gates are shut, and the water remaining in the dock is pumped out with common hand-pumps, or with a steam-engine. All this with proper apparatus may be done in a few minutes, and the ship remain perfectly dry within the dock as long as may be necessary to make her repairs. She is in this situation as free from any pressure or straining as a ship on the stocks, and far more convenient for the workmen employed at her bottom. In places where there is a sufficient fall of tide to drain the dock after the ship is taken in, nothing more is necessary than to close the gates to prevent the water from returning at the rising of the tide; and where there is not a sufficient fall of the tide, nor the convenience of a steam engine but a stream of water, this by being led into double docks, one higher than the other, will raise the ship into the highest dock, in the same way as boats are raised over rapids from one lock to another. When her repairs are finished she may be taken out of the dock in the same manner, for, by letting in the water again until she floats, see may be hauled out with the greatest ease and without any danger or disadvantage. The only preparation necessary to be made previous to docking her, is the landing of her guns, and even this is not always necessary. In Eng-

land it is not uncommon to take a ship into dock merely for the purpose of scrubbing and examining her bottom, but with us so trifling an operation cannot be performed without that laborious and extremely injurious process before described, to wit, careening.

With regard to the cost of erecting a dry dock, when compared with the expence and injury incurred by a ship in *heaving down*, it dwindles into a mere cypher. A single dry dock at this time would be fully adequate to the accommodation of our navy, and that dock, constructed of the best materials and in the best manner, would not cost more than $53,907 33.* It would last for ages, and greatly reduce the expence of repairing our ships; for no frigate can be hove down under an expence of less than $15,000. And if to this we add another item of $15,000 for a loss of time in a season of warfare and for injuries sustained by the vessel in *heaving down*, we shall find that the sum required for careening our frigates would in two years amount to more than sufficient to build a dry dock, capable of accommodating our navy were it even double the size it is at present.

These facts I could easily prove to you by calculation. But as I can have no motive in deceiving you, I presume this will be unnecessary. To shew, however, that my assertions upon this point should not excite any surprise, I will observe that, besides the wages of artificers and yard men employed in careening a frigate, I take into my estimation the pay and rations of her officers and crew for six months, as it has not been usual for our ships to careen in a less time. I am your ob't,

*Estimate of cost of erecting a dry dock, supposed to be at bottom 170 feet long, by 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep —By I. Humphreys, of Philadelphia.

The foundation will require 16,000 cubic feet logs at 3*s*. 9*d*. per foot laid	£3,000 00
16,000 feet hewn stone at 5*s* per foot	4,200 00
Do. laying at 6*d*. per foot	420 00
16,000 lb. iron to secure the stones at 8*d*	560 00
16,000 lb. lead do. do. at 6*d*.	400 00
3,000 perch stones for filling in at 15*s*.	4,500 00
6,000 bushels lime at 2*s*. 3*d*.	607 10
3,000 perch mason work at 5*s*.	750 00
8,148 square yards dirt to remove at 3s. 9*d*.	1,527 15
Gate &c. including iron work	750 00
Incidental expences	3,500 00
$53,907 33—equal to	£20,215 05

NOTE.—This estimate was made several years ago; but allowing ten per cent. for the increase of the price of materials and wages, the expence of erecting a dry dock at this time would not be so great as by many may be supposed.

War Events:

Or, matters belonging to the late war.

CALUMNY OFFICIALLY REFUTED.

We took occasion a short time since, to introduce to the notice of our readers a production, which we believe to be unprecedented in any age or country. We allude to the "Summary of Events," attached to the edition of Goldsmith's history of England, lately published in this town. The author is a man who occupies a distinguished station in civil life. He is a *clergyman*—a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society—and *one of the professors of Harvard University!* Truth also obliges us to add, however revolting to our feelings as Americans, that he was born in the United States! The production to which we allude is distinguished by a cold-blooded apathy towards every thing American—by the most abject devotion to England—and by a tissue of misrepresentations, calculated to degrade, in the eyes of the world and of posterity, the name and character of the American nation. One of these glaring misrepresentations we are this day enabled officially to expose. It is that wherein he represents the conduct of the American army at the capture of York, in Upper Canada, in so false and barbarous a light. It will be seen by the statement of that distinguished officer, general Ripley—by the evidence of colonel Connor and major Grafton—and the letter of the British judge Scott, that so far from sacking, plundering, and wantonly destroying the city of York, general Dearborn treated it in such a humane and liberal manner, as reflects the highest lustre on his character, and the arms of the United States. Further comment, at this time, we deem superfluous. The facts speak loudly for themselves. A simple perusal of the documents is all that is requisite to prove the turpitude of the procedure.

[*Boston Patriot.*

FACTS RELATIVE TO THE CAPTURE OF YORK, UPPER CANADA.

In a work lately published in this town, bearing the title of "*Goldsmith's History of England, with Wood's Continuation, and a Summary of Events by a Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society,*" I noticed the following paragraph:

"Little York, the capital of Upper Canada, was taken, sacked, and the public buildings wantonly destroyed in the former part of the campaign, by troops under general *Dearborn*; but the Americans were soon forced to abandon it, with considerable loss."

In justice to myself, the troops which I had the honor to command, and my country, I lay before the public the following statements.

H. DEARBORN,
Late a major-general in the U. S. army.

At the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, on the 27th April, 1813, the force of the enemy, under the immediate command of major-general Sheaff, having been repulsed and dispersed from the position they had taken on the bank of the lake, where they had formed to oppose the landing of the American troops, retreated to the principal works, where they remained only a sufficient time for placing slow matches to the magazines, and then continued their retreat to the town. When the American column, led on by the gallant general Pike, had advanced within a short distance of the works, a tremendous explosion of a large powder magazine killed and wounded more than a hundred of our brave men, and inflicted a mortal wound on the much-to-be-lamented general Pike; the column notwithstanding advanced, took possession of the works, and continued the pursuit of the enemy to the town, when a capitulation was offered and agreed to; by which such regular troops and militia as were then in the town, were to be considered as prisoners of war, and all public property to be surrendered to the American forces. In the mean time, general Sheaff, with about an hundred regular troops, made his escape, after directing the frigate on the stocks and a large store containing rigging and naval stores, to be set on fire, which acts were effected after terms of capitulation had been offered by him.

After the enemy had surrendered and laid down their arms, a strong guard was posted in the town under the direction of colonel, now major general,

Ripley, for the protection of the inhabitants, with strict orders to prevent any plundering or other improper conduct. Only two or three instances occurred of any complaints from the inhabitants, and those were from families which resided some distance from town. They were directed to send in a schedule of the articles taken, and their value, which was immediately refunded to them. An old schooner, said to be private property, which was aground, part filled with water, and without sails, was appraised at *twelve hundred dollars* and burnt.—The owner being out of town, the twelve hundred dollars were paid to judge Scott. No other private property was destroyed or taken away, excepting such as belonged to general Sheaff, and the officers who went off with him. Two military block-houses were burnt by orders, and also two sheds attached to the navy yard. It has appeared from recent information, that although the large building called the province house, was not burnt as heretofore stated, a small one-story building called the parliament house (in which a human scalp was found with the mace suspended near the speaker's chair, highly decorated,) was set on fire by some person unknown, but from the statements of colonel Conner and major Grafton, the inference is, that some exasperated subjects of Canada set fire to it after the troops of the United States were withdrawn from the town. No troops of the enemy appeared in arms after the capitulation, either while the American troops were on shore, nor during the four or five days our fleet remained in the harbor; therefore, the American troops were not *forced* to *abandon* the *place* with *considerable loss*.

To shew what the inhabitants of York thought of their treatment, the following copy of a letter from chief justice Scott is annexed. He resided in York, and wrote the letter but a few hours previous to the re-embarkation of the troops.

York, April 30, 1813.

Sir—I hasten to acknowledge the favor of your letter, enclosing an extract from the general orders of this day, by major-general Dearborn, commanding the forces of the United States, signifying that it is not his intention that the occupancy of the town and garrison of York, should have any undue effect on the necessary functions of the civil magistrates, but that it is his wish to support the civil authority when properly exercised, and that any representations of the civil magistrates of improper or irregular conduct on the part of the soldiers, will be met by immediate and strict severity.

On the part of the magistrates of York, I gratefully acknowledge the humane attention which has been paid by his excellency to the present situation of its inhabitants, by pursuing a line of conduct so conducive to the protection of a number of individuals, and so honorable to himself.

I am, sir, with consideration, your obedient humble servant,

THOS. SCOTT, *Chief Justice.*

Major Pinkney, Esq.
Dep'y Adj't General U. S. Army.

It may be proper to observe, that on taking possession of York, with the public property, many poor women and children; families of soldiers, and others who had been killed, taken, or fled with general Sheaff, were found destitute of the necessaries of life, particularly bread, and from twenty-five to thirty barrels of flour, and a quantity of peas and pork, were by general Dearborn's orders distributed to those families, and an additional quantity of twenty barrels was delivered to a Humane Society of the town, to be distributed among the poor.

The judicious and unremitting exertions of commodore Chauncey, and the brave officers and seamen of his squadron, in the preparation and execution of this enterprize on York, and especially covering the landing of our troops, in destroying the enemy's batteries, and in removing and securing the public property captured, deserved the highest applause.

GENERAL RIPLEY'S STATEMENT.

Head-quarters, Boston, Aug. 15, 1815.

Sir—I take the liberty to state the occurrences at York, after the capture of that place by the American forces on the 27th of April, 1813. You will then be able to determine how much truth there is in the work entitled, the "*continuation of Goldsmith's history of England*," so far as relates to the following article.

Previous to the place being carried, an order had been issued by the ever-to-be-lamented and gallant general Pike, prohibiting every species of plundering or depredation under the penalty of death. After the capitulation, a guard was posted in the town by direction of major-general Dearborn, to carry this order into the strictest effect. As field officer on duty during the first night, I had occasion repeatedly to visit the guard, and I always discovered it extremely vigilant and attentive. The next morning, at about seven or eight o'clock, I had occasion to visit the town. I met a straggler of the volunteers with his knapsack full of valuable plate. I ascertained it to belong to a lady; a daughter of the honorable judge Powell; it was immediately returned to her. I reported the circumstance to gen. Dearborn, who ordered this man confined, and directed me to order up all the 21st regiment, under command of major Grafton, to the town for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants. The officers were quartered in houses in town, and the system established, was for sentinels to be stationed to prevent depredations wherever it was requested.

If this regiment did its duty, it will be at once perceived that there could be no plundering: and that it did perform its duty will appear from several circumstances. That the knapsack of every man was searched previous to embarking, and not an article of plundered property was found. That the inhabitants of York were particularly pleased with their deportment in the city, and on every occasion testified their gratitude for their protection; and that when captain Pelham was wounded and taken prisoner at Chrystler Field, no sooner was it known that he was on duty in the regiment which protected the property of the inhabitants of York, than at the intercession of many highly respectable officers of the British army, he was paroled by sir George Prevost on that very account expressed in his letter, notwithstanding other officers at the same time were imprisoned under the question of retaliation agitated between the governments of the two nations; an instance of liberality which shews that acts of courtesy and kindness were properly appreciated by that officer.

Previous to the 21st regiment being ordered to the city of York, two buildings that had been evacuated and stood detached, had been stripped of many valuable articles by the stragglers. A schooner (private property) was also destroyed. When these facts were made known to major-general Dearborn, he instantly ordered the claims for damage to be liquidated and payment to be made. It was done. In the case of the property taken from the buildings, it was made to the proprietors personally. In that of the schooner, as the owner was absent

from town, major-general Dearborn sent the money to judge Scott, who receipted for it.

When the place was captured, large stores of flour, beef and peas were found in depot. Agreeably to the articles of capitulation, these were delivered to us. Major-general Dearborn directed a large proportion of them to be delivered to the needy in the city, and particularly to the widows and families of the British and Canadian soldiers who had been killed in the action. In addition to this, considerable quantities were deposited with the clergyman of the place to be distributed in a similar manner.

During our stay at York, the citizens of the place seemed to be more alarmed by some inhabitants of the country, than in relation to the American forces. They frequently expressed their apprehensions in strong terms, and they had reason so to do. I recollect very well a man who lived in the vicinity of the town, who came to me one day, and observed, he intended to burn the gaol. I remarked to him, if he did I should hang him, and detached constantly a centinel to guard it.

I have seen many British officers who have always complimented our forces for their liberality of conduct, on this occasion manifested at York. Some have informed me, that the inhabitants had applauded it in such forcible terms, that they had even been accused of disloyalty by the British army.

As it respects the manner in which York was stated to be evacuated, in the work I have alluded to, it is perfectly incorrect.

The object of striking York, at the opening of the campaign, was solely to destroy the frigate building there; and the military and naval depot. The first objected was effected in order to ensure our control on lake Ontario during the summer of 1813. The second, with a view to destroy the military depot, from whence the right and central division of the army, under generals Proctor and Vincent, drew their supplies; and the naval depot to paralize the efforts of the British in building ships on lake Erie. It was settled before the army left Sackett's Harbor, that these objects accomplished, the division would sail for Niagara and operate against Fort George. After the reduction of that post, the army was to concentrate, by means of the fleet, on Lake Ontario, and reduce Kingston.

I will add, that when we abandoned York, no British forces were, to my knowledge, nearer than Fort George on one side, and Kingston on the other.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. RIPLEY,

Major-general, U. S. army.

Major-general Henry Dearborn.

COLONEL CONNER'S STATEMENT.

ALBANY, Sept. 18, 1815.

DEAR SIR—The conduct of the American troops at York, and that of the commander in chief, was marked by such humanity and attention to the wants and interests of the citizens that I should have supposed no "American gentleman," in an imposing historical form, would have hazarded assertions so directly to the contrary.

The explosion of the mine, which killed the gallant Pike, and killed and wounded more than one hundred men in our columns, did not add to the defence of the place, and perhaps the army would have been justified in subjectiug York to all the severities of a town carried by assault. But far different was its treatment; the persons and property of the inhabitants were protected; large storehouses of valuable goods were thrown open next day by the citizens, and payment made in specie by our men, for any article they had occasion for.—Some petty depredations were practiced, principally by the light troops, who patroled the skirts of the town; but, on detection, they were punished, and the citizens were invited to carry complaints of any abuses directly to head-quarters. The letter of judge Scott to major Pinkney, the acting adjutant-general, will shew in what manner these attentions were appreciated.

No public or private buldings, except such as added to the defence of the place, were destroyed, to my knowledge.

It would appear, from the report of col. Monroe, that information had reached him, that the parliament house, a one-story brick building with wings, was burnt down. If this was a fact, it must have been done after the rear guard had been withdrawn from the town, by some solitary individual, (perhaps by a citizen, for some of them who left York with the army, were exceedingly exasperated against the magistracy) unbeknown to the commanding officers of the army or navy; as I was witness to the anxious and strenuous endeavors of those officers to prevent any cause of complaint whatever. It was the wish of the commander in chief, that the conduct of our troops at York might afford as great a contrast to the then recent behavior of the enemy at Ogdensburg as possible, and you will believe his wishes were realized, when you are informed, that lieut. Pelham, of the 21st, (which formed the guard of the town) who was captured the next November, on the St. Lawrence, was paroled on the special consideration of the humanity and polite attention experienced from his regiment at York.

There was no apprehension of the enemy's being in sufficient force to attack us at the time of embarkation.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant, SAM'L S. CONNER.

Major-general Henry Dearborn.

NOTE—Colonel S. S. Conner was aid-de-camp to major-general Dearborn at that time, but having volunteered his services, landed with the troops, and was in the advancing column at the time of the explosion. Colonel Conner negociated the capitulation on the part of the United States.

MAJOR GRAFTON'S STATEMENT.

I certify, that after the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, *lieut. Pelham, with myself, were ordered into the city by major-general Dearborn to protect the inhabitants; and the then acting adjutant-general, major Pinkney, stated to me, that we should have as many soldiers as were requisite for that purpose. We made known our orders to the inhabitants; they appeared gratified with the arrangements which were made for their security, as some of them observed they had much to fear from their own disaffected. I kept patroles out during the night, and safeguards were furnished to all those who requested them. One gentleman, I think his name was Cameron, who applied for safeguards, gave as a reason, that two or three of these disaffected, "some of our own rascals," as he called them, had threatened to burn his house. This request as the others was promptly complied with.

The third day after our landing, I saw a column of smoke arising at the distance of 200 or 300 paces. I immediately rode towards it, and saw the flames

*Now capt. Pelham—This gentleman was wounded and taken prisoner at Chrystler's Fields, and was paroled in consequence of his attention to the citizens of York.

bursting from the windows of a small one-story brick building. I enquired of the citizens who had collected, and were quietly looking on, how the fire had originated, and what building that was? They said it was called the parliament house, but could not say how it had occured. At this time there was not in sight an American soldier.

JOSEPH GRAFTON.

☞ I believe that the whole *barbarisms* about *York* belonged to the *enemy in Boston.*

We have a long time designed to notice the "*continuation*" alluded to, and shall do it some day. It is certainly the most perfectly villainous production I have ever seen, and ought to be recorded as a sample of the progress of society in falsehood and misrepresentation, in the age we live in.—REG.

The following is the opinion of the court of enquiry, ordered to be convened by the secretary of the navy, to examine into the causes of the capture of the United States' schooners Ohio and Somers, on Lake Erie, under the command of lieutenant Augustus H. M. Conkling:

The court, not being able to procure any witness that was on deck when the boats were first discovered, cannot enter so minutely into the circumstances attending the capture of the *Somers* as they could wish; it appears, however, from the testimony produced, that she was boarded very soon after the boats had been hailed, and carried without much resistance, having but part of her crew on deck.

The *Ohio*, commanded by lieut. Conkling in person, it appears, was well defended, and not surrendered till overpowered by very superior numbers.

THOMAS BROWN, Pres'dt.

SAML. D. HEAP, judge advocate.

New-York, Oct 31. Arrived, U. S. sloop of war PEACOCK, captain Warrington, from a cruise, with a quantity of opium, and a few thousand dollars in rough gold, captured in the Union, a rich country ship. Previous to hearing of the peace, captured four Indiamen, two of which were sunk, one given up for the transportation of prisoners, and the other, a cruiser belonging to the East India company, was restored in consequence of furnishing the news of peace. The Peacock touched at Bourbon and *St. Helena*, for refreshments, and *left the latter place the 20th ultimo.*—The Peacock had been out from this port 9 months and 6 days—was at sea 5 months at one time, and has lost only one man, by the name of Johnson, who a few days since fell from the fore-top-gallant-yard.

Books—Jefferson's Library.

In looking over a "general catalogue of valuable and rare old books" issued last year by Longman, Hurt, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Pater Noster Row, London, we are struck with the high prices of most of the works therein mentioned.—The obliging and liberal manner in which Mr. Jefferson allowed us the free use of his library, so long as we resided in the neighborhood of Monticello, had enabled us to form some idea of the considerable value of that gentleman's collection of books, most of them rare and elegantly printed.—We were therefore convinced that congress had acquired that collection on terms unusually advantageous. Yet, our ideas on that subject, fell far short of the truth, as we now discover by a comparison of the London prices, with the sums paid by congress, for the following works.—We should wish to extend that comparison to a greater number of books. But independently of the subjoined statement being sufficient so remove all erroneous impressions, we have, at present neither time, nor room, for a further developement of this interesting subject—We cannot, however, forbear again congratulating the country upon so valuable an acquisition, on terms so obviously advantageous and liberal.

Comparative prices.

Catesby's Nat. Hist. 2 vol. fol.	
London price—st. money—£26. 0s. 0d.	$115 44
Price paid by congress,	20 00
Suidas—3 vol. fol.	
Lond. p. £21. 0s. 0d.	$93 24
P. by Cong.	30 00
Dugdale's Monasticon, 3 vol. fol.	
Lond. p. £42. 0s. 0d.	$186 48
P. by Cong.	30 00
Hakluyt's voyages, 3 vol. fol.	
Lond. p. £31. 10s. 0d.	$139 86
P by Cong.	30 00
Rapin, with Tindal's continuation, 7 vol. fol.	
Lond. p. £150. 00s.	$666 00
P. by Cong.	70 00
Milton's works, 3 vol. fol.	
Lond. p. £18. 18s. 0d.	$84 00
P. by Cong.	$30 00
Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vol. fol.	
Lond. p. £8 8s. 0d.	$37 80
P. by Cong.	12 00
Polybius, Gr. Lat. 3 vol. 8vo.	
Lond. p. £4. 4s. 0d.	$18 64
P. by Cong.	9 00
Dionysius Halicarn. Reiskii, 6 vol. 8vo.	
Lond. p. £5 10s. 0s.	$24 42
P. by. Cong.	18 00
Clarendon's history. 6 vol. 8vo.	
Lon. p. £5 5s. 0d.	$23 00
P. by Cong.	18 31
So that in London, the cost of the above works would be, *in toto*, £349. 10s. 0d. (sterl) or	$1552 00
Whereas congress paid for the same works only	297 00
Making a difference of in favor of congress, on 37 vols.	$1255 00

[*Richmond Compiler.*

Pittsfield Cattle Show and Fair.

Pittsfield, (Ms.) October 12.

The fifth Cattle Show and Fair was celebrated in this village on the 2d and 3d inst. It was the most brilliant and interesting display ever exhibited in this county. The Society were blessed with two fine days for the exhibition, and although the rapid improvements in agriculture, domestic animals, and manufactures were manifest, yet it was a matter of universal regret that the first day should have been fixed on Monday, which probably prevented many animals coming from the more distant parts of the county. Nevertheless, the animals were numerous; the pens were enlarged, and their fine appearance was universally admired by numerous spectators.

At an early hour our females were seen coming from various quarters with the rich fruits of their industry and ingenuity; and it was grateful to every true lover of his country to see the rapid improvement, both of quantity and quality of our domestic manufactures. The display on the 2d day was peculiarly interesting, and the whole community were delighted with the proceedings. At 12 o'clock the members of the Society, with several honorary members from a distance, having the badge of the Society in their hats, formed a respectable proces-

sion, and were escorted from Morgan's coffee house to the old church, by captain Allen's company of infantry, and a band of music, where the articles of premiums, being silver bowls, cups, spoons, &c. to the value of $600, were handsomely arranged in front of the pulpit. About 100 singers were seated in the front galleries, and the band of music arranged themselves in the rear of the organ.

The rev. Mr Shepard, of Lenox, opened the ceremonies of the day by reading a vote of the Society, with a request to solemnize the opening scene with suitable expressions of gratitude and praise in celebrating our agricultural prosperity. He then read a psalm suited to the occasion, which was admirably sung by the numerous choir of singers; after which he addressed the throne of grace in a very impressive and peculiarly appropriate prayer. The president of the Society then pronounced an address to the members and the citizens assembled on the occasion, which was also appropriate, interesting, and useful; it discovered great research into agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, (the promotion of which is the chief object of the institution) and was received with much applause. After the conclusion of the address, an ode was read composed for the occasion, and sung by the choir in a very handsome manner. It may not be improper to say, that the performances of the singers were highly gratifying to a very numerous audience; and merited and received universal commendation.

The premiums were then amounced by Elkanah Watson, esq. and all eyes were fixed with interest on the successful candidates, as they rose to receive their premiums. The effect produced on this interesting occasion, which was animating and visible, we think must carry conviction to the mind of every person present, at least, of the great utility and importance of this institution. We hope it will be cherished and supported by our fellow citizens. [*Sun.*

Foreign Articles.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all, &c.

Taking into consideration our decree of the 24th of July and 2d of August, in virtue of which marshal Ney is ordered before the court martial of the 1st military division, sitting at Paris (department of the Seine) :—

Taking into consideration the order of the 21st of August, by which our minister, secretary of state for the war department, has nominated the members which are to compose this court martial :

Considering that by the terms of that appointment, and in virtue of the 5th article of the law of the 4th Fructidor, year 5, marshal Moncey, Duc de Cornegliano, is called to preside over the said court martial, as being the oldest of the marshals in France. Taking into consideration the letters of marshal Moncey, from which it appears that he has not the only excuse which, after the 6th article of the law of 13th Brumaire, would be valid to exempt him from presiding at the said court martial :

Considering that the refusal of marshal Moncey can be ascribed to nothing else but a spirit of resistance and insubordination, so much the more culpable, as an example diametrically opposite might have been expected from the high rank which he enjoys in the army, and the principles of obedience which his long military career should have taught him to respect; we have resolved to apply to him the penalty decreed by the 6th article of the 13th Brumaire, year 5, against every officer, who, without a valid excuse, refuses to sit in a council of war to which he is called; we, therefore, ordained, and do ordain, as follows :—

Art. 1. Marshal Moncey is cashiered, (*destitute*) —he shall suffer three months imprisonment.

2. Our minister, secretary of state for the war department, is charged with the execution of the present ordnance.

Given at Paris, at the Thuilleries, August 29, 1815, 21st year of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Minister of war,

(Signed) GOUVION SAINT CYR.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all who shall see these presents, health :

We have learned, with grief, that in the departments of the south several of our subjects have recently proceeded to the most criminal excesses; that under the pretext of making themselves ministers of public vengeance, Frenchmen have, to satisfy private revenge, shed the blood of Frenchmen, even before our authority was universally established and acknowledged throughout the whole extent of our kingdom.

Doubtless great crimes, infamous treasons, have been committed, and have plunged France into an abyss of misfortunes—atrocious persecutions have been exercised against such of our faithful subjects, who, following the banner of our well-beloved nephew, courageously attempted with him to save France; but the punishment of these crimes ought to be national, solemn and regular. The guilty ought to suffer by the sword of the law, and not fall under the weight of private vengeance. Justice would be offended, discord perpetuated, and a door opened to a thousand disorders; social order would be subverted, were men to constitute themselves at once judges and executioners, for injuries received, or even of personal attacks. Our intentions and our orders have sufficiently made known that the nation shall have justice done on the authors of these evils, and that indulgence granted to weakness or to error will not be extended to those criminals whose public and proved guilt can be prosecuted without causing alarm to the multitude who obeyed, doubtless with regret, the force of circumstances. We hope that this odious attempt to anticipate the operation of the laws and of our authority has already ceased. It must be regarded as an offence against us and against France, and whatever may be the regret we shall feel, nothing will be omitted by us to punish such crimes. Our worthy nephew, whose name stands henceforth united with the sentiments of love and devotion manifested by our southern provinces, who, by his character of obedience, conciliation and energy, has preserved, and still will preserve, these provinces from invasion, ought also to be our agent in saving them from civil discords, and in repressing and punishing those who would pretend to abuse our name and his. But, doubtless, the noble ties formed between him and the inhabitants of the south, will not be broken by the culpable conduct of some men, thirsting for vengeance and disorder. In this confidence, and with this hope, we have recommended, by prior orders, to our ministers and our magistrates, to cause the laws to be strictly respected, and to show neither indulgence nor weakness in the prosecution of those who have, or who yet may attempt to violate them, being well convinced that our voice will not be heard in vain in a country from which we have received so many proofs of fidelity and affection.

Given at Paris, on the 1st of September, 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Countersigned) PASQUIER,

Keeper of the seals and minister of justice.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—*Bourbons and bigotry returning together.*—In the south of France a most horrid persecution has been raised against the *Protestants.* Thousands have been slaughtered by the Catholics, who cloak themselves under the authority of the duke D'Angouleme, who is well known to be one of the greatest bigots of the age.

Extract from the Bulletin of Nismes.

"On the 5th of July, several domains belonging to the Protestants were burned, and on the 6th a still greater number. The Steward (Gerissene) of the estate of Gurraudin was stretched over a fire. After his death they took him down and exhibited the body to passengers. The 7th, 8th, and 9th, were more calm days; they were only pillages. On the 5th, they massacred almost all the prisoners who were protestants. A pretended national guard, formed of all the malefactors, and of all the worthless wretches of the environs, and the town, are accused of these crimes. One of the captains is a person of the name of Toislajon, a sweeper of the streets, who alone has killed fourteen Protestants. They broke open the grave of a young Protestant girl to throw her into a common receptacle of filth. Those Protestants whom they do not kill they exile, and throw into prison, and yet there were a number of royalists among them.

"From the 10th to the 14th July no couriers from Paris arrived. On the 16th the king was proclaimed, by the Urban guard (composed of men between 40 and 60 years of age) followed, by all the most respectable persons in the town, and the white flag was hoisted.

"On the 17th armed bands of brigands, and the national guards of Beaucaire came to disarm the military, who sustained an assault in the barracks, and they were almost all massacred. Their number amounted to 200.

"On the 18th many peaceable citizens were massacred—many houses pillaged. On the afternoon of that cruel morning, the mad wretches ran about the town calling out that they wished a second saint Bartholomew.

"On the 19th the prefect published a proclamation, recalling the peaceable persons who had quitted the town: they obeyed this order, and a great number were assassinated.

"From the 20 to the 29th, the pillages and assassinations did not discontinue. Those who sought their safety in flight were assassinated on the roads. Some were conducted into prisons, where they are still groaning.

"On the 29th the prefect of the king arrived. The other prefect had been named by ———, the royal commissioner.

"On the 30th a *te Deum* was chanted. On the 31st the new prefect published a very prudent proclamation, but he quitted Nismes.

"On the 1st of August, M. de Calviere, the person whom the royal commissioner had named, resumed the functions of prefect, and 16 Protestants were massacred. They went about seizing them in their houses, and they cut their throats before their own doors. Many were massacred in the fields. The night between the 1st and 2d was the most cruel. M de Calviere caused an order to be posted up, which seems to have some what calmed these pretended royalists. On the 4th several country seats were set on fire.

"The peaceable citizens, the members of the Urban guard, have been again forced to flee to save themselves from destruction. The prefect sent an order to them to return, under the penalty of having the laws respecting emigration put in force against them. Those who returned into the town experienced either death or captivity. It is uncertain whether M. de Moncalm or M. de Calviere is most guilty of allowing or causing the commission of all these horrors, but suspicion falls principally on the former, who is royal commissioner, and whom it is said the king had a considerable time ago ordered to cease his functions.

"Nothing promises any security to friends of order; for all the authorities, with the exception of two persons, are composed of the most timid and feeble men.

"The attorneys (notaries) and the *avocats*, have formed resolutions not to retain or to receive into their bodies any but Roman Catholics.

"Nismes has already lost its rank among the commercial towns. It is on the brink of annihilation.

"The prefect named by the king was a M. d'Arbot; but he has done no good. The foreign troops have been implored to force the brigands to repose, and to assist the true royalists, for the brigands abuse this name, which they will render universally odious.

"The number of deaths is prodigious; we have not an exact enumeration.

"Horrors of the same kind are continued in the neighboring towns."

On the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Spain.

The king our master, has received from his holiness, Pius 7th, a letter, of which the following is a translation:

"Our very dear son in Jesus Christ, health and apostolic benediction. The sentiments of generous piety, which have excited the royal heart of your majesty have been confirmed as is manifest, when desirous of doing a distinguished benefit to the religion of Jesus Christ, your majesty has resolved to re-establish the company of Jesus. We give your majesty the most affectionate thanks for the copy of your royal decree which you have sent us, and much more for the filial deference which your majesty discovers for our counsels. May the father of mercies send down his blessings on this religious disposition of your majesty, and cause your reign to prosper more every day for the good of your most faithful subjects, and principally of the church, of which your majesty manifests yourself the defender in your states, with so much glory to yourself and consolation to us. We supplicate, and will incessantly supplicate the Lord to pour his celestial grace on the person of your majesty, to establish your majesty more each day in the maxims which render you a king truly Catholic in your submission to the Holy See, and in your love for the Father of all the faithful; being able in the mean time to assure your majesty that we love you with the greatest tenderness, and that with the greatest effusion of our heart we give our paternal, apostolic benediction to your majesty and to all your royal family.

Given at Rome, in Sta Maria, Maggiore, the 22d of July, in the year 1815, 17th year of our Pontificate."

PIUS 7th

LONDON, Sept. 4—*Fouche, (Duke of Otranto)*—The following letters appeared yesterday in the National Register, Sunday paper, and as they have all the appearance of being genuine, (the editor having them in Fouche's own hand writing,) cannot but be considered as furnishing a very important

key to the politics of the French minister. His reasoning to Bonaparte on the subject of his title and Elbese Sovereignty is just and luminous. As for his notion of transporting the Corsican to America, it was likely enough to proceed from a man who never disguised his hostility, by the bye, in which Talleyrand is not his inferior, involves a curious consideration at the present time, and ought never to be forgoten by our Ambassadors in treating with these diplomatists. Did it add to their recommendations for office under Louis XVIII?

Copy of a letter written by the Duke of Otranto, to his Royal Highness Monsieur, April 23, 1814.

"Monseigneur—I have attempted to render a fresh service to the Emperor Napoleon, whose minister I have been during ten years. I think it proper to communicate to your Royal Highness the letter which I have written to him. His interests cannot be an indifferent object to me, since they have moved the generous compassion of the powers who have conquered him. But the greatest of all interests for France and for Europe, that to which every thing should be sacrificed, is the repose of Nations and of Monarchs, after so many agitations and calamities: and that repose, even if it should be established on solid bases, would never be sufficiently secured, would never be truly enjoyed, as long as the Emperor Napoleon should stay in the Island of Elba. Napoleon on that rock, would be to Italy, to France and to all Europe, what Vesuvius is by the side of Naples. I only see the New World and the United States in which he can produce no convulsion."

Copy of a letter written by the Duke of Otranto to the Emperor Napoleon, April 23, 1814, *inclosed within the foregoing.*

"Sire—When France and a part of Europe were at your feet, I dared to make you constantly hear the truth.—Now that you are unfortunate, I experience more dread of wounding your feelings by speaking the language of sincerity: but I owe it to you, since to you it will prove useful, and even necessary.

"You have accepted, as a retreat, the Island of Elba and its sovereignty. I lend a very attentive ear to all that is said respecting that sovereignty and that Island. I think it my duty to assure you, that the situation of that Island in Europe does not become your own, and that the title of sovereign of a few acres of land, still less becomes him who has possessed an immense Empire.

"I beseech you to weigh these two considerations, and you will feel how well they are founded.

"The Island of Elba lies at a short distance from Africa, Greece, and Spain: it almost touches the coasts of Italy and France. From that Island the sea, the winds, and a small felucca, may rapidly convey to every country most exposed to movements, events, and revolutions. As yet, stability exists no where. In this mutability of nations, a genius like yours will always create inquietude and suspicions amongst the European powers. Without being criminal you will be accused; but without being criminal too, you will do harm; for alarm is a great evil, both to governments and to nations.

"The king who is about to reign in France, will wish to reign only by justice; but you know how many passions surround a throne, and with what skill hatred imparts to calumny the colors of truth.

"The titles which you preserve, whilst recalling at every moment what you have lost, can only serve to increase the bitterness of your regrets. They will not appear a wreck, but a vain representation of so many vanquished grandeurs.—I say more: without honoring you, they will expose you to greater dangers. It will be said that you only keep those titles because you maintain all your pretensions.—It will be said that the rock of Elba is the resting point on which you intend to place the lever with which you will seek once more to raise the world.

"Allow me to tell you my whole thoughts: it is the result of my reflectious. It would be more glorious and more consolatory to you to live as a simple citizen; and at present, the safest and the most becoming asylum for a man like you is—the United States of America.

"There you will recommence your existence in the midst of people still, near, who will know how to admire, without fearing, your genius.—You will be under the protection of those laws equally impartial and inviolable for all that breathe—in the country of Franklin, Washington and Jefferson.—You will prove to the Americans that if you had been born amongst them you would have felt, and voted like them; and preferred their virtues and their liberties to all the domination of the earth.

"I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed) "The duke of OTRANTO,"

In the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

George P. R.

Our will and pleasure is, that all French vessels and cargoes that may have been captured or detained by reason of the late declaration of hostilities against France, on any voyage to or from Martinique or Marseilles, and also all vessels and cargoes captured on a voyage from any French port at which the white flag was hoisted at the time when the vessel sailed from her port of lading, shall be released forthwith, on payment of such expenses as have been duly incurred in consequence of such capture or detention.

Given at the palace at Carleton-house, this 26th day of August, 1813, in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

By command of his royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty.

(Countersigned) BATHURST.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The British papers are filled with remarks and speculations on the fate of *Bonaparte.* Some were for hanging him at once—in perfect evidence of "British magnanimity," which, indeed, seems a favorite idea with many, who reprehend the ministers in the vilest terms for not shutting him up in *Newgate*, or confining him in some Scotch dungeon. One of them says that *St. Helena* is accessible in many places, and that an escape, without actual confinement, may be easily effected. Another, exciting his countrymen to a deadly hatred of the *prisoner*, observes—"Have we no compassion for an exiled king, for the memory of a murdered prince, for a legitimate royal family, seeking refuge in a foreign country? All history proclaims the dignity of suffering virtue. Is it left for the present age to venerate unsuccessful villainy? Are great talents alone, independently of their use, a sufficient title to the esteem and admiration of mankind?"

Here is impudence, indeed! Where are the "legitimate" royal families of *India*—scores of princes of "as ancient and venerable" standing as the Capets, or Guelphs? In exile or murdered by *successful* "villainy."

One fellow rails at him for "*seizing the English families living peaceably in Paris,*" &c. But the creature thinks it right that *his* countrymen should have made *prisoners* of not less than 3000 Americans that they had forcibly got into their possession *before* the war with the United States; and no doubt supposes

that, *within the walls* of *Dartmoor*, much more pleasure was to be enjoyed than in a *department* of France! I am no apologist of Bonaparte—his crimes are many and deep;—but his villainies are virtues compared with the giant rascalities of his powerful opponents and enemies.

The following paragraph recently appeared in the *Boston Centinel*, about the same time that that paper recorded the fact that the *British* had not typically, but actually, stolen the crown and throne of the "legitimate" of Candy:—"The wits remark, that *John Bull* does not shew his sapience in placing NAPOLEON in the *Tower*, where the British crown and jewels are deposited. His *penchant* for such articles is well known, and they think it nine chances in ten he will one day filch the whole of them and make off. Beside, they add, he will have it in his power, by ascending to the turret of his castle, and displaying a handkerchief, to boast that he had fulfilled his promise, to hoist the tri-colored flag on the *tower of London*."

London, August 19.—A ministerial paper says—"The following arrangements respecting Bonaparte are handed about in the upper circles, in MS. but upon what authority we know not:—He is to have one servant and his own cook. His letters are to be opened by the governor. He is not to be landed till a house is fully prepared for his reception. He is to be permitted to exercise himself in any field-sport of which the island will admit, but is constantly to be attended by an officer and two orderly men, who are to shoot if he attempts to escape, and is beyond the reach of their hands. He is only to be allowed such a sum of money as he may be in want of for common occasions—and, finally, the French government is to be wholly at the expence of supporting him."

Foreign office, August 26.—Lord Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, has this day notified, by command of his royal highness the prince regent, to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that the Island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of general Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

September 2.—A letter from Havre, dated Tuesday, states the arrival of a British frigate, with Savary and L'Allemand on board. She had the white and British flags flying, and was received with a salute from the fortress; but they were not permitted to land until instructions had been received from Paris.

The marquis de Monscheme is named as the French commissioner appointed by the king at the island of St. Helena.

ELBA. *Florence, Aug.* 2. Despatches from Porto Longone, of the 31st, inform, that in consequence of the advance of the troops of the grand duke, the French garrison in Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, had capitulated, and the Tuscan troops had marched in, and taken possession of all the posts of the island, with their artillery, munitions and other effects.

CORSICA.—According to letters from Sardinia of the 30th July, the factions are far from being extinguished in the island of Corsica, as was lately stated; things seems on the contrary to assume a serious character, and it appears that a design is entertained of taking advantage of present circumstances to withdraw this island from the dominion of France. They talk of convoking a general assembly. Mr. Arright intends to organize six Corsican battalions; he is fortifying Calvi, where he designs, it is said, to fix his head-quarters.

The state of Public feelings in France, according to late and authentic advices, is far from being pacific and tranquil. The Boston Daily Advertiser in support of this fact, says——"We have been allowed by a friend the perusal of a letter written by an American gentleman now in France, which gives a gloomy picture of the state of that country. He confirms the fact so often stated, of the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, at being treated as a conquered people. It seems there is a general dejection of spirit and much murmuring, but no resistance except in the garrison towns. He speaks of the angry note presented to the allied powers, which he states was dated July 22, and adds that their treatment of it was evasive. The allies had declared that they would not interfere with the interior regulations of France, but their armies proceeded in taking military possession of different places, in the name of their respective sovereigns."

The following melancholy picture of the state of things in France is copied from one of our latest London papers:—

"Day after day the private accounts from France become more gloomy; the state of politics in the capital becomes more involved and intricate; the complaints and confusion of the departments become more distressing. Of plots and conspiracies in every quarter, there is abundant rumor. We hear of new Sicilian Vespers directed against all the allies; and of a new St. Bartholemew's day which threatens the protestants of the South.—The king's ministers, or their most intimate friends, are stirring up a jacobin insurrection; they are opposing the disbanding the army of the Loire, and secretly encouraging the rebel commanders of the fortrasses to prolong their resistance. The allied sovereigns do not appear to act in concert with the king of France; or with any party in that country, and scarcely with each other. The conclusion of the treaty of peace seems to be more distant than ever. The opening of the chamber of representatives is looked to as the signal of some new and tremendous expolosion: and France has all the symptoms of an approaching and most sanguinary warfare."

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Marshal Ney.—A London paper says: Marshal Ney has undergone a second examination; and a court-martial consisting of the following generals is appointed to try him:

The duke of Cornegliano (Moncey), president.
The prince of Essling (Massena.)
The duke of Castiglioni (Angereau.)
Marshal Jourdan.
Lieutenant-general Maison, governor of Paris.
Lieutenant-general Villate.
Lieutenant-general Claparede.

Great exertions are making to screen him from the punishment that awaits him.

Two days ago (says a Paris paper of August 27) Madame Ney waited on the duc de Rohan. It is said that some days before that lady had applied to a great monarch to intercede for her husband, but that the answer she received was not favorable.

Marshal Moncey has been cashiered and imprisoned because he refused to act as president of the council before whom marshal Ney was to be brought to trial.

The trial of marshal NEY had not commenced on the 6th September. He has published a defence in the Paris papers, and an opinion had gone forth that he would be acquitted.

Fouche. The London papers say that Fouche had tendered his resignation to the king, and express great surprise that it was not accepted. They are indignant at his *second* report on the state of France which has not yet come to hand. It seems likely that a new storm is brewing. The laboring classes in France are becoming desperate through suffering.

The London editors have lately commenced a severe campaign of abuse against *Fouche*—calling him any thing else than an honest man "The wind has changed."

FRENCH COURTESY. *From a London paper of May* 16. Last Saturday the magnificent plate and crystal which the duke of Wellington had at Paris, arrived in this city. The maitre d'hotel of the duke was bearer of a letter from the duke of Vicenza, in which he expressed the greatest consideration for that general. It appears that the household furniture and pictures which were found in his hotel at Paris, had been packed up with the greatest care, and sent under a military escort to the nearest port of Paris, where a vessel well fitted out waited their arrival, in order to bring this rich property to England.

☞Now, suppose these had been the effects of a *French* general, and had fallen into the hands of a *Ross, Packenham* or COCKBURN?—Did the "high allies" return to *Bonaparte* his private goods they took? Nay, nay, they *robbed* him of what little he was able to save. But this is——"MAGNANIMITY!"

INDIA. It appears from the exertions making to send troops from the Cape, Isle of France, Ceylon, and 30 regiments 1000 strong from England, that there is warm work expected in India. Whether some new scheme of conquest is on foot, or the natives manifest a disposition, and have acquired more knowledge of the means to expel their *bloody oppressors*, we shall see by and bye. We wish success to the *India patriots*. The tyrannies of the British in the East, are beyond every thing that modern times gives us an account of. Murder and robbery, or one or the other, is the fate of about sixty millions of innocent people, "PERISH THE INVADERS."

Fleur de Lys. This emblem, (says the [Charleston] *Southern Patriot*) though bearing a very soft name, has a very military origin. It was first wrought upon the standard of Philip 2d of France, commonly called Phillip Augustus—and VOLTAIRE informs us it represents the *head of a spear*—a very significant sign for the present king of France and Navarre, who has been seated on the throne a second time by the force of arms.

Paris, Aug. 23. When Labadoyere was shot, he obtained leave to be without the bandage on his eyes, and to give the word to fire. He said "I cannot fear to die who have seen death in so many shapes; and I who have so often given the word to French soldiers to fire, may be permitted to do so this once and for the last time."

He advanced with a firm step to the veterans who were appointed to shoot him, and when within four or five paces, gave the words "*Ready! Present! Fire!*"—They obeyed most steadily, and the traitor fell dead in an instant.

He was 29 years of age, of elegant manners and handsome person, and married two years ago, and has a son. He never confessed himself guilty of any wrong, but, on the contrary, said he and his enemies put different constructions on the term loyalty, for that he had acted loyally and for the good of France, by attaching himself to Napoleon, being confident that he, and not the Bourbons, could save it.

[☞The day will come that the *people* of France will erect monuments to Labedoyere as a murdered patriot.]

Berlin, August 12.—We are informed that Turkey is arming with the greatest activity, and that formidable armies are already put in motion. People ascribe to this circumstance the retrogade movements of the Russian forces.

Toulouse, Aug. 25. The day before yesterday it was currently reported that the Spanish troops near Bellegarde, menaced our frontier. Though this report was contrary to the tenor of the proclamation of the mayor of Bayonne, general Ricard took measures of safety, and departed for the frontier on the road to Perpignan. His head-quarters we are assured were at Carcassona. The battalion of Maria Theresa, a regiment of lancers, a train of artillery, &c. have departed for the same destination. All the troops in the neighboring departments are placed on the war establishment. These wise measures of precaution, and above all, the explanations of the count Abisval, the commander of the Spanish army, ought to dissipate all inquietudes.

Bologna, (Italy) Aug. 9. Prince Giustiana has set at liberty a great number of the persons who were detained for having been found in possession of fire arms.

Madeira, Sept. 9. The vintage is almost concluded, and in the whole island we do not think there will be more than five thousand pipes. We reckon a fair crop to produce thirty thousand pipes. This will enable you to judge what price Madeira wine is likely to get to.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 9. Another convoy of covered waggons arrived from Paris. They are said not to contain any pictures or statues, but things taken from the French depot of military plans and models of all the French fortresses, in wood. [*How degrading!*]

The city of *Arras* has not yet opened its gates to the allies. This appears to be the case with several other fortified places. The people resist the demand for their arms, and several severe petit contests have ensued. France, from all we see, may be compared to a cask of gun-powder, having all the properties of dreadful explosion and destruction. But whether things are really as bad as the British represent them, to afford a pretext for "*crippling*" that country, we shall know more hereafter.

The king of *Denmark*, after reigning several years, has recently been crowned at Copenhagen. The old Danish title of king of Norway is omitted in the new arrangement.

The Danes are complaining grievously of the depredations of the Algerines, who have captured some of their vessels. They also allude very mournfully to the loss of the fleet that the *British* took from them, just for the sake of "*religion* and *liberty*," which prevents an immediate chastisement of the barbarians.

One of the London Journals gives the following

laconic correspondence between *Carnot* and *Fouche*:

"Traitre!—ou veux tu que je me retire?"*

(Signed) CARNOT.

"Ou tu voudras,—imbecile."†

(Signed) OTRANTE.

The answer was written on the same paper.

[*Traitor! whither wouldst thou have me retire?
†Whither thou pleasest—fool.]

Carnot does not appear to have been troubled by the new government. It seems as if the "high allies," like Bonaparte in the zenith of his power, *feared* to touch the brave old man.

Recruiting goes on rapidly in the Austrian dominions—80,000 are to be raised in *Hungary* alone.

Servia is again in insurrection against the Ottoman Porte—a useless waste of lives; they must be subdued The power of the Turks is *legitimate* and the *rebels* will be punished.

The "king's regiment," as it is called, that returned to England in May last, after five years absence in Portugal, Spain and America, lost during that time 2,500 soldiers and 80 officers. This is like the cobler's *old* awl, that had had 15 *new* blades and 2 *new* handles.

Stocks, London, Sept. 9.—3 per cents 56½.

It is said that *Murat* has obtained leave to join his wife in Austria.

The hon. A. Curson, aid to the earl of Moira, had arrived in England with despatches from India, containing official details of the war against the Nepaulese. It is said the governor-general has found it necessary to call for all the disposable force belonging to the Indian dependencies; and the troops from the Cape, Ceylon, and the Isle of France, had been directed to reinforce the army in Bengal.

The British government had ordered 30 regiments to be sent immediately to India, which are to be made 1000 strong each, by volunteering, which is to be permitted from those regiments which are not ordered.

A London paper observes that the whole of the family of Bonaparte appear to be disposed of: Louis is in Rome; Lucien in Turin; Joseph appears to be Switzerland, [not so; he is here]—Jerome with the king of Wurtemberg and his wife; and Murat with his spouse in the Austrian states.

The Chesapeake frigate had been ordered to Plymouth to be paid off.

On the 21st of August about 60 gentlemen dined at the Vine Tavern, Liverpool, to celebrate the return of Mr. Brougham to parliament. Among the toasts, the following was given—

"The United States of America—may our friendship be as lasting as our interests are inseparable."

On proposing the health of the mayor—Mr. Shepherd, a member of parliament, made an enlivening speech, which was received with unbounded applause, in the course of which Mr. S. observed,—"Had his voice been listened to, we should have been saved the disasters of an American war; we should have been saved the discomfiture which our troops experienced in the North and South of the United States, on Lake Champlain and at New-Orleans; nor would it have been a point of discussion whether the Americans could, without decided odds, encounter us at sea."

At the late assizes of Lincolnshire, Eng William Chapman, a sweep, aged 17 years, was charged with robbing Elizabeth Johnson, aged 11 years, of the sum of *two pence*. The prisoner acknowledged that he had took from her *three half-pence*, which he offered to return to her. He received sentence of death, and was ordered to be hanged.——In another county, two men were convicted of stealing and receiving goods to a considerable amount—They were sentenced to be transported seven years.—In these judgments, there seems, to us, to be a wonderful disproportion of punishments.

Private letters from America mention, (says a London paper) that each of the maritime states has engaged *to build a ship of the line in the year*, without, it is added, taxing the people.

General Clarke, duke of Feltre, formerly minister of war to Bonaparte, and since employed by the king, has withdrawn from public business, and retired to his estates.

Louis XVIII caused a proclamation to be published, that the inadequacy of the contribution to be raised in Paris by the ordinance of the 20th July, for the extraordinary expences of the present emergency, and authorising that city to impose on itself, in addition to the land-tax of the years 1806 and 1807, a further sum of 2,034,000 francs; and, in addition to the tax on personal property, during the same period, a further sum of 970,000 francs, for the same purpose.

It is now said that 130,000 men, of the different nations of the allies, except Russia, are to remain in France, under *Wellington*, to support the authority of the beloved *Louis!* They are to be maintained by the French. The allies at present draw 900,000 rations daily from the Parisians, which cost 75,000£ (330,000 dollars) a day.

Steam frigate!—A London paper of September 1, has the following paragraph:—An American gentleman who is lately arrived from New-York, states, that there is just completed in that harbor, a steam frigate, the length of which is 100 yards, and breadth 200 feet, her sides which are alternately composed of oak plank and cork wood, are 23 feet thick. She carries 44 guns, four of which are of very large bore, the other 42 pounders, and in case of being boarded, she is enabled by machinery to discharge 100 gallons of boiling water on her enemies per minute, and at the same time 300 cutlasses branch over her gunwales, and an equal number of pikes dart out from her sides!

"*The first division of our Canadian army*" says a London paper "amounting to 7000 men, has arrived at Paris." Some of these can give a good account of *Chippewa, Niagara, Erie* and *Plattsburg*.

The allies appear zealously employed in gathering up muskets and other arms in France.

In the middle of September the oath of allegiance to Prussia will be taken at Ehrenbretstein, for the Nassau and the countries on the Moselle.

A *Basle* paper, of the 7th July, says—"The passage over the Rhine began June 25, and still continues. ☞*For six days the sky has been red every night with the flames of burning villages !!!* Where a single shot is fired from them upon the allies, *all is levelled with the ground !!!*"

The allies, shortly after their entrance into France, thus describe their own movements—"We entered Alsace yesterday, (June 26) and the *very first step we have been obliged to make examples;* it is the only means of *keeping down the inhabitants*, who are, in general, animated with a very BAD SPIRIT."

☞Let the people recollect how the French in Spain were spoken of for doing less than these in that country. The Spaniards who shot the *Frenchmen* invading their country, were "*patriots*"—but the *French* who shoot or resist the hordes of Russians, &c. &c. invading France, are *rebels!* Here is "legitimate" consistency and honor!

The commandant of Huniguen had hoisted the red flag by the side of the tri-colored—the same thing was done at Befort.

The subsidies paid by Great Britain to the respective European powers, &c. within the last 21 years, viz. from the year 1793 to the end of 1814, amount to the sum of *l.*46,289,416 9*s.* 2 1-3*d.*

All the furniture of the chateau Marfontaine, which belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, has been sold by an order of the *allied* authorities.

Austria has ordered a *new* levy of 80,000 and Prussia of 30,000 men. What is to be done? Large bodies of troops are moving towards France. None have yet left it.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to fit out 15 brigs of war as packets. Five of these are to run between *St. Helena* and the Cape, and the remainder to the eastward of the Cape. These orders had been executed for some time. The brigs will be commanded by king's officers, and will be in all respects under the control of the admiralty.

British army, July 1815—The estimates of the army services, for 1815, have just been published, in obedience to an order of the house of commons.—The total amount of land forces, including the regiments in the East India company's territory, is 276,221. The total charge, *l.*14,898,457 3*s.* 6*d.*—of which *l.*7,917,387 5*s.* remains to be provided for.

State of the country before the French war. In detailing the budget in 1787, Mr. Pitt was glad there was no occasion to burden the country with new taxes. He stated that the current expences of the year, independent of the interest of the national debt, would amount to 6,775,000*l.* and that the income was 6,790,000*l.* It was evident therefore, the income bring superior by 15,000*l.* to the expences there was not the least necessity to levy any new taxes. The national debt is now 1000 millions; its interest alone exceeds 45 millions, other expences *this year* are above 90 millions!!! If the wealth of England be rated by the amount raised upon the people in taxes, she must be a most flourishing country.——*Dublin paper.*

The Irish Catholic Bishops met in Dublin on the 23d and 24th inst. and agreed to a series of resolutions against the Veto. In these resolutions, which it is said were unanimously adopted, they declare it to be their "decided and conscientious conviction, that any power granted to the crown of Great Britain of interfering, directly or indirectly, in the appointment of bishops for the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, must essentially injure and may eventually subvert the Roman Catholic religion in this country."

It is estimated that no less than 300,000 *Prussians* are in France!

The black troops, Sepoys and Lascars of all arms, now in the pay of the East India Company, are stated to amount to 150,000 men. Miserable wretches, that are made the means of their own debasement.

Several towns of France appear yet to hold out. The *allies* were bombarding some of them.

The French representative chambers were to meet on the 25th September,

Bourbon blessings.—A French ship with 515 slaves and a quantity of gold dust and elephants' teeth on board, bound to Guadaloupe, has been sent into Antigua by the Barbadoes brig.

A London paper advertises a third edition (price 6s.) "Of an exposition of the causes and character of the late war between Great Britain and the United States—*published by authority of the American government.* Of which upwards of one million of copies have been published in America.

Bordeaux, 12th Sept. Extract of a letter: "Here are the articles of a treaty said to be concluded between Louis XVIII. and the allies, *as they are called*; which, letters from Paris say, are not to be published until the opening of the legislature.

"1. The integrity of France confirmed according to the treaty of Paris.

"2. The fortified places, except Strasburg, Metz, Lille and Besancon, to be garrisoned by the allies.

"3. A contribution of six hundred millions, of which two hundred millions to the English, and the remainder to the other allies.

"4. 50,000 Prussians, 15,000 English, 50,000 Austrians, 15,000 Russians, together 130,000 men, to remain in France until the contributions are paid—the remainder to march off on the 1st of October.

"It is said the sovereigns of the allies are to leave France on the 15th of this month.

"The people of France begin to think the allies intend to spend the winter here. It is natural enough to suppose that the Russians would prefer remaining in France to returning home in the approaching season. Unhappy, wretched France, these are the effects of British gold, and the disunion which it has too successfully produced."

CHRONICLE.

The British in Canada, &c.—Captains O'Connor and Owen, with several secretaries, lieutenants, midshipmen, &c. &c. have recently proceeded up lake Ontario in the Wolfe frigate, to make an *accurate survey of all the lakes.* General *Murray*, with 10,000 men, is to be sent from England, in *addition to the present force in Canada.* This, it seems, will make the whole force about *twenty-three thousand regular troops.* Seven thousand *Scotch* families are expected to settle the crown lands in *Upper Canada.* These emigrations appear to be in some measure *forced*, to strengthen the British arm in America, and to afford room at home for "raising more sheep!" It would also appear that their fleet on Lake *Ontario* is to be kept up, and that several vessels are to be built on the upper lakes. Many cannon have recently arrived at the Isle au Noix [Champlain] and its fortifications are to be greatly extended; for which purpose they have already chartered several *American* vessels on the lake, to bring stone, &c. in the spring—and it seems as if they were also about to build some vessels there. But—major-general *Brown* has fixed upon *Rouse's Point* for the erection of a military post and fortification—which, it is said, will effectually prevent any vessel from entering the lake, without leave; and, we hope it will be immediately placed in a proper state for the purpose. Thanks to *Macdonough*, we have cannon enough near the spot. The British call their proceedings *precautionary* measures. They may be so—but they are upon a scale that is calculated to keep us upon the look out.

☞*We have also reason to believe that British officers are now in the most of our sea ports, making maps of them and the places adjacent.* "THE DANGER IS NOT OVER." Our congress has *economized* too much. Let them look to it in time. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," says the homely proverb. Let the army be got back to what it ought to have been, instead of its present force—and let the navy be cherished and increased.

"*The Spanish Patriots.*" Our intelligence, in general, from *Mexico* and *South America* is cheering. A powerful force of the "usurper" has been in the

neighborhood of Carthagena for a considerable time, but appears to have made no impression either on the place or on the fears of the people, every one of whom was a soldier, full of enthusiasm, and panting to punish the slaves sent to deprive them of their freedom. Their rallying words are, "united we stand, divided we fall." Patriotic donations for works of defence are very liberal; some giving as high as 20,000 dollars each. *Popa* is to have a patriotic garrison of 8,000 men. It is understood that gen. *Palocos* has defeated the invaders at Mompoz. At *Carthagena* there are some brave spirits from the United States, aiding and assisting in the cause of liberty.

The patriots have obtained very important advantages over the royal and tory forces about the river *Oronoco*, which opens a valuable channel of communication with the provinces of the interior, and they now command it. The capital of *Guyana*, (Augustura) is in their possession, as, indeed, nearly the whole country appears to be. *May they keep it!*

Of the proceedings in *Mexico* we are not very lately informed. The "supreme congress" was to have been in session in August last. May it have wisdom and strength to wrest another empire from the shackles of a tyrant; and raise up a new government wherein the rights of man shall be respected!

It is understood that the *Buenos Ayrean* patriots are in possession of a vast district of rich country. The republican army is very powerful, and they have a considerable fleet, under an admiral or commodore named *Brown*, from the United States. It is lately said that they have entirely captured or destroyed the tory fleet that rendezvoused at Montevideo. They have a well established and a liberal government.

From *Peru* and *Chili* we have not any very late intelligence. But we believe the good cause prospers in these countries.

It is astonishing how indifferent the great body of the people of the United States appear as to the events in these extensive regions. This may partly arise from our ignorance of their real situation and of what is going on. It is strange that the feelings of the nation should have been so excited for the "deliverance" of old *Spain* from Bonaparte, when so little interest is excited for the *real* deliverance of the new world from the dominion of a knave, fool and bigot. The freedom of *Mexico* alone, is, indeed, fifty times more important to the United States than the rescue of Spain from the hands of Napoleon was, in a commercial point of view, independent of those desires which, as republicans, we ought to have for its emancipation; and I seriously wish that circumstances were such that we could give them a helping hand. *Perish the "legitimates," live the people*, say I——*Up republics; down royalty.*

The following article will shew the importance of of the countries spoken of, as places of commerce:

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The contents of the late North American papers amply prove, that there the same indifference does not remain with regard to the fate of Spanish America, as in England. Hints are frequently thrown out respecting the magnitude and gains of trade we have been carrying on for some years, which shew that the Americans will also now do every thing to partake of it. The extract, however, from a Philadelphia paper respecting the amount of our past trade there, and copied into most of our own papers within these few days, is founded in error, and consequently, it must not be improper to subjoin the following statement, formed on the best mercantile information, and on some official data.

Channel trade from Great Britain and the West India Islands to Spanish America.

From the ports of Great Britain direct to Buenos Ayres - - - -	$9,000,000
To the coast of Chili and Peru direct, and through South Sea whalers -	5,500,000
To Venezuela and Cumana, from Great Britain and West India Islands -	4,500,000
The provinces of Santa Fe, principally from Jamaica, Curacoa and St. Thomas	5,000,000
To Porto Bello, and over the Isthmus of Panama for the consumption to Higher and Lower Peru, Guayaquil, &c. -	8,500,000
To Nicaragua, Tampico, and contraband to New Spain - - - -	5,000,000
To Islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Margarita; &c. - -	5,000,000
Dolls.	42,000,000

This is, accurately as can be ascertained, the amount of our past trade, and double what the American prints suppose. Mexico here comes in for a small proportion, owing to the wars; though by far the most populous country. Humboldt states, Spanish America, when subject to Spain, to have consumed annually ninety-five and a half millions of dollars of European imports; in that scale Buenos Ayres is only rated at three millions, and she now consumes nine from England alone, of which amount the port of London has sent yearly 500,000l. sterling. Sixty four British vessels have been seen riding triumphantly in the river Plate at one time, and the amount of property belonging to our merchants at present in that section alone, is not less than 1,800,000l, sterling, independent of that of British subjects resident there, which reaches 250,000l. sterling more.

Humboldt states the yearly consumption of New Spain or Mexico to be 25 millions of dollars, yet not more than one-sixth of the people use European goods. What would not this be if it were open, when the increase of Buenos Ayres has been so great? The best criterion of our trade to Spanish America is, however, the following fact:—In 1805, 20 millions sterling were exported to North America alone, and three only to the other parts of the Western world. In a subsequent year, when our intercourse with the United States was interrupted, we shipped there only five millions sterling, and 18 millions to Spanish America and West Indies; so that of the 20 millions sent to the United States in 1805, thirteen at least must have gone to Spanish America. In 1809, 7 millions sterling were exported to North America, and 19 to Spanish settlements and West Indies; and in 1810; our total exports westward reached 28 millions.—In the present unsettled state of that country, our trade has been immense, as may be seen by Walton's Expose on the dissentions of Spanish America; yet the whole is lost to us the moment Spanish power is again affianced there, if that were possible; or as soon as North American enterprize gets into full play. Is not this a question on which British ministers and merchants ought to ponder while it is yet time? After we have finished our work in Europe, is it not time to look across the Atlantic?

Magnificent building.—The people of the city of New-York are congratulating themselves that their City Hall, just finished, will cost *only* $538,000.

Canal.—The long-labored Washington City canal is at length rendered practicable for boats to con-

ry loads from the Eastern Branch to the Potomac, and vice versa, and the citizens now begin to experience the advantages of it.

Telegraphs.—The corporation of New-York has determined to erect a line of telegraphs from that city to the highlands below Sandy Hook.

Telegraph time.—A telegraphic message may be sent from London to Portsmouth, and an answer to it received in town in three quarters of a minute. A telegraphic message may be sent from London to Plymouth, and an answer to it received in town in one minute and three quarters.

METHODISTS.—*London, September* 1.—At the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, held at Manchester, it appeared that the number of persons in the connexion amounted to nearly one hundred and ninety thousand!

Admiral *Coffin*, sir James Robinson, the earl of Selkirk and several British officers are now in New-York; which is also visited at this time by many other strangers of distinction.

☞It is hoped, out of *courtesy* to these distinguished persons, they may be invited to visit all the forts, examine the steam-frigate, &c. &c. that they may be able to give an accurate account of them to their government; whose *standing direction* it is, in war or peace, that their officers should take plans of places and gain intelligence of their works and means of defence.

THE WEST.—*New-York, October* 27.—The sale of 64,000 acres of Genessee lands, which yesterday took place at the coffee-house, was attended by many of the most opulent land-holders in that part of the state, as well as by many capitalists in this city. We understand, that some of these lands sold as high as 35½ dollars an acre, and none lower than two dollars.

Population of Indiana—The Western Eagle makes the aggregate of the several counties of the territory of Indiana amount to 68,084 souls! No doubt, the people will soon claim the right of being admitted as a state. Their number of free persons are already nearly or quite equal to that of some of the old states, and in a very few years more, it will probably equal those of *Rhode-Island* and *Delaware* united. The emigrations to this territory are exceedingly great.

Connecticut.—The present state of parties may be seen in the following vote for assistants—highest fed. 9008—highest rep. 4263.

Gov. *Galusha*, of Vermont, was escorted into Montpelier, by a procession of the people more than a mile long, wearing in their hats sprigs of ever-green, the ancient badge of the mountain-boys.

G. W. Campbell, esq. late secretary of the treasury, and colonel *John Williams* were, on the 10th inst. elected by the legislature of Tennessee to represent that state in the senate of the United States.

Mahlon Dickerson, Esq. (rep.) has been unanimously elected governor of the state of New Jersey.

A *steam boat* has been very successfully employed in towing large vessels up the *Mississippi* to *New-Orleans*, at the rate of two miles an hour, against the current and wind. How great an object is accomplished in this! Ships from the sea may be towed to Orleans in two or three days, instead of being weeks employed in getting up, as is sometimes the case.

A new *steam-boat* has been launched at *Montreal*, of 500 tons burthen. This is the third vessel to ply between that city and *Quebec*.

PERPETUAL MOTION. It is gravely insinuated in the Philadelphia papers, that Redheffer, who was treated as an imposter some time ago, has steadily, and in retirement, pursued his object, and actually discovered the *perpetual* motion; as it is said will clearly be shewn a little while hence.

STEAM NAVIGATION. Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. has published at the city of Washington, a notification that the oldest patent right for *steam boat* navigation is vested in him, under *Fitch's* invention and experiments.

TYTHES. Extract from the epistle of the Quakers at London, in June last:

"Accounts of the sufferings of our members, chiefly for tythes and other ecclesiastical demands, and for claims of a military nature, to the amount of 15,727*l.* have been reported;" this is equal to 70,287 dollars. These exactions have greatly increased within these few years.

Newspapers.—The stamp on newspapers in England costs 4*d.* a sheet. The price, *per annum*, paid by a subscriber for a newspaper daily, is $40 75—of which the government receives $23 18. We should have few subscribers at this rate in the United States.

The Capital arising from its ashes—The new building on Capitol-hill, preparing for the accommodation of congress, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected to be finished early in November.—The spacious room for the house of representatives has been finished for several weeks. The senate room has been plaistered for some time, and will require but a week or two more to be completely dry and ready for the reception of that body. Much credit is due to the spirit and enterprise of those who have erected this building in so short a period. As several new houses are erecting in the neighborhood, and old ones fitting up, congress will, probably, be better accommodated the ensuing winter, than they have ever been in the city of Washington. In a short period, the capitol, president's house, and executive offices, will be rebuilt with additional splendor. It is hoped that the navy yard, which has already undergone considerable repairs, will soon resume its former standing. The loss of the extensive and valuable library, which congress had with so much care been collecting for many years, has been repaired by the purchase from Mr. Jefferson. The bridges that were burnt have been rebuilt, and every trace of the fire-brands of a barbarous foe will soon be effaced. This shows how vain is the attempt to break the spirit, or to cramp the energy, of a free people. They rise with elastic spring from every effort of this kind.—*Nat. Intel.*

Unprecedented phenomenon.—We have conversed with several gentlemen, of undoubted veracity, from the county of Ulster, in this state, who all agreed in the following very extraordinary relation:

That *they* have conversed with several credible persons from Marbletown, in that county, and they mentioned the names of persons well known to the editor of this paper; and these persons assert, and declare themselves ready to make oath, that the stones lying in two fields there, on several successive days, rose from the ground to the height of three and four feet, and moved along, slowly and horizontally, from thirty to sixty feet; and that a few of them even mounted over the tops of trees! That the persons, who first beheld these astonishing performances, were disbelieved by the neighborhood; but that *all those*, who came to see if there was any truth in the accounts, are prepared to swear to them. The last performance was in an open field without wood or cover near it.

We understand that a gentleman from Kingston has taken means to have every circumstance accurately verified by affidavits; which will probably be laid before the public, in a week or two.

[*New-York Courier.*

The above facts have been substantially stated to the editor of the Argus, by gentlemen from Ulster, in whose veracity implicit confidence may be reposed. When relating the circumstances to a gentleman of this city, he stated that an occurrence equally marvellous and very similar, took place in the early settlement of Albany, at the corner of Market-st. and Mark-lane; and that the police established a guard to dissover the cause, but without effect.

[*Albany Argus.*

LARGE APPLE.—*Cincinnati, Oct.* 4—I was presented with an apple, called pound pipen, of an enormous size, from judge Wood, which grew on the Great Miami. The apple weighs twenty-two ounces, is fifteen inches in circumference each way, and five inches in diameter, and of an excellent quality.

JOHN S. GANO.

St. Louis, Sept. 30. We learn that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians of the Mississippi, will close their labors without a prospect of effecting a negociation with the Sacs of Rock river. and their allies, the Winibagoes, Falsavoine, Kickapoos, &c. &c. It is said, that a fort will be immediately erected near the river Desmein, preparatory to further operations in the spring, and that fort Osage will also be prepared for the reception of a company of regular troops.

New-London, Oct. 4.—*Phenomena of the storm.*—The brooks which run through this place continue to be brackish, Some wells in the country, which afforded excellent water, have become brackish. It is stated by persons of veracity, that several wells in this place which had plenty of water previously, were nearly dry while the tempest raged.

It is supposed by many persons in the city, that there was a shock of an earthquake during the storm:

Near Mr. Haughton's tavern, Montville, seven miles from this place, is a bridge of a single arch, built of heavy stone over a small run of water. In the storm, one side of the bridge gave way, not from the effect of water, there being very little, and what is very extraordinary, a stone weighing several tons was driven up the stream a rod in a direct line.

Such was the violence of the storm, that the large fishing rocks at Point Judith were removed from the beds, in which *nature*, perhaps, planted them.

British finances. Among other schemes to raise money, the British ministry proposed an additional tax on news-papers. The mere mention of such a thing caused the discontinuance of several weekly journals that had already paid as much as they could bear. The project was abandoned, for it was found that it would essentially impair, instead of increase the public revenue. The discontinuance of the lowest weekly paper would have caused a loss to the revenue of 600 pounds sterling per annum, and that of a daily paper about 4,000 pounds.

Industry. Most of our readers will re ollect the story of the *quizzical* yankee that boarded the Ramillies, to know of captain Hardy when he would bombard *Stonington* again, so that he might have his carts ready to carry off the iron!——and also how that the industrious people of the vicinity of that place have collected many tons of that metal thrown over board from the Despatch, &c. in her hurry to get way from the battery of two guns, &c. A late *New-York* paper has the following notice of the continued industry of this people:

"Five tons of iron were lately taken up, by aid of a diving bell, near Montauk, from the ballast of the Culloden, an English 74, sunk there during the revolutionary war."

List of the navy of Sweden. Charles XIII. 80; Gustavus the Great, 74; Gustavus the Third, 74; King Adolphus Frederick, 74; Fathersland, 74; Russian Prince, 74; Caution, 74: Honor, 64; Courageous, 64; Manful, 64; Prince Frederick Adolphus, 64; Fortitude, 64; Warrior, 50; Galater, 38; Chapman, 38; Eurydice, 38; Camilla, 38; Venus, 38; Thetis, 38; and Fearnought, 22.

British policy.—It appears that the circulation of the *Niagara Journal*, an ably conducted newspaper published at Buffalo, N. Y. is prohibited to the people of Upper Canada—but, that the *Gazette*, issued from the same village, is freely received. It is unnecessary further to designate the *political* character of the two papers. The *Weekly Register* has recently received one subscription from *Kingston*—we shall see if it continues.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—There have been visited at the Lazaretto during the late quarantine term,

	440	vessels
Of the whole number there were coasters	194	
There were detained at the quarantine stations	40	
In the hospital there were	53	patients
The number of deaths was	10	
Discharged, cured	43	

The patients came in vessels from the following places:—

From Savannah, Geo.	27
New-Orleans,	16
Charleston, S. C.	1
Kingston, Jam.	3
St. Domingo,	3
St. Jago de Cuba,	1
Belonging to the Lazaretto,	2
Total	53

The Slave trade still goes on, after all the vigilance promised against it. It is said that several cargoes of slaves had reached Cuba lately. Mr. Cuffee has employed a colony to go with him to the African coast. Free settlements will be the most enlightened policy which they who sincerely wish an end to slavery can adopt.—*Salem Register.*

Among the passengers in the Wade Hampton, (arrived at New-York) are major Heriot, U. S. army, Mr. Wade, and captain Tryrand, who "in consequence of *barbarous treatment* from our late enemy, has lost the use of his limbs."

☞The *Peacock* has arrived at New York—see "war events," page 162.

☞Intending immediately to commence the publication of several very long and very interesting articles, we have freely used the pages of this number to dispose of many scraps and things, worthy of notice and preservation, that were in our way. For some time to come we shall probably give an account of passing European events much less detail than we have done, to afford room for other things more important. The fate of France seems nearly fixed (if a new explosion does not take place) and there is little happening there to interest the friend of freedom—all is becoming darkness and despotism.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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To Mr. Cobbett,

Proprietor of the Weekly Political Register, London.

☞This letter is divided into two parts. The first, presented to-day, consists chiefly of general remarks on men and things. The second, which is not yet fully prepared for the press, will be made up almost altogether of statistical facts, in contrast and otherwise, with needful elucidations, to shew the state of society in Europe and America—and, I think, will present some curiosities to the people of both countries.

PART THE FIRST.

Sir—On the 14th ultimo I republished the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the 5th of July. Accept my thanks for it. Common civility requires that I should return the compliment in the same way; and, with the fear of God before my eyes for the truth of what *I* shall say, and the dread of your *attorney-general* for what *you* may publish, I shall attempt it in a style and manner suited to the *freedom of the British press*, so that you may republish my letter, if you please, in your widely circulated and popular work.—And, believe me, this is a more difficult task than you may suppose—I have been so long accustomed to call things by their *proper names*, and to feel myself bound by nothing but a regard for the verity of what I had to write, that I feel very awkward at being confined within the range allowed by the *fly wheels* that belong to and balance the great machine of a monarchy. But I cherish the hope—it is among the most pleasant of my anticipations, that the time will yet come, and is not far distant, when *the truth of a matter stated shall be deemed sufficient evidence of its innocence*, and all men will be compelled to respect Holy Truth. You very emphatically observe, that "light has gone forth"—yes, and this first principle of the Almighty shall yet penetrate the darkest caves of despotism, and set the oppressed free, though closed up by doors ten fold stronger than those that *Milton* imagined to shut up his hell—"three of brass, three of iron, and three of adamantine rock."

The number of your paper, that contained your letter to me, was sent to me from *a* city, more famous than Vienna, [twice captured], Berlin, [twice captured], Madrid, Lisbon, Turin, Rome, Venice, Naples, Amsterdam, [all captured and *held* for years] Moscow, and some *fifty* other capital cities, and a *thousand* more populous places, which fell into the hands of the *barbarian* Napoleon, for the destruction of its "monuments of the arts," its public libraries and edifices, not devoted to military purposes. *I* shall not name this city, because I have heard that the British government, *determined to maintain its character*, have recently persecuted, fined and imprisoned an unfortunate publisher, who spoke of the desolation of *that* city as he would have done—as every, even the most *conflagrating* press in London would have done—*if Bonaparte had applied the torch.* Why, sir, it seems to me, as if your writers really required the resuscitation of *Sam. Johnson* to coin them new "legitimate" words to express their detestation of the French for *carrying off* the "monuments of the arts"—hard put to it, as they are, for *only* this, what would have been the condition of these fellows, had they been called upon to condemn *Napoleon* for *destroying* them? Happily for them, and the honor of the French nation, and of human nature, they were not reduced to this terrible difficulty!

It has always appeared very odd to me, that the *same* thing, happening under the *same* circumstances, may be a barbarism in one party of men, and "a gallant expedition" in another party. I have a "notion"—it may be a "*Yankee notion*," to be sure, that a villain *is* a villain, whether born in *France* or *England;* and that a villainy *is* a villainy, whether committed in *Europe* or *beyond the Cape of Good Hope.* But there are many who seem to have "notions" very different from this—who act as if they thought that "the elect" might serve the devil most "*religiously.*" For instance, they considered the *French* as condemned to make the very dregs of the "bottomless pit," because some few madmen at Paris had paid religious homage to a woman, as the representative of *Reason*, during the throes and convulsions of the revolution; but they think it quite "magnanimous," "humane" and "religious," that the government of *another* people should pay the salaries of the priests of *Juggernaut* and their numerous prostitutes, and appoint officers to see that the human victims, offered to the idol, are crushed to death, by the wheels on which it is moved about, *according to law.* Indeed, sir, a belief in this is a good match for a belief in the virtues of "St. *Pocomo's* old breeches," or in the "foreknowledge" of the cunning men who make "*Moore's Almanac*," telling the wise people of England, with the greatest certainty, what sort of day, rainy, cloudy or fair, God Almighty intends to give them at any period of the year!

The great body of the people of the "last remaining republic" think of late events in Europe pretty much as you do. There are very few, the "Cossack priests" and Hartford convention madmen excepted, who seem to feel quite easy at the proceedings of the "legitimates" in France; and most of us indignantly recollect the threat that was made to "*depose Mr. Madison*" when you had got Napoleon down, the first time. A very large majority of our federalists, as they are called, are genuine patriots, real republicans—that would resist a *foreign* control over this country with as much ardor as the rest of the people. It is lamentably true, that they carried *party* a great deal too far during the late war with you, and, especially, after it appeared that we were called upon to fight for *national existence;* and had given themselves too much up to the lead of your partizans and pensioners here, whose resolution it was "*to ruin or to rule the state.*" But the glory of our arms on land and at sea, with the *sine qua nons* of your *wise* men at Ghent, opened the eyes of thousands, and got up a *national spirit* suited to the emergency. If the war had lasted a little longer (but I sincerely thank heaven it ended with the affair at *New-Orleans*) it would have been differently carried on from what it had been before. We had acquired experience, and a high and honorable feeling began to pervade every class of the community, except as above excepted, which would have

penetrated even the senate house of *Massachusetts*, where it had recently been resolved (in fact) that our inestimable naval heroes were murderers, for thrashing your "fighting squires" into a little respect for the "bit of striped bunting at the mast-head." They would, probably, still have opposed Mr. *Madison*, but they would have made it their first concern to have opposed you; like a very excellent and respectable gentleman I know, who, at a public place, happening to let fall some expressions derogatory to the character of Mr. *Jefferson*, immediately after knocked down an English merchant for casting vile epithets on that venerable man. He said the fellow was meddling with things that did not belong to him, and so he was. You will like this evidence of a national feeling; but, perhaps, will think that *kicking*, instead of striking, was the due of the insolent *foreigner*.

But you are no more to judge the American character by the tape-sellers of our sea-ports, or the newspapers, generally, printed therein, than we should take one of the calves you send out to gather orders for pins and needles as a fair sample of *John Bull*. (I could tell you a right merry story of one of these *things*, and perhaps may do it in a note at the close, for the use of such creatures as may visit us hereafter.) But it is among our farmers—*the men who cultivate their own lands*, and our manufacturers, now rising to vast importance, that you are to look for republican virtue and steadiness. *It is they who feel they have a country*—it is they who look at the new earth as it is turned up by the plough, or watch the motion of their ten thousand wheels as they go round, that will "*not give up the ship*," as the dying *Lawrence* exhorted those around him, though the decks of the *Chesapeake* were filled with his enemies! There are no such men in the world as our *independent* farmers, who constitute a large majority of our people. Many of them have libraries, like your English lords; and, what is more, they read and understand the books they have. There are men worth $100,000 who drive their own waggons and bring their own produce to Baltimore. Be assured, therefore, that though liberty may be put down for a while in *Europe* by the weight of "legitimate" pressure, she shall range unconfined in America. Nay, though even our whole sea-board were reduced by the weight of numbers, still freedom would nail her standard to the loftiest oak of the *Alleghanies*, and beyond it the spoiler should never pass! The deadly rifle, commissioned by heaven for its object, would prostrate all who looked toward our ark profanely, and make the wolves fat with their carcases; and the "star spangled banner should wave triumphant" over the Eden of the world. But though our sea-board is immensely infected with British influence, there is republican virtue and valor enough on our shores to play many "tricks" like Jackson's at *New-Orleans*, or Macomb's at *Plattsburg*, or to meet the enemy in the open field, foot to foot, point to point, as Brown did at *Niagara*, and dispute the possession, inch by inch. The authority of a foreign force would hardly be respected a yard beyond the range of its cannon balls, and the capture of a city have no sort of effect on the country adjacent. Empires sometimes have fallen in Europe with their capitals. You have never found it so here. It never can be so, while every citizen feels himself a part of the government—and the blacksmith argues politics with his *neighbor*, the congressman. If the *Spaniards* were able to bury *three hundred thousand* Frenchmen sent to subdue them, calculate how much money it would cost and how many lives would be sacrificed, to put down our "*dangerous example of successful rebellion*," as your vile writers call the establishment of our republic, and raise up a foreign king on the ruins of our liberties!—calling to mind the nature of the country we have, and the sort of people who fill it; always recollecting, that nine-tenths of our males, between the ages of 16 and 45 years, and many younger and older, can kill a little bird as far as the shot from their fire-arms will reach. Perhaps you have heard the following anecdote which occured at *New-Orleans*; but, as I also want your countrymen to hear it, I will repeat it in this place: One of your officers, a gallant-fellow, mounted the breast-work, in despite of the shower of balls, and called out to the few that followed him, to come on, for "the day was their own." "*Not yet*," said a rifleman, and down came the officer. After all your men, that were not killed or wounded, had ran away, a dispute arose in the American line, which had not yet been the least disordered, as to who it was that had shot the officer alluded to. The man, who really killed him, rested his claim to that service on the simple fact, that he was shot under the left eye. One of our officers then went and examined the body to settle the contest among his *fellow-citizens*, and it was found out that the only wound he had *was* under the left eye. Such things would happen every five minutes in a *partizan* war with the people of the United States. Our western men might make *betts* that they would shoot off the tip of an enemy's nose without otherwise injuring his face. They are not only the best marksmen in the world, but the most generous, high-minded and patriotic people that live, as all of your fellow-subjects, who have fallen into their power, will freely acknowledge. *They* extended the hand of benevolence to the wounded and the captive—*they* never gave up the disabled enemy to Indian tortures, or made their prisoner pass through every degradation and privation that tyranny was capable of inventing, or human nature of bearing.

I have said you ought not to judge the people of the United States by those of our sea-ports, or by the newspapers generally printed therein. The many English and Scotch merchants settled amongst us, with the general influence of commercial business, which makes many stand gaping with their eyes fixed on England for thread, tape and buckram to fill up the shelves of their shops, give us an appearance of being more vitiated than we really are, though the state of society is bad enough, indeed. Take the following case in proof of this assertion:—A much esteemed friend of mine from Wilmington, Del. (a gentleman you once knew very well, and whose talents you respected, though, at that time, you did not approve of his principles) called upon me in this city, *Baltimore*, during the war, and appeared ready to conclude that nearly all our people were tories—he had been here two or three days and had discoursed with none else! I told him that Baltimore, of 5000 votes, had not 1000 on the *federal* side, and that of these, not 100 were tories. "Where then, are the republicans?"—demanded he. "Minding their own business, and treating strangers with courtesy, instead of bellowing contested points of politics into their ears, whether they want to hear them or not, as is the practice at *Boston*," said I. The fact is, that ten full-blooded monarchists will make more noise than ten hundred republicans—but, when it comes to the ballot, that silently decides our contests, we see where the strength lies. Why, sir, even in *Massachusetts*, when her leaders seemed as if they would be content with nothing else than the hanging of *Madison* and an unity with you in the worship of *Juggernaut*, a large majority of the fighting men were on the side of their country; aye, and would

have hurled perdition on the bawlers, if "*discretion*," as *Falstaff* has it, had not formed the better part of *insurrection* valor; and though, perhaps, 10,000 republican voters have left that state for the west within these three or four years past, yet expect to hear speedily that the rulers of it are changed.

Besides, all your fashions and manners are followed by the young and giddy, and we have some that are fools enough to affect the bastard tongue of a London cockney, who swears 'pon his '*onor*, that "*h*England is the most *h*ellegant *h*and the *and*somest place and the biggest place too in *h*all the *v*orld!" Indeed, sir, I have heard (and believe it) that the sons of a *hatter* and of a *bootmaker* in one of our cities, (whose fathers had acquired great wealth by their trades, and kept their country seats, carriages and horses, and thought themselves as good as any body) asked their old dads to import *hats* and *boots* from *England* for them! The old fellows richly deserved this—they had raised their sons to be "puppies through life," instead of directing the learning they had given them to useful objects. And here permit me to observe, that what seems to me a *natural aristocracy*, growing out of wealth, ruins many of our most promising young men, sons of honest tradesmen. Possessed of ample fortunes, or having them in prospect, they kick down the means by which they were acquired, and set up for fine gentlemen—live a little while the laugh and butt of the town, and, by and bye, find an asylum in an hospital for lunatics, or the poor house of the county. A very grave, and, perhaps, a useful sermon might be preached about this as a "warning to fathers," but I have not time for it now. As to the *newspapers* alluded to; they are as corrupt as any that you have. In most of the cities, the great body of the *advertising* people are anti-republican—this rule has but two exceptions, I believe, in our commercial towns—the cream of the newspaper-business lies in the advertisements, and "where the carcase is there will the fowls of the air be gathered together." Mark it, *the advertising customers must not be offended.* Besides, some of our editors are evident monarchists, and they make a good trade of their principles.

But to proceed to some of the subjects of your letter. Men of sense have not been a little tickled at your "boastings" about the battle of Mount Saint John, or *Waterloo*, as you call it. The opinon of many is clearly expressed in a little piece of rhyme which I first saw since I began to write the preceding paragraph. I beg leave to insert it for the edification of Mr *Bull*:

LOGIC A-LA-MODE.*

"Lord Wellington" said Blucher, "is it true
That *you* beat Bonaparte at Waterloo?"
"Yes, prince, it is: I'll prove my claim to glory,
If you'll but listen to my modest story.—
'Twas English gold brought Prussian Bulow on
To join the ranks of falling Wellington:
For England I commanded on that day,
Your king and army were in British pay—
What England pays for surely is her own;
And being hers, belonged to Wellington.
Thus, though 'twas Bulow struck the deadly blow,
'Twas *I* that laid Napoleon's honors low.
Dare you deny the French by me were bang'd?
Deny it, Blucher, and I'll have you hang'd:
Let Castlereagh to Frederick say the word,
(Lining his fob with gold)—you'll feel the cord."
Said Blucher—"Noble lord, I'm forc'd to yield:
Your's is the glory, for you—*bought* the field."

* From the Baltimore Patriot.

At any rate, the great point was gained—you got Napoleon down, and this was, indeed, a "*deliverance*" to all the *borough-mongering* tribes. It must be confessed, you do somethings much more *substantially* than we do. If a man is puffed into a mighty warrior, or really does a gallant action (provided he be of a great family) you immediately go to work and send 5, 10, or 15,000 miserable wretches to your *poor houses* to make a fortune and pension for him that he cannot spend except in profligacy and debauchery. We have no pensioners here but invalid soldiers and sailors, and "Mr. Jackson," if he had killed fifty *Pakenhams* and *Gibbs*' would have received no more from the public purse than his pay as a major-general in our armies. Nor would he expect it; he went into the service to fight as hard as he could—he did his duty and fought as hard as he could. He escaped unhurt, and is as hale and as hearty as ever. If he wanted money, the people would give it to him with the same alacrity that they paid his fine at New Orleans* of $1000, limiting the subscription to $1 per man, and making it up as fast as the names of the subscribers could be written down; but they who would give him $1000 each, as individuals, would not grant him one cent from the public treasury over and beyond his pay, allowance and rations. And I do not know that on this account *Andrew Jackson* is less happy than *Arthur Wellesley*, to whom you have given so many nicknames, that an honest old acquaintance would hardly know him. I very much like the project of rewarding the duke of *York* for the victory of Waterloo! The duke is certainly a very *gallant* man.—Give him 100,000*l.*! Bless me! how prettily it would enable him to *rig out* his present maker of priests, colonels *and tide waiters*.†

We understand the way that your newspapers have of getting over an unpleasant piece of intelligence. Some folks here are as well versed in the *management* of such articles as any are with you. At times, when they feel themselves compelled to afford an insertion to an official article, that gives the lie direct to all they have been saying for the last twelve months, they just leave out the paragraphs or sentences that bear immediately on the subject, and thus make many believe that the whole ground of the matter is laid before them. And it is the business of the priests, in that part of the country where this species of roguery has been most frequently practised, to prepare the people for deceptions by cautioning them against reading any thing that does not come from *orthodox* sources. But this kind of management only answers for a season. The people discover the error, when the excitement about it has ended, and yet many suffer themselves to be made subjects of new delusions. I could notice several cases exactly to this point. The following more recent affair may be mentioned, for several reasons: A little while after the *brave* admiral Cockburn had stormed and burned the village of *Havre de Grace*, after a vigorous defence of the place by an honest Hibernian of the name of O'Neil

* General Jackson was fined $1000 by a judge at New Orleans, for refusing to obey his precept during the invasion of the city, when he had declared it to be under martial law. The fine was paid in about two hours by subscriptions limited at $1 each, by the grateful people.

† For the information of the American reader, it may be useful to state that while Mrs. *Clark* was the "dear angel" of this bright fellow, many priests and colonels, and other officers were preferred, or made by the duke, at her request.

and had conflagrated both shores of the Chesapeake bay, your *writers*, at Boston, were set to work to sack and burn the town of York, in Upper Canada, which had not long before been captured by our troops. They began, with "it is said," "we have heard," "it is reported," &c. and after awhile they came out with what appeared regular statements of the destruction of the place by our soldiers. The British at length, seeing it so broadly asserted, began to believe it—and they helped the story on by engrafting it in some of their official papers, on the simple authority of their writers in *Boston*, for they had no other; and, perhaps, they believed it, for they would hardly have supposed that any Americans were profligate enough to make up the story merely as an apology for the *warm* system of Cockburn.—In process of time, the tale assumes even the shape of "history," by a priest, "a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society;" and they who made it begin to believe there may be some truth in it, though told a thousand times to the contrary. In this state of the business, high and honorable men, who were present during the whole time the town was in our possession, come forward to say that the statement is altogether false, and support the good conduct of our troops there by a letter from the chief justice of Upper Canada, to our commander in the expedition, written at the time and on the spot, and thanking him for the humanity and generosity that had been extended to the people of that town. This, you would think, is what is vulgarly called a *bothever*. No such thing. The purpose had been served, and they care nothing about it now, and think they do an act of ample justice by inserting two or three lines in an obscure corner of their papers saying—"It is asserted that York was not sacked and burned as was currently reported some time ago"—And so they manage it on a thousand occasions. I am, therefore, not the least surprized to hear that the body of the English people believe that you *threshed* us most abominably at *New Orleans*. I only wonder that Mr. *Bull* does not enquire what became of the 300,000 bales of cotton that were to have been brought home as booty to supply your manufactories, as was promised in the papers. *John* sometimes seems to think a great deal about the "main chance."

The fate of France, and, indeed, of Europe at large, is deplorable. The people seem pressed to the earth by the bayonets which support the "legitimates"—kings and priests. You have made a pretty business of it by re-establishing the inquisition in Spain, and the jesuits, &c. Your priests have a standing prayer for the downfall of the pope—might they not be subject to the correction of the attorney-general for asking God to destroy one of your king's best allies? By the blessing of Providence, we have none of these things. If a big bellied fellow were to trespass on one of our farmer's lands, and demand of him the tenth of his produce for the *support of the church*—if the farmer did not seek safety in flight, supposing him a crazy man broke loose from some hospital—he would set his dogs upon him as an impudent knave, without any respect for his coat. It is true, the *blessings* of such a priesthood as you have, are not yet "restored" to France; but I am induced to believe that the allies will not consider the "deliverance" as perfected until the people are as well subjected to the *church* as to the *sword*. This may easily be done, by cutting the throats of all the protestants in France and killing off about one half of the catholics. Things are *managed* a little in this way in some parts of India—for the sake of "*re-li gi-on*."

There is one piece of impudence that astonishes me. *Napoleon*, an outcast, without a friend or ally, lands in France with 600 men, and the whole country submits in almost as few days as the news of his arrival could reach all the parts of the empire.—*Louis* enters at the head, or rather tacked to the heels of more than a million of armed men, arrives at Paris, and the country is yet in rebellion against him. But they call the *Bonaparte* an usurper and the *hated*—the *Bourbon*, they say, is the "legitimate" and the *desired*. What a wonderful hypocricy is this!—but it has a parallel in the declarations of the allies compared with all their proceedings. They affected to war only with the "usurper," but they have conquered France, and make even the *king* that they brought on their spears, an actual prisoner in his capital! I cannot doubt but that they intend to be *avenged* on France for her glories, and to "cripple her for fifty years," as you proposed to serve us. And they may do great things in this way while they keep 5 or 600,000 of their soldiers quartered on the people of that country; but away will *Louis* as fast as the poor old man can run, with all his royal and legitimate appendages, the moment the spring of the nation is released from the actual pressure of the sword. Indeed, the only way by which I believe France can be kept "tranquil" under her present rulers and their principles, would be to kill off every second man, at least, and every third able-bodied woman. "Order—law and religion" might then be restored, and France would "repose in the arms of her legitimate sovereign," as *Governeur Morris* says.

Napoleon committed many and very great errors. The parent of all the rest was his silly hankering after those foolish things which I had hoped the French revolution was designed by Providence to destroy. He never had my personal friendship after his return from Egypt. He would be a king and conquer countries and have tributary nations, like his brother kings. I do not believe he was one whit worse than the very best of them—more restless, more ambitious, or more tyrannical. He stood upon higher ground, and acted in a larger field than most others. Certainly, your government or that of Russia, will hardly accuse *him* of ambition. You, who have put down more "legitimate princes in India than reign in all Europe," and have killed more men to govern those that remained than *Bonaparte* aspired to rule, out of what was esteemed his proper sphere: and the territory of Russia, made up of *conquered* countries, like your empire in the East, is larger than that of all Europe. Why not emperor of France and king of Italy, as well as emperor of Russia and king of Poland, or emperor of Austria and king of Lombardy? Still, Napoleon was a *king*—he mixed his blood with the blood of *kings*—he would have raised a breed of *kings*—and, therefore, was not a favorite with me, nor do I care three straws about the sufferings of his *dignity*, and the like, though the conduct of his enemies towards him will consign them to the infamy of ages. For this chiefly I liked him—he stood as a monument of the right of the people to change their rulers, and I really thought him the most legitimate king that had reigned for a thousand years. But I must not say much on this subject, if I would expect you to republish this letter—you have *Mansfields* enough that would not conduct themselves with the moderation and forbearance of the Roman governor, who called for water and washed his hands to shew his innocence of the designed death of ONE who had appeared among an ancient people to invite them to return to truth. The purity of his

life and the sublimity of his principles, would have done as little to have excused his "innovations" before a king's bench as before the council of jews. But if *Bonaparte* had declared for a republic!—aye, if he had done that, every throne in Europe would have sympathetically trembled to its centre, and France would not have been trodden by *foreigners* in arms. His soldiers would have been more numerous than he could have employed, and they would have went into battle chaunting the hymn of the victory they *were determined to win.*

A few observations about the "legitimacy" they speak of, and I shall have done with this part of my letter. Is it in the blood? We have a niece of your beloved regent in the penitentiary at New-York, suffering the penalty of our republican laws for *royal* practices, in appropriating to her own use what she did not earn—vulgarly called *stealing.* Now, would it be worth my while to take a journey to that city to request an interview with her royal highness, and obtain permission to get a drop of blood from her royal arm to compare with a drop of mine own, whose father, grandfather and great grandfather were mechanics, as I myself am? You often see this kind of people, and know all about them. I have never seen but one that I suspected as being of the blood royal—his name was S———, and I supposed he might be the heir of *three* kingdoms (now held by a *foreign* family) because he appeared to be the most worthless wretch I ever saw. If it be in the blood, then you are all slaves, as much so as our negroes, being born the property of a master. But how is this blood got up? If a foreign woman were to murder her husband and all his relatives (*her* son excepted) would that make *the* grandson one of the "legitimates!" Or, does the expulsion of one from the throne who has the blood, by another who has not the blood, transfer the blood to him that wins the battle, as was the case when what you call your "glorious revolution" was accomplished? It is absolutely denied that the *people* have any thing to do with the "legitimacy." My "notion" is, that the whole thing depends on the sword. Bonaparte was legitimate—quite legitimate, with all the people of Europe, except those of your island, while his sabre was up. *Force,* therefore, is legitimacy. Our "cossacks" talk a great deal about "legitimate kings," but they never have the liberality to tell us wherein their "divine right" lies. I have many times put questions to them about it, and they are immediately thrown into a flutter—the saying is homely, but they touch the subject as I have seen a hungry puppy attempt to manage a hot dumpling; they turn it and twist it over and over again, being afraid to touch it boldly; for if they do, they know very well that they declare *Washington* and the rest, for whom they affect almost a religious homage, to have been traitorous villains. There is no way of getting off, if the question be closely pressed upon them. Either men have, or they have not, a right to change their rulers—if they have, the whole doctrine of legitimacy is false and scandalous; if they have not, we also, are, of right, the subjects of your king.

To conclude these general remarks——I indulge the hope, that though the prospect is indeed gloomy, and it would seem as if the rights of the people and sovereignty of nations were alike to be sacrificed by a conspiracy of an extent before unheard of in power to do mischief, yet mankind shall break the chains that confine them, and nations shall resume their independence, by general risings of their population; and reason, and justice and truth become arbiters in the civilized world, instead of gold, fraud and force. When the people shall begin to see, and see it they must very shortly, that they may as well lose their lives in battle as be starved or ground to death, they will grasp at any thing that offers a prospect of change, for they cannot be worsted. Then will they seek their lost liberty in blood and slaughter, with a fury bordering on madness. The contest will be bloody and the trial severe, but the effects, in the result, happy. I prefer the tumult of revolution to the calm of despotism. You in England, used to call the French "*slaves*" twenty years ago, and boast of your liberties and of the ease and happiness you enjoyed. It is not among the least remarkable things which have happened, that you no longer use that epithet or boast of your freedom and ease.—The French were slaves, but they will not be made slaves again.——Let the blood that is shed be laid at the door of those who would steal away their liberties. Every one may lawfully shoot at and kill the wretch that would deprive him of his freedom; and the fault will be no more that of the French people, if desolation shall again have its day in a new struggle for their rights, than it would be mine to spill the blood of one of your officers who attempted to *impress* me into "his majesty's" service——whose life I should feel just as callous about taking as I would that of a viper coiled up to strike me.

Yours respectfully,

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1815. H. NILES.

Vermont Legislature.

The legislature of Vermont convened at Montpelier, on the 12th ultimo. The majority for gov. GALUSHA was 852 over all others; the council are all republican, and sixteen republican majority in the house of representatives. *William A. Criswold* was elected speaker, and *Wm. D. Smith* clerk of the house. *William Slade, jr.* is appointed secretary of state.

GOV. GALUSHA'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the council, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

We are assembled at a highly interesting period; a period succeeding the most surprising events that ever burst upon the view of an astonished world. The storm of war, which had overspread the whole civilized world, and threatened almost universal ruin, has, by the overruling hand of Omnipotence, been suddenly hushed to silence. The great commotions, by which Europe was shaken to its centre, have, for a moment, subsided. The important contest in which we were deeply engaged, with one of the most potent nations of the earth, has been happily terminated; and, instead of the horrors of war, we are surrounded by the rich blessings of peace. While we behold, most conspicuous, the hand of that Being, who "enlargeth the nations, and strengtheneth them;" and, while our hearts glow with gratitude for the signal displays of his beneficence, in protecting and conducting us safely and triumphantly through our late struggle for the support of our dearest rights and national independence, let us look to Him for wisdom to direct us in our deliberations, and aid to such a discharge of our legislative duties, as shall conduce to the highest interest of our consituents, and the best good of the union.

A time of peace is a time of cool and deliberate reflection, when all the angry passions, which are too prevalent in war, ought to be quelled, and when the sufferings and dangers to which we have been exposed, together with the causes of those dangers and sufferings, should be carefully sought, and critically examined, for the purpose of avoiding future evils, and ensuring future safety. Notwith-

standing the European powers now seem tranquil, yet the unexpected and extraordinary changes, recent in that devoted country, justify our fears that new wars may soon arise from some unforeseen cause, and put our rights and liberties again in jeopardy. During the calm, then, we ought, by an indissoluble union, to be prepared for any storm that may arise.

I do not design to enter upon an investigation of the causes, progress and termination of the late war with Great Britain. Permit me, however, to observe, that no neutral nation was ever more cautious of giving offence to belligerent powers, than were the United States; and no nation that had the least confidence in its strength to oppose, ever suffered so long, such flagrant abuse of its rights, without resorting to arms. But when the love of peace could no longer restrain its votaries from assuming an attitude to defend their sacred rights and the nation's honor, the constituted authorities of our country declared a war which has progressed and terminated in such a manner, as has wholly disappointed the proud expectations of our enemy, and, in the view of the world, shed a lustre on our national character, which I hope no future disgrace may tarnish.

The nations of Europe, after suffering an almost incalculable destruction of property, after drenching the earth with blood, and clothing their fields with carnage, have sunk down under governments no less despotic, with immense additional burthens. Aided by protestant powers, the pope is again restored, and Spain again groans under the terrors of the inquisition. France is degraded to a state of wretchedness, unparalleled, except in Poland; for notwithstanding the pledge of kings, that when Napoleon was secured, France should remain unmolested in the enjoyment of her liberties and independence, yet when that object was accomplished, royal faith was violated, and the strong holds of the kingdom put in possession of foreign mercenary troops, who strip the inhabitants of their wealth, and spread devastation and terror through that opulent, polished, and late powerful nation; while their stupid monarch sits quiet on his throne, without the least exertion to preserve his own honor, or any seeming concern for the interest and happiness of the people over whom he nominally reigns.

If, from beholding the unhappy state of Europe, we turn our eyes to ill-fated Asia, there we behold despotism and misery reigning triumphant. Even in that vast and populous territory which has been subjected to the British government, so far are oppression and superstition from being exterminated by England's boasted love of liberty and religion, that the chains of cruelty, ignorance and idolatry are riveted by the hand of that nation, which is almost worshipped for its professed Christianity. Idols and idol priests are supported by the British government of the Indies, and a revenue drawn by that government from the collection of a tax levied on those deluded pilgrims, who go to worship, and frequently to sacrifice themselves in blind devotion to their lifeless gods.

I do not mention these things, thinking that they have any immediate connection with the business of this legislature; but, that we, by reviewing the wreck of nations, and the horrors of despotism, may the higher prize, and more carefully guard, the rights, and firmly support the principles of a free, equal, and happy government. Of all the nations of the earth, the United States, alone, are left to support a government, whose basis is equal liberty, and whose sovereignty is the will of the people. While, then, we behold a world in chains, and consider that we belong to the same mass of beings of which other nations are composed, ought we not to be jealous of our rights, and suspicious of usurpers?

From what has already appeared, is it uncharitable to say, that the same restless ambition, which has subverted former republics, and which ever grasps at power, regardless of right, now rankles in the very bosom of our country? Then, as faithful guardians of the people's rights, ought we not carefully to watch over our own hearts, check every inordinate desire, and be vigilant and active, lest the subjects of that aspiring ambition, should overturn the fair temple of liberty, and ride into unlimited power, over the crumbling monuments of freedom, erected at the expense of the blood of our heroes? Our rights and independence cannot be too well guarded; for though few will openly declaim against a republican form of government, as being the most happy, while the people continue tranquil among themselves, and undisturbed by foreign wars —yet many have presumed to affirm, that it is too weak, and too tardy in its operations, to protect its citizens against domestic insurgents or foreign invaders. But we have seen, by experience, the fallacy of such assertions; for, in the late contest, the strength of our government has been amply proved, even at a time when party spirit prevailed to as high a degree as an enlightened populace would admit.

Although, in the first stages of the war, owing to a long interval of peace, which it was the interest and the happiness of our government to cherish, until safety forbid, we were destitute of such experienced officers and disciplined troops, as seemed requisite to meet the well-tutored hosts of one of the most formidable nations in the world, whose perpetual wars keep her in constant readiness for any new military enterprize; and notwithstanding we suffered some disasters through the failure of a few, who did no honor to their commissions, yet, in a short time, was our army so officered and disciplined, that whenever the enemy came in contact with an equal, and often an inferior number of our troops, he was compelled to yield the palm of victory, and either surrender, or retire from the scene of action, confused, disgraced and abashed. Witness our illustrious victories near the shores of Erie. Even our militia have trampled on the fading laurels of British prowess. What was the state of Procter in the west? Let Harrison reply. Where is that formidable army that invaded from the north? Let Prevost inform. Where are the boasting legions, flushed with European victories, that assailed the south? Let England answer with a sigh; let Jackson point to their relics; while the faithful page of history records their doom!

Our naval victories have been no less conspicuous. On the ocean and on the lakes, our flag has waved triumphant over Britain's wounded pride and expiring naval glory.

In the Mediterranean, the brave Decatur and his gallant fellows, with but a part of their little squadron have, in the space of a few days, humbled the dey of Algiers, and compelled him to accept a peace dictated by the victor. This, several of the great naval powers of Europe have frequently attempted in vain.

Who then, but with a blush, can speak of the weakness of our government to withstand foreign invasion?

And has it not proved equally adequate to the suppression of insurrection? Has not every former faction been crushed in its first overt acts of oppo-

sition? And where is that most formidable of all factions, which threatened the dismemberment of the union, or the total subversion of our constitutional government? Although it was long disseminating its poison, and originating its plans; it perished at last in embryo. Happy for its supporters that it ended in resolutions and declamations; for, had their threatened hostilities actually commenced, they would have been trampled in the dust by the very people they were endeavoring to allure to ruin.

I do not make these remarks with a design to revive and strengthen those party prejudices, which unhappily exist among us, but to increase our confidence in that government which we have adopted, and to excite our energies to counteract every attempt to overthrow it, for I well know that a republican government rests, principally, on the union of the people. A union formed and maintained for the support of rational liberty both civil and religious, is an object so dear to me, that I have not failed to recommend it on all suitable occasions; and hope ever to recommend it by corresponding example.

I rejoice that we have been so far united, that the constitution of this, as well as that of the United States, has survived the violence of the storm, and defied the threatening surges of the times. When the citizens of this state saw an attempt at such an alteration in their constitution, as would remove the election and accountability of many of their officers, and a greater and truly dangerous distance from them—without distinction of party they rallied round the standard of their liberty, an in the exercise of their sovereignty, secured the happy form and principles of a government, whose peculiar blessings they had long enjoyed. I am far from believing that any human government is so refined as to admit of no improvement; yet, amendments should be made in a time of general tranquility; when the passions and prejudices of the people are at rest; when they can enter upon the most cool and deliberate investigation; and then should they proceed with the utmost caution; for, when a right is once surrendered, it is seldm regained but by wading through scenes of blood, and even then too frequently, the most desperate efforts are in vain. The struggles of France, in her first revolution, to emancipate herself from the galling chains of despotism, are an awful lesson to the world; and should teach us the danger and folly of neglecting our rights even while in the most quiet possession, lest by our supineness, we lose those inestimable blessings, which we have been able to retain through the difficulties and dangers of war—for the aspiring and ambitious are ever ready to grasp the rights and privileges of the people, the moment they come within their reach.

Not having of late been engaged in the business of legislation, and fearing that I have already trespassed upon your patience, I shall not attempt at this time, to point out such alterations and amendments in our laws, as the change of times, and other causes may require.

The education of our youth is an object of such importance, that it cannot fail of exciting your attention, and receiving your fostering care.

In the full and prosperous tide of commerce I trust you will not neglect our infant manufactures, which, if rightly improved, cannot fail to increase our wealth and real independence.

I shall at all times firmly rely on your cordial support, in the faithful discharge of the arduous duties that devolve upon me. And having endeavored to impress your minds with a due sense of the responsibility, that rests on the representatives of a free people, I entertain the highest confidence in your wisdom and integrity, to perform every legislative duty, and especially to supply the various offices within your jurisdiction, by the appointment of such persons as are lovers of justice, and suitably qualified to fill their several stations so as shall conduce to the safety and happiness of individuals, as well as the honor and interest of the state.

All such communications as I may receive, for your consideration, either from the general government, from sister states, or other sources, will be seasonably laid before you.

I shall, gentlemen, cheerfully concur with you, in every measure, calculated to promote the welfare of our constituents; and it is my ardent desire, that a spirit of harmony may prevail among us—and that the blessing of that Supreme Being, who presides over the affairs of states and nations, may attend us in all our deliberations.

JONAS GALUSHA.

October, 1815.

Legislature of Tennessee.

The legislature of Tennessee convened at Nashville on the 18th ult. and proceeded immediately to business.

On counting the votes received for governor, it appeared that there were—

For Jos. M'Minn	14980
Robert Weakley	6028
Jesse Wharton	5918
Mr. Foster	3626
Mr. Johnson	2417

So that Joseph M'Minn was elected governor, in the place of Willie Blount, who has served already for six years, the full term permitted by the constitution. The legislature have passed a vote of thanks to governor Blount for the able discharge of his duty during the term of his service.

The following is the

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senators and representatives of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee:—

GENTLEMEN—I have a peculiar gratification in tendering to you my congratulations upon the return of a safe, honorable and advantageous peace between the United States and Great Britain, after a struggle for three years in a war declared for the maintenance of our rights, and in support of our republican institutions—for this peace, honorably obtained, we are, under the favorable disposition of Divine Providence, principally indebted to the unceasing exertions of the able and virtuous administrators of the general government—to the talents and attention of our negociators, and to victories obtained over the enemy by our armies and navy, together with the support of every patriotic state in the union—the peace will be durable because thus obtained. The late war has proved that a republican government is not only best calculated to promote the happiness of man, in times of tranquility, but capable also of withstanding the rude shocks of war. Such a government is worthy of the best support of freemen; it adds greatly to my satisfaction to have it in my power to say that the state of Tennessee has, from the commencement to the termination of the late war, faithfully, zealously, and honorably done her duty, and that in every trial with the enemy, victory, of the most brilliant and decisive kind, has crowned the exertions of her militia and volunteers engaged in the conflicts—victories which have excited the admiration of the American government, and of the whole people of the United States; and which

have astonished and confounded the enemies of republican government throughout the world—Victories by them in part obtained, when acting in conjunction with the brave regular forces and others, commanded by the gallant Jackson, which have given to Tennessee a high standing and which will, in all future times, as well as for the present, secure to the commanding general, the militia, volunteers and regulars under his command, a lasting fame, and will entitle them to the unfeigned thanks of their fellow citizens; their exertions have saved a valuable country, and rendered the condition of a meritorious population therein, safe and comfortable—a country which affords the outlet to the redundant produce of the west, and the inlet to many of our comforts. The expedition used in descending the river to meet the enemy, was never surpassed—the hand of a favorable Providence was surely with them; which, with the best human exertions in any laudable undertaking, is sufficient to ensure success.

In executing the duties enjoined upon the executive of this state by the highly patriotic act of the general assembly, passed on the 24th of September, 1813, giving to him authority to call out a given number of the militia and volunteers, as also to provide temporarily for their support and equipment, to act in concert with troops ordered out by the general government against the hostile Creek Indians, for the relief of the people of the Mississippi territory, then exposed to savage depredations; and also to provide more effectually for the safety of our frontier settlers—many difficulties were experienced by him, but much greater were experienced and borne by the troops called into that service; those difficulties were in part occasioned by the existing emergency, and the necessity for immediate active operations against the enemy—to the want of open routes for ready communication with the commanding general—to the want of roads and places of deposit at convenient distances throughout the Indian country, which led to the consequent difficulty of supplying the troops with provisions in due time for their comfort, whilst they were undergoing every hardship, and anxious to meet the enemy—these obstacles, with many others, however, were met with a zeal to overcome them, and were surmounted in the best manner, which under all circumstances it was found practicable to pursue; and the objects of that act which was so replete with the most patriotic provisions that ever was enacted by any legislature of a state, have been carried into effect without leaving the state liable for the payment of any monies authorised therein to be borrowed, if necessary, altho' there did, for a short time, exist a necessity for making to the contractor, some advance of money, the better to enable him to furnish provisions, when, for that purpose, I borrowed $15,000 from the state bank (the one nearest to his residence) and gave my note, which note the contractor took up by the time it became due.—The objects contemplated by that act have been effected in a manner highly honorable to the state, and glorious to the troops of Tennessee, and the 39th regiment of the United States, who were engaged in that arduous conflict—a conflict rendered arduous mostly by the obstacles to transportation of supplies, &c. as abovementioned, as Tennesseans have no difficulty in fighting their enemies or the enemies of their country—the good effects which have resulted from the passage of that patriotic act, and from the promptitude, valor and good conduct of the militia, volunteers and regulars, and in fact from the patriotic exertions of the general population of Tennessee, to promote the service, will be forever felt and remembered with gratitude to the actors, by the population of the whole south-western section of the nation, and by the general government. The hostile Creeks have been conquered, and the better portion of their country obtained by treaty as a pledge of their future good behavior, whereby great strength and a permanent peace is secured, not only to our immediate frontier, but to the neighboring states and territories. Greater achievements and more important benefits have not resulted from the active conduct and bravery of any men—They have deserved well of their country. The Cherokee Indians, headed by that distinguished hero, colonel Gideon Morgan, in aid of the United States' arms, in that conflict, are, as well as colonel Morgan, well entitled to the highest praise; his and their bravery will be recollected with pleasure by all who know their conduct in the several battles with the Creeks, and particularly at the battle of the Horse-Shoe or Tohopeka.

In compliance with a resolution of the last assembly, passed the 27th of September, 1813, authorising the executive to appoint a confidential agent to go to the Choctaw nation, if in his opinion it should be necessary, the better to secure the settlers on Tombigbee from savage depredations, I appointed colonel John M'Kee, an agent on that mission—his qualifications in all respects were as good as could be wished—he immediately proceeded thither; the United States' agent to that nation was absent, and colonel M'Kee's arrival there at the time he did was most fortunate for the people on that frontier, and highly important in other respects—his exertions rendered in aid of the general policy of the United States, and the particular objects of his mission, greatly tended towards the preservation of that frontier, if not saved those exposed settlers from destruction, before any other relief intended by the provisions of the act of the 24th September, to be afforded them, could be carried into effect—as that resolution was passed to make a part of the aid intended to be afforded to the general government in the prosecution of the war against the hostile Creek Indians, and for the protection of the frontier settlers of the Mississippi territory, of which government was immediately advised. I have full confidence that the expense incurred under it will be defrayed by the general government, and that the services of the agent will be duly appreciated and rewarded.

In the course of the last year, major-general Jackson, with the view of more effectually promoting the safety of this frontier, made a movement against Pensacola, which place had long been a rendezvous for the enemies to our peace, and from which place much evil ensued for many years to the frontier settlers of this state, and to the neighboring states and territories. He was aided in that most laudable undertaking by a brigade of volunteers from this state, commanded by general Coffee. This affords an additional evidence of the zeal of Tennesseeans in support of measures calculated to frustrate the objects of the enemy, and to promote the peace and safety of their fellow citizens. The result of that movement was the surrender of Pensacola to general Jackson, and the dispersion of the British fleet and forces stationed there—among the good effects therefrom, may be reckoned the greater safety of Mobile at a very critical period of the war, and a favorable change in Spanish policy towards the United States, and greater certainty of a permanent peace on our frontiers. The actors deserve well of their country.

In each and every call I have had the honor to

make upon the militia or volunteers, in compliance with requisitions from the war department, I feel pleasure in declaring my gratification at witnessing their promptitude, zeal and patriotism in attending thereto—and I have also abundant reason to feel grateful to the whole people of Tennessee for their patriotic exertions on such occasions to promote the service. The good conduct of the troops on their march to the places appointed for rendezvous, is acknowledged with pleasure. The exertions of officers in arming, equipping and organizing the several detachments which have been called into service from time to time, and the celerity of movement from the places of rendezvous, and the despatch in general used to get to the scenes of action, will entitle them to the thanks of their country.

[Some paragraphs on local matters are here omitted.]

As my term of service is now about to expire, I forbear to make a more general recommendation of measures connected with the interest of the state, under a thorough conviction that my worthy successor will call the attention of the legislature to all important objects of state policy and interest.

For some years past it has been my duty to make executive communications and recommendations of measures which I thought connected with the interest of the state, to the general assembly, and as this is the last I may ever make to that regular authority, I will through your honorable body indulge myself in expressing my grateful sense of the attention which former legislatures have paid to subjects which I have had the honor to recommend to their consideration; their support has been sensibly felt by me, and it has produced benefits to the state; the good effects of many important measures which have from time to time originated with the general assembly, and that body adopted, are manifest to their constituents, and so far as it has been my duty to act in compliance with their provisions, it has afforded me great pleasure to discharge it as faithfully as was in my power. In a word, the harmony which has prevailed between the executive and legislative branches of the government for the time I have been in office, in all measures considered interesting to the state, or to the people, has been such as to produce most pleasant reflections; that an equal degree of harmony may continue to prevail between those two branches, is my desire; the continuance of it will be attended with the happiest effects to our common country, the prosperity of which in whatsoever situation I may be placed, will at all times be most interesting to one who has for many years zealously labored to promote it. I do most sincerely rejoice at the arrival of the period when I am to retire to private life. In future, my time will be devoted to pursuits unconnected with the active scenes of public relation, and I beg leave through the medium of your honorable body, created by an expression of the will of the people, to tender them my best wishes for their happiness, and to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of the repeated expressions of their confidence in me, as manifested by their unbiassed vote at the general elections held for the three preceding years, confiding to my trust the exercise of executive duties—those duties have been discharged faithfully, as I believe, and whether the execution of them has, or may produce benefits to our community or not, the people can judge.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Nashville, September 19.

Foreign Articles.

PERSECUTION OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS. A London paper of August 24 exhibits a review of the "ungrateful persecution" of the great men who had struggled for the independence of Spain. He gives a list of *thirty* distinguished members of the Cortes, or Spanish congress, imprisoned at Madrid after the restoration of Ferdinand VII. Senor Antillon was dragged out of his bed in a dangerous disease by the king's officers and hurried away in a *cart* to Saragossa: he died on the journey! Besides the deputies, every conspicuous naval and military officer has been either imprisoned or banished; among them are admiral Valdes, who was governor of Cadiz during the seige; lieutenant-general Compans, the defender of Tariffa; Villacampa, governor of Madrid; and the ex-minister of war O'Donojo, &c. &c. &c.

"Lieutenant-general Lacy has been banished, who was general in chief of the army of reserve of Gallicia, and who distinguished himself so much in the war of the peninsula. In fact it may be observed, that almost all the chiefs who conducted the war with sucsess have been discarded, imprisoned, or banished.

"Every journalist who supported the character of the government during the revolution, is either a fugitive, or groans in dungeons, or has been condemned to banishment, or to the fortresses. This, however, can be no ground of wonder, when it is known, that the number of persons in prison, in Spain, for their political opinions, is supposed t exceed 51,000!!!"

The principles and mode of the mock trials are consistent with the king's despotic motives: The *Alcaldes de Corte*, or justices of the king's household, twice refused to take cognizance of them.

"In the first place of these judges, Senor Lassuca, was at the same time judge, witness and accuser. The principal charges brought against the deputies, were, the having approved of the two decrees of the 1st of January, 1814, and the 2d of February, 1814, upon the conduct which the army and the authorities should observe in case the king should present himself on the frontiers of the kingdom, either surrounded with the troops of Bonaparte, or under his influence. These two decrees, known in almost all Europe, and particularly by the allied powers, were highly applauded for the patriotic sentiments with which they abound; particularly by the latter decree, which was justly celebrated in England, because it annulled the peace concluded at Valency between king Ferdinand and Bonaparte.

"Besides these charges of accusation, was that of not having approved in the Cortes a motion made by father Ostoleza, who is at present one of the principal of the king's councillors. Almost all the charges, as being ridiculous, may be passed over in silence; but it is not possible to do the same with regard to the acts of illegality committed in the conduct of the trials. The chief of these illegal acts were, that almost all the sentences were passed, when the processes were still in a state of *sumario*, —that is, before the accused could defend themselves; before they had brought forward witnesses for their exculpation; which is the same as if in England the accused were condemned upon no other evidence than that of the *coroner's inquest*; for that which in Spsin is called the *sumario* of a process, is nothing else but the first information.—Those processes, in which a regular course has been pursued, abound with a thousand other invalidatory circumstances. Among these one of the most

shocking is, that of the persons accused having been prevented from defending themselves in person before the tribunal, which the laws of Spain authorises them to do.

"It would, however require volumes to detail all the acts of injustice committed in Spain since the return of the king, whose ungrateful conduct towards his best defenders and servants, is well known throughout all Europe."

Of the judges we are presented with this sketch:

"The president, lieutenant-general don Joseph Arteaga, was in Ceuta during almost all that period, and therefore never saw a single enemy, which is certainly no high compliment to his valor and patriotism. He however might pass for a good patriot by the side of his colleagues in the commission, which is composed of four other individuals besides himself. The first of these is the Conde del Pinar, who at the beginning of the insurrection in 1808, was sent into Asturias, in order to preach obedience and submission *to the intrusive government*. He fulfilled this commission with so much zeal, that he was within an inch of being cut in pieces, through a popular commotion in the town of Oviedo, which was allayed, among others by don Alvaro Flares de Estrada, who was at that time procurator-general of the principality of the Asturias, but whose great services, and his having been the first authority that in Spain declared war against Bonaparte, have been insufficient to protect him from the present persecution, and he is now a refugee in England.

"The second person in the commission, Senor Galiano, was one of the judges of the criminal junta established at Madrid *by the French government*. It appears that it has always been his fate to persecute the patriots. In 1809, he persecuted in the name of Joseph Napoleon, the defenders of the independence of his country, as in 1814, under Ferdinand VII, he condemned as criminals the patriots who had fought and bled in the same cause.

The third, Senor Lasanea, who, as mentioned above, appears under the triple character of informer, witness and judge, signed an humble and respectful exposition which the council of Castile addressed *to Bonaparte* in which they begged an individual of his family for king of Spain.

"The fourth is Senor Mosquera, auditor of the audiencia of the Caraccas, who, when news arrived in that country of the abdication of Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. at Bayonne, did all in his power to procure Murat's being acknowledged in the Caraccas as general vicegerent of the kingdom.

"It is necessary to observe that these gentlemen took the oath to the constitution framed by the cortes, the first as a member of the council of Castile, the second and third as deputies, and the fourth as president of the regency, which has given occasion to one of the most singular occurrences that can be imagined, and which is as follows: On the trial of admiral Valdes, one of the questions put to him was, "Why did you cause the constitution to be sworn in Cadiz?" to which the admiral answered, "because I was commanded to do so by Senor Mosquera, then president of the regency, and now judge in my cause."

☞ Whoever reads this, and reflects upon what the people of Spain did and suffered in the name and for the benefit of *Ferdinand*, and does not wish the ungrateful fool and his monks were at the bottom of the Red Sea, must have excellent ideas—of "legitimacy."

Marshal Ney—Paris, September 1—A justificatory memoir from marshal Ney has been published. It is signed by one of our most distinguished advocates, M. Berryer, senior. As marshal Ney lies under an accusation, and is liable to capital punishment, we do not wish in any respect to influence the opinion of our readers. We shall merely state the principal points on which his defence is founded. "Till the evening of the 13th March, marshal Ney had passed for a man of honor. Commanded by his majesty on the 7th of that month to march against Bonaparte and give him battle, he served loyally in heart and intention (says M. Berryer) the cause of his king which he had espoused with ardor.

"In the night of the 13th March, the emissaries of Bonaparte came to the marshal. They found him in extreme agitation—in a species of mental derangement, *(boulversement d'esprit)* open to all impressions, and trembling for the fate of France. They brought to him a letter from general Bertrand which forcibly pointed out the weakness of his position, and the certainty of Bonaparte's success.

"According to this letter, Bonaparte had concerted his enterprize with Austria, through the intervention of the Austrian general Kolher.

"England had favored his escape.

"Murat triumphantly advanced with rapid steps towards the North of Italy to take his brother-in-law by the hand.

"Prussia alone could not oppose herself to the views of France.

"The troops of Russia had returned to their distant quarters.

"In vain might marshal Ney attempt to make resistance. The means were no longer in his power. It was the *sub-lieutenants and soldiers* who had recalled Bonaparte. This he has twenty times repeated himself.

"But if marshal Ney succeeded in forming a focus of armed opposition, what would be the result? It would give up France to all the horrors of a civil war.

"These last words succeeded in triumphing over the better resolutions of marshal Ney.

Hoax at Chester.—A correspondent, arrived in this neighborhood, has stated to us the following account of a curious trick lately played off in that town. A short time ago, a respectable looking man caused a number of handbills to be distributed through Chester, in which he informed the public, that a great number of genteel families had embarked at Plymouth, and would certainly proceed with the British regiment appointed to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena. He added further, that that island being dreadfully infested with rats, his majesty's ministers had determined that it should be forthwith effectually cleared of these noxious animals. To facilitate this important purpose, he had been deputed to purchase, in the course of a week, as many cats and thriving kittens as could possibly be procured for money in that short space of time, and therefore, he publicly offered in his handbills, 16*s*. for every athletic full grown tom-cat, 10*s*. for every adult female puss, and half-a-crown for every thriving, vigorous kitten, that could swill milk, pursue a ball of thread, or fasten its young fangs in a dying mouse. On the evening of the third day after his advertisement had been distributed, the people of Chester were astonished with an irruption of a multitude of old women, boys and girls, into their streets, every one of whom carried on their shoulders either a bag or sack, which appeared pregnant with some restless animal, that seemed laboring into birth. Every road—every lane was thronged with this comical procession—and the wondering spectators of the scene were involuntarily compelled to remember the old riddle about St Ives—

"As I was going to St. Ives,
I met fifty old wives,
Every wife had fifty sacks,
Every sack had fifty cats,
Every cat had fifty kittens.
Kittens, cats, sacks and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?"

Before night-fall a congregation of nearly 3000 cats were collected in Chester. The happy bearers of these sweet voiced creatures, proceeded all (as directed by the advertisement,) towards one street with their delectable burdens. Here they became closely wedged together. A vocal concert soon ensued. The women screamed—the cats squalled—the boys and girls shrieked treble, and the dogs of the street howled bass, so that it soon became difficult for the nicest ear to ascertain whether canine—feline—or the human tones were predominant.—Some of the cat-bearing ladies, whose dispositions were not of the most placid nature, finding themselves annoyed by the pressure of their neighbors, soon cast down their burdens and began to box. A battle royal ensued. The cats sounded the war-whoop with might and main. Meanwhile the boys of the town, who seemed mightily to relish the sport, were actively employed in opening the mouths of the deserted sacks, and liberating the cats from their forlorn situation.

The enraged animals bounded immediately on the shoulders and heads of the combatants, and ran spitting, squalling and clawing along the undulating sea of skulls, towards the walls of the houses of the good people of Chester. The citizens attracted by the noise, had opened their windows to gaze at the fun. Into these windows the cats instantaneously sprang, taking possession of the rooms by a novel kind of storm or escalade. The cats in their sudden assault on the drawing-rooms and other apartments of the Chesterites, rushed with the rapidity of lightning up the pillars, and then across the balustrades and galleries, for which the town is so famous, and so slap dash through the open windows into the apartments. Never since the days of the celebrated Hugh Lupus, were the drawing rooms of Chester filled with such a crowd of unwelcome guests. Now were heard the crash of broken china—the howlings of affrighted lap-dogs—the cries of distressed damsels, who wept their torn faces and dishevelled charms—and the groans of fat citizens, rushing and tumbling forward towards the balconies, bald, bare and bleeding. All Chester was soon in arms, and dire were the deeds of vengeance executed on the feline race. It is needless to recite the various combats that took place between the cats and the men. Suffice it, that our correspondent counted 400 dead bodies floating the next day on the river Dee, where they had been ignominiously thrown by the two-legged victors. The rest of the invading host having evacuated the town, dispersed in utter confusion, carrying with them, however, their arms from the field of battle. [*Lon. paper.*

From the London Courier. A wish is expressed that orders will be given to stop the march of more of the allied troops into France. The state of France, however, so far from justifying a diminution of the military force, requires an increase of it. A diminution to any extent of the allied force in France, will be attended with effects disastrous not only to the allies, but to the king of France himself. "What advantage," it is asked, by the partizans of Fouche, "can result from continuing upon France the pressure of the vast foreign force?" The advantage is this: The French, for three and twenty years, have been tainted with the lust of conquest, in every variety of forms. Their revolution gave them unbounded opportunities of gratifying this disposition, and they took care to exercise, with the most unbridled sway, the power which the weakness of their enemies placed in their hands. The collective sense and energy of mankind have triumphed over the disgusting pretensions; the hypocritical professions, and the undisguised ferocity of this people; they were at the feet of their conquerors last year, and then, their blustering looks and cant of self-importance, won unlooked-for kindness from the generosity or credulity of the allies. Circumstances, something different in appearance, but pretty nearly the same in effect, have a second time placed France under foreign domination. Is there no advantage in teaching such a people that they cannot molest the tranquility of the world with impunity? Is there no advantage in disarming men who are still formidable in their cunning and in their strength?

By the treaty of the 28th March, the several parties are not to lay down their arms till the objects of the war are obtained. Are they obtained when the supporters of Bonaparte are advisers of the Bourbons? When the principal adherents to Bonaparte's system still possess liberty, and honors, and authority? When a scowling and ferocious spirit still agitates a large proportion of the population of France? Will any honest man declare, that if the allies had been credulous enough to march to Paris for the sole purpose of placing Louis upon a throne and hearing the deceitful shouts of a mob in the Thuilleries, and then marched out again in holiday parade, that there would have been indemnity for the past or security for the future?

Besides, where is the improved or improving state of the public mind in France? where is the increasing disposition to tranquility and peace; where is there the strengthening inclination to make the king's authority more respected? Is the south—is the east of France quiet? Look too at the temper of the inhabitants of the capital.

☞I insert this article merely to ask the question—if the fellow who wrote it will hereafter pretend that *Louis* is the *desired* of France? Pshaw!—The poor old man is neither beloved by the people or respected by those who have throned him. The days of his reign are counted.

War in India.—Extract from a private letter, dated, Bombay, Feb. 10, 1815:—"Lord Moira has got himself into a fine expensive war—I wonder how the court of directors will like it. He has increased the Bengal army, by regulars and irregulars, to twenty thousand men, and two or three Bengal detachments have been cut to pieces, on the Nepaul frontiers. The last Bengal paper mentions that a whole encampment of ours had been overflooded in a valley by a great fall of rain, and the thermometer at the time 38. Now, none of our native troops can stand such a climate. The Ceylon government have declared war against the Candyans, and the Madras government was to have assisted them with some troops, but lord Moira had ordered them not to go, as he will require all he can collect for the company's territories. Sir T. Hislop has taken the field, and is to command a large force in person; immense numbers of troops have taken the field, and are about taking it. *It would seem, that lord Moira was about to depose all the native sovereigns, and take the entire of India into his own hands.* It will have no good effect. The interest of money must rise in consequence; if it only continues for a few months, the expenditure attending it will be immense. The Bengal merchants have been obliged to borrow cash at 2½ per cent. to carry on their house expenses; the cotton market at China having turned out so bad, that the merchants here did not get prime cost

for their cotton. Indeed trade, in general, is very bad."

Royal polygamy.—His imperial highness the archduke Charles of Austria is, it is said, about to surrender himself, in happy bondage, to *Henrietta-Alexandriana-Isabella-Wilhelmina De-Sayn Hagenburgh!* What makes this the more strange is, that the united ages of all *these ladies* do not amount to more than eighteen years, while that of his imperial highness exceeds fifty!

Red, white and blue.—Mademoiselle Mars, the celebrated French actress, lately appeared at a Paris theatre, dressed in the first piece, in *red*, in the second, in *white*, and in the third, in *blue*. This *tri-colored* exhibition was received as an ingenious device for the Bonaparte colors, and was honored by the audience with unbounded applause.

Advertisement—Tri-colored cockades, whereof the blue and red are covered with white dimity, for the use of poor royalists, for sale in the street of Badwords, hotel of Janissaries, No. 93—price one Napoleon of 50 *centimes*, or *ten cents.*—*Paris paper.*

A German paper contains the following melancholy anecdote—"A general of the allies, on the march to Leyre, in Franche Comte, was fired at from a wood—the ball missed him; the perpetrator, a youth of 18 years of age, was seized just in the act of reloading his piece; the general ordered him to be shot, which was done. The general, when he arrived at Leyre, took up his quarters in the best house in town, belonging to a rich lawyer, where he was well received. A few hours afterwards, they brought in the corps of the young man shot by his order; it was the only son of his host."

At one of the late riots in France, the people called out, in the very presence of the king, "*Vive Napoleon, a-bas Louis-jupon.*" "Huzza for Napoleon—down with Louis-*petticoat.*"

Amongst the crowds of peasants and others, who flocked to the site of the battle of Waterloo, to seek for treasure amidst the spoils left on the extensive field of action, was a young woman, who picked up some jewels, loosely strung together. Delighted with her good fortune, which she communicated to none of her comrades, she proceeded with her prize to Brussels, where she went to a lapidary, and asked him to purchase the ornaments she had found. On being asked what she demanded for the stones, she answered, "thirty-five francs"—"Money is very scarce," replied the lapidary—"I will not take less," said the woman—"Well," answered he, "what you have found is a treasure, and I will give you twenty thousand francs for it;"—which sum he paid into her hands. This sudden influx of fortune was too much for her weak mind—she became frantic with joy a few hours after the transaction, and has remained in a state of lunacy ever since.

It is reported that the object of the duke of Bourbon's visit to this country was to endeavor to obtain from our government better terms for France than the allies appear inclined to grant. It is further said, that upon the success or failure of this mission, it entirely depends whether Louis XVIII. will retain the sovereign authority, or abandon France to her fate; and leave the jacobins to fight out their own battle with the allied powers.

The result of this application is of course unknown; but several circumstances give weight to the opinion that the answer has not been favorable to the wishes of the Bourbon ambassador. The consequence must in this case be to place the king of France in a dilemma, out of which there is no other way but to abdicate, or entirely change his counsellors and the political system upon which they have acted.—*London paper.*

Strong Emblem. At a late presentation of colors to certain Prussian regiments at Paris, the *English* general nailed the standard to the staff with a *nail of gold.*

The way it works. Many letters from France, especially from the sea-port towns, and Bordeaux in particular, give us evidence of a very hostile disposition prevailing against the people of the United States, which no doubt owes it rise chiefly to the jealousy and hate of the English and Scotch merchants that fill them.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of a vessel at Baltimore from Bordeaux, we have Paris dates of the 19th September, and verbal intelligence from Bordeaux to the 23d. The papers contain nothing very important.

The treaty between the allies and France, though supposed to be ratified, has not yet been published. The troops of the former have began to with draw. A Paris paper of the 13th September says, it is estimated that by the 20th of that month 300,000 of them will have left France. It seems perfectly understood that 130,000 are to remain to prop up tottering *Louis.*

It seems generally agreed in France (which is also our opinion) that the Prussians have the credit of the victory at Waterloo.

The trial of *Ney* was not concluded. His fate is uncertain.

A great many places have refused to hoist the white flag—the tri-color yet flies at Cherbourg, Longwy, Charlemont, Montmedi, Salins, Neubrisac, and many other places. Some of the towns are regularly besieged. Cherbourg was invested with 30,000 men, who, it is believed, would be withdrawn, as the post was so strong that it could not be taken without great bloodshed. Napoleon has still a very strong party in France. "Disaffection" is the order of the day.

A treaty between the emperor of Austria and "king *Murat*" has appeared, by which he renounces his title of king, and takes that of count *Lipona.* He is to reside in the Austrian dominions, as a private man, and respect the Austrian laws, and pledges his honor not to quit them without the leave of the emperor.

London, Sept. 11.—The ships Newcastle and Leander, constructed and equipped to be able to contend, *with some chance of success*, with the American frigates, are undergoing some alteration in their form. They are enlarging their sterns, and making cabins for the accommodation of admirals. They are destined for the ports of Halifax and Barbadoes.

The committee [in England appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief of the families of the killed and wounded at *Waterloo*] state the British killed and wounded to have been 9999. The Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Belgians, &c. also under marshal *Wellington*, 4500. The killed and wounded of the Prussian army, in the four days, 22,000—making a melancholy total of 36,499.

State of the British Navy.

FROM THE ANALECTIC MAGAZINE.

Actual state and condition of the British Navy on the first day of January, 1813, compiled from an *Expose* addressed to the lords of the admiralty, by captain William Layton, of the Royal Navy; a copy of which is now in the possession of the Commissioners of the United States' Navy.

Number of 1st rates, from 100 to 120 guns.

Of which, unfit for service	. . 4	
Building	 5	
Fit for service, *or in ordinary*	. . 6	— 15

Number of 2d rates, of 98 guns.		
Of which, two were irreparable	2	
Unfit for sea	5	
Defective	3	
Building	3	
Fit for service, *or in ordinary*	7—	20
Number of 3d rates, of 80 guns.		
Of which, one was ineffective	1	
Unfit for service	4	
Decayed	4	
Hulk	1	
Building	2	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	3—	15
Third rates, of 74 guns.		
Of which, unfit for service	15	
Decayed	32	
Defective and rotting	26	
Repairing	8	
Building	17	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	61—	159
Fourth rates, of 64 guns.		
Of which, ineffective and unfit for service	4	
Decayed	25	
Hulks	2	
Troop ships	2	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	5—	38
Fourth rates, of 50 guns.		
Of which, are decayed and unfit for service	10	
Store ships	3	
Troop ships	2	
Building	4	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	2—	21
Fifth rates of 44, carrying 56 guns.		
Of which, decayed, ineffective, and unfit for service	4	
Store ships	3	
Hospital ships	2	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	2—	11
Fifth rates, of 32, mounting 38 guns.		
Of which, decayed, ineffective, and unfit for service	12	
Condemned, and worn out	2	
Repairing	2	
Troop and store ships	2	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	21—	39
Frigates of 36, mounting 44 guns.		
Of which, decayed, ineffective and unfit for service	10	
Worn out	1	
Repairing	1	
Building	10	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	56—	78
Frigates of 38, mounting 46 guns.		
Of which, decayed	4	
Store ships	2	
Building	15	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	59—	80
Frigates of 28, mounting 34 guns.		
Of which decayed and ineffective	8	
Effective, *or in ordinary*	7—	15
Vessels of war, the actual state and condition of which are not specified.		
Ships of 24 guns	Total 7	
Ships of 22 guns	Total 6—	13
Grand total		504

Sloops of war, number not stated.

NOTE.—It is to be observed, that of the ships classed as "effective," a very great proportion are *in ordinary*, and probably decayed and unfit for service; because, if they were not entirely defective, there would be no necessity for building new vessels of the same class. Allowing, however, that this is not the case, the number stands as follows:

First rates, of 100 to 120 guns		6
Second do. of	98	7
Third do. of	80	3
Third do. of	74	61
Fourth do. of	64	5
Fourth do. of	50	2
Fifth do. of	44	2
Fifth do. of	32	21
Frigates	36	52
Frigates	38	59
Frigates	28	7
Vessels	24	7
Vessels	22	6
Total		242

Miscellaneous Articles.

LITERARY NOTICE.—*The American Philosophical Society*, being desirous of extending the sphere of its usefulness, and calling into action the talents of those of its members, whose pursuits have been more particularly directed to the moral branches of science, has lately added to the number of its standing committees, *a committee for history, the moral sciences, and general literature.* The number of persons composing this committee is indefinite, every member of the society has a right to enrol himself within it. Many of our associates having evinced a desire to participate in its labors, the committee has organized itself, appointed its officers, and is now sedulously engaged in promoting the objects of its institution. Among those, the means of obtaining a correct historical and statistical knowledge of our country have appeared to them not the least deserving of their immediate attention. Sensible of the eminent usefulness of the exertions of the societies established in some of the states, for a similar purpose, and particularly in Massachusetts and New York, they are anxious to concur in their patriotic pursuits, and, with that view, have already collected and rescued from oblivion several interesting documents illustrative of the history of the United States and Pennsylvania.

These will be given to the public in due time, either at large, or by extracts, in the transactions which the committee is authorized by the society to publish under its own responsibility. Meanwhile they think it their duty to solicit the aid of men of information throughout the union, but more particularly in Pennsylvania, and those of other states where no analogous establishments have been formed. The historical memoirs of individuals, public documents, scarce pamphlets, manuscript notes, public and private letters from eminent men, and from men of knowledge and observation; in short, every thing which may be considered as interesting to this country in an historical, statistical, geographical or topographical point of view, will be thankfully received, either as a gift to be deposited among the archives of the Philosophical Society, or as a loan to be returned, after a certain time, to the owner. Communications of interesting facts, known to individuals by their own observation, tradition, or otherwise, are also respectfully solicited.

To the Pennsylvanians, the committee particularly address themselves. Many important details are yet to be collected respecting the aboriginal Indians, the emigrations from various countries which have so largely contributed to the increase of our population, the history and peculiar tenets and rules of discipline of the different religious sects that are established among us. Information respecting these and other matters connected with the history of

this state, and particularly every thing relating to our venerable patriarch and founder, William Penn, and his first associates; their history in Europe and in this country; their political opinions and views of civil government and policy, and the foundations which were laid by them for the prosperity and happiness which we now enjoy, will be received with peculiar gratitude.

Our views however, are not limited by the bounds of any particular state—this appeal is made to the citizens of the United States at large, and we confidently expect, that those members of the American Philosophical Society, who reside in different parts of the union, remote from the city of Philadelphia, will zealously co-operate in promoting the objects of the committee, who will be happy to see their names inscribed on their roll, and will inscribe them whenever requested.

All communications are to be addressed to the chairman, or either of the secretaries.

Philadelphia, 14*th August*, 1815.

WM. TILGHMAN,
Chairman
PETER S DUPONCEAU,
Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN VAUGHAN,
Recording Secretary P. T.

☞ The editors of newspapers and other perodical publications friendly to the literature of their country, are invited to give publicity to the above.

POPULATION OF INDIANA.—Again the vast augmenting population of the west is about to burst into new evidence upon the eyes of the nation; another manly link is about to be added to the bright chain of our glorious republics, in the territory of Indiana, which it will be seen, from the extract below, is entitled to demand her admission into the union, "upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever." The ordinance of congress provides that whenever any of the territories north west of the Ohio, shall have a population of sixty thousand persons, it shall be entitled to come into the confederation, upon an equal footing with its other members. *West Argus.*

We were in hopes before this to have been able to have laid before our readers the census of the territory, (or population of each county,) but as yet we have not procured but a part; from which we may safely calculate on exceeding the amount of population contemplated by the act of congress for the erection of new states out of the territories of the United States, and adoption of the same into the federal union; we have been politely favored with the census from the following counties (viz.)

Wayne,	6,290
Franklin,	7,970
Dearborne,	4,426
Jefferson,	4,093
Washington,	6,606
Harrison,	6,769
Gibson,	5,330
Knox,	6,800
Total,	48,584

From the following counties we have not had any statement, but annex what we suppose to be near the amount.

Switzerland,	3,500
Clark,	7,000
Posey,	3,000
Perry,	3,000
Warrick,	3,000
Total,	19,500

Making an aggregate of sixty-eight thousand eighty four. *Western Eagle.*

INDIANA SALT WORKS.—We have much pleasure in stating the success which we have understood has attended the distinguished perseverance of general M'Farland, in digging for salt water near the flourishing town of New-Lexington, in the territory opposite to us. We have been informed that the salt wells of this gentleman are sunk to the astonishing depth of 420 feet, and although they exceed any similar penetrations of the bowels of the earth among the salt works of this state, yet it is determined to go one hundred feet further, making in the whole 520 feet. The water already excels any salt water in the western country in strength, affording from three to four bushels of salt to the hundred gallons of water. We hope this treasure of salt may be of extensive benefit to our rising and enterprising neighbors, as the rich beds of Kenawha have been to the whole western country.—*ib.*

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 9. The following resolution of the Board of Trustees of this town was presented to the hon. Henry Clay, by their chairman, on the 5th instant:

"The trustees of the town of Lexington, participating in the general joy felt at the return of our distinguished fellow citizen, Henry Clay, to his country and family, embrace the occasion to express the sense they entertain of his public conduct, whilst acting in his late diplomatic character. They are well assured their sentiments and feelings on this subject, are in unison with those of the people of this town, and of his fellow citizens in general. Convinced that in negociating the late treaty of peace with Great Britain, our ministers have discharged the important duties confided to them in a manner highly honorable to themselves and satisfactory to the government and people of the United States, their eminent services and manly exertions for the interest of their country, give them a just claim to its respect and gratitude. Therefore

Resolved, That the chairman of this board be requested to wait on the hon. H. Clay, and make known to him our sentiments on this subject, and to express to him the unfeigned pleasure with which his countrymen greet his return.

To which Mr. Clay made the following reply:—

SIR—I have received the resolution of the board of trustees of the town of Lexington, which you have done me the favor to communicate. My colleagues cannot fail, properly to appreciate the honorable testimony of approbation which comes from a source so highly respectable. To me this expression of the sentiments of the trustees of the town of Lexington—a town in which I have resided a considerable portion of my life, and from which I have experienced uninterrupted favor and affection, is peculiarly gratifying. During a great part of the negociation, which terminated in the treaty of Ghent, our duty was limited to the simple rejection of inadmissible terms proposed by the ministers of Great Britain. The time will never arrive when any American minister can justly acquire honor for performing a duty so obvious, as that always must be, of refusing to subscribe to disgraceful conditions of peace. If, in the manner of executing this painful service, we have justified the confidence reposed in us, I have ample cause of satisfaction.

I pray you to make known to the board how sensible I am of their polite attention, and believe me to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Ashland, 6*th Oct.* 1815.

JOHN BRADFORD, Esq. *chairman, &c.*

Communication upon a new principle in generating steam.—Its power and application which has hitherto been considered only for domestic purposes by boiling water. Natural philosophy and few experiments have reduced this principle of creating steam to its centre. To prove the fact, we employ a cylinder about 12 feet in length, seven inches in diameter, made of cast iron with a calibre about 4 inches, one end of which is to receive a stop cock, to be connected to a reservoir of water. The cylinder to be placed in an air furnace, made of brick or any other material. When supplied with fuel so as to make the cylinder red hot, let on from the stop cock any proportion of water according to the temperature of its heat, which will become instantaneously rarefied into steam, and travelling ten feet through the red cylinder it explodes with immense power, which may be graduated by letting on more or less water as occasion may require, from the stop cock, not unlike the miller with his gate, and stop as suddenly.

The furnace does not require to be more than eleven feet by three; the whole expence in generating steam sufficient to drive two run of stones upon this principle will not exceed two hundred and twenty dollars. This is saving of one half or more of the fuel, besides the enormous expence of boilers as well as the room, and can be employed for all kinds of wheel work without the ordinary danger of bursting or getting out of repair.

Any further communication may be had by applying to the original proprietor, who is willing to grant privileges to any person wishing to have an interest in this principle.

Application made to *Mr. N. Gilbert*, upper end of River street, Troy, N. Y.

Troy, Oct. 3d, 1815.

COTTON BALING PRESS.—The following notice of an improved *cotton press*, is handed to us by an intelligent friend, to whom it was addressed when leaving Liverpool in June last: [*Norfolk Beacon.*

"We beg to inform you that we make a very complete *Cotton Baling Press*, composed entirely of iron, by the machinery of which, with the power of *only two men*, a bale of cotton of 300 wt. may be compressed into a cube of 26 inches, or an oblong form, in a very short time; so as to give full as high a degree of pressure, as that possessed by any packages of cotton, which we have seen from the United States.

We have sold a number of them for Demarara lately, where they are considered much superior to all other baling presses—both as to their principle, and with reference to their great strength and durability.

We shall be obliged by your naming them to your Charleston, Savannah or New-Orleans friends, by whom, we presume to think, they will be considered an acquisition; and if such as come to Liverpool would favor us with a call, we would show them one erected. We are, &c.

FAWCETT & LITTLEDALES.

Foundery, York-street,
Liverpool, June 5, 1815.

N. B.—Price of the press, £220. Weight of it, about eight tons."

Newburgh, October 10—JUSTICES' COURT—*Morgan Cole* vs. *Daniel Wilson*—This was an action brought to recover the penalty given to the complainant, under the statute to "regulate highways," for not turning to the right in meeting on the road, as that statute regulates. The cause was called on the 29th September. The defendant acknowledged judgment, and the plaintiff gave the penalty, five dollars, to the corporation, to assist in bringing water into the village of Newburgh.

J. W. Jennings vs. *Robert M'Connell*—This was an action brought to recover damages for detention on the highway.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff in a waggon, with one or two other carriages in company, was travelling on the Little Britain road. They overtook the defendant in a waggon loaded with hay, moving very slow—they wished to pass, and attempted a number of times—the defendant as often cut them off by turning across the road. He had a boy on the load of hay with him, who kept a look out, and informed when the carriages were going to attempt to pass. By his zig-zag manœuvring he was enabled to delay the carriages for an hour or two, and by that means broke up a visiting party the company was on. That the road was wide enough to permit a passage, but for the interference of the defendant.—Damages 5$ and costs.

CHRONICLE.

South America. We have accounts from Buenos Ayres to about the beginning of September. The affairs of the patriots were quite prosperous. They had one vessel at sea that had lately made a prize of a valuable Spanish ship; and several smart privateers were fitting out, one of which was the late American privateer True Blooded Yankee.

The Creeks. A good deal is said about the dissatisfaction and hostility of the Creek Indians. We are cautioned not to give too easy credit to many reports from this quarter. But it appears that some difficulty was seriously apprehended from the measures pursuing by our government and its agents. 800 regular troops are said to be already in the nation, and several other bodies are moving into it, and, with the requisition made by general Gaines on Georgia, it is estimated that the whole force under his command will nearly amount to 4000 men.

The North West. A new and strong fort is to be built at the *Spring Wells*, three miles from Detroit, and there is a report that several of our vessels on *Erie* are to be raised and put in preparation for service. The British are said to be active in measures to build flotillas on that lake and on *Huron.*

Extract of a letter from an American officer to his friend in Baltimore, dated Detroit, Oct. 18.

"There was a trial here last week, which, in its effect, is of national consequence. A lieutenant in the British navy undertook to take some deserters on our side, with a party of armed men, some of whom he landed, and caught one of his deserters. Some of our citizens assembled, and surprised the sentry, and finally obliged the officer to go to Detroit, where he was compelled to give bail for his appearance. He was tried according to law, by a jury of six foreigners and six citizens, who brought in a verdict that the officer had not taken the deserter by force; that he had told him only to go into the boat, and the fellow went. From the positive evidence I heard, and from an after conversation with the judge, I think there could be no reason in the world to acquit him of that charge. They, however, brought him in guilty of a riot, and he was fined by the court 4 or $500. Chief-justice Woodward, who gave the sentence, said that this punishment was the sentence of the other two judges, that he differed from it, and that the lieutenant ought to be also pilloried and imprisoned.

"As circumstances occurring, are reported to the United States merely by letter, and often misrepresented, it may be well to inform you, that one of

our soldiers shot and killed an Indian last week, for impudently levelling a rifle at a party of our soldiers. The circumstance has made some noise here, as the Indian was under the protection and charge of his Britannic majesty. The British have brought in a coroner's verdict of murder; and some letters have passed between the British colonel James and governor Cass. Our governor has been pretty severe with his pen, and treated the "bulwark" rather roughly. The affair, however is dying away."

"*October* 20.—The British civil authority have offered a reward of 500$ for the apprehension of the soldier who killed the Indian. This will inevitably set the Indians on the hunt for him. But to prevent any ill consequences, the general will send to colonel James a very spirited remonstrance, and threats of retaliation."

In the above letter, a good deal of animosity is said to exist between the citizens of Michigan and the Canadians; but the military on both sides treat each other with great civility.—*Patriot.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Extract of a letter from Harrisburg to the editor. "The political complexion of the ensuing legislature will stand thus:

	Rep.	*Fed.*	*maj.*
Senate	20	11	9
House of Rep.	77	20	57
Majority in joint ballot			66

Being two more than the majority in 1814. The *third* party in that state have not one member, we believe, in either branch.

Moving Stones. We have heard a good deal more about the *moving* stones noticed in our last, and the statements are so plausible, that we would believe the fact—if we could. If the phenomenon has really happened, the most perfect measures should be taken to establish a record of it.

Valuable. A coal mine has been discovered at Greenbush, opposite Albany, N. York—appearances warrant the belief that it is large and extensive. Situate as it is, it may be more valuable than a mine of gold. And in a pond, near the village of Binghampton, Broome county, N. Y. there has been discovered a great bed of marl, which being made up and burnt like brick, turns out to be very pure *lime*, which slacks with great facility, and forms an impalpable power of nearly three times its original bulk.

The *Mediterranean fleet*, having accomplished all its object, was expected to sail for the United States about the 1st of October.

Copy of a letter from captain Lewis Warrington, commanding the United States sloop of war Peacock, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that the United States sloop Peacock arrived at this place on Monday evening last, after an absence of nine months.

"As by the arrival of the Tom Bowline and Hornet, you have been made acquainted with our transactions up to the 29th of April, I shall commence from our separation from the latter. In May, we reached the Isles of St. Paul and Amsterdam, (our second rendezvous) where we found a letter for us, which had been left a few days before by the Macedonian brig, informing us of the President's action and probable capture. Here I had intended remaining same time, to rejoin the Hornet; but being carried to leeward, in chase of a strange sail, we were not able to regain them and were at last compelled by a severe gale to bear up, and on the 8th of June made the Island of Java. From that time until the 29th, we were cruizing in the Strait of Sunda, where we made four captures; two of which were burnt, a third was given up to carry 150 prisoners into Batavia, and the fourth released, as from her we learned that a peace had been made.

"From the different captures, we obtained about fifteen thousand dollars in specie, and gold to the amount of four or five thousand dollars more. We have on board ten chests of opium. The first prize was loaded with pepper, and a few bales of coarse goods for the Malay market; some of which (as we had no room to stow them away) we distributed amongst the crew, as they were much in want of thin clothes. Of the money, five thousand dollars were divided by me amongst the officers and men.

"From Java we proceeded to the Island of Bourbon, where we procured bread and other articles, for which we were much in want, as we were on an allowance of half a pound of bread per man. From Bourbon, which we left in August, we made the best of our way to the United States, touching for a few days at St. Helena."

☞The vessels captured by the Peacock were the ship Union, laden with pepper and piece goods, divested and burnt; ship Venus, made a cartel of; ship Brio, burnt; ship Nautilus, 14 guns, 130 men, captured after a *single broadside* from the Peacock, which killed 7 and wounded 16 men. The P. had none killed or wounded, nor was she damaged. The Nautilus commenced the firing, though she had intelligence of the peace, and on making it known was released by captain Warrington.

St. Stephens, Oct. 6.

In order to allay public anxiety which has been for some time on tip-toe, relative to the result of the talk lately held with the Creek Indians at fort Jackson, we have taken considerable pains to get the most authentic information on the subject. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, immediately through the nation, and who arrived here last evening, we learn that the conference had certainly broken up, without effecting its object. The Big Warrior and his party (who lately fought with the U. States) together with the several tribes who had been at war against us, have determined to oppose the running of the line. The Big Warrior stated that in either case destruction to their nation was inevitable—that if they suffered the line to be run, their country would be too limited to subsist by hunting, and that they had as well die by the sword as with famine—that they had been deceived—that his party had been promised pay as regular soldiers of the United States—that their pay had been denied them—and that they felt it right in consequence, to hold possession of their lands. The Indians were moving off from the road, and showed evident signs of dissatisfaction, though no hostilities or depredations have yet been committed.

Snow in Canada. A letter from Quebec of October 29, says—"The first snow, this season, made its appearance yesterday morning, on the mountains north of this city."

The Danes, Swedes and Dutch have been loud in their complaints for injuries received of the Algerines. It is understood that the latter have purchased a peace.

ERRATUM. The following error was made by the gentleman who transcribed for us, from the original, the letter on "naval affairs" inserted last week: *six weeks*, instead of "six months," should have been given as the time required for careening frigates.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 12 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1815. [WHOLE NO. 220.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

The second part of the editor's letter to Mr. *Cobbett* will probably appear in our next. A touch of the prevailing disease (the influenza) has disqualified him from that severe application which is necessary to *statistical* enquiries.

The quiet of Europe gives us a prospect of returning, with great pleasure, to the legitimate course of our work. Next week, we expect to publish the famous "act of the congress of Vienna," whose formidable length had forbade its insertion before. As a state paper, its record is indispensable.

Cotton Manufactures.

Copy of a circular letter, addressed to their distant friends, by the cotton manufacturers of Providence, Rhode-Island.

Providence, October 20, 1815.

Sir—The manufacturers of cotton in this town and vicinity, having taken into consideration the discouragements under which they now labor, from the competition with foreign goods, have resolved on presenting a memorial to congress, praying for relief and encouragement, and have appointed a committee to correspond with the manufacturers in other parts of the union. The committee take the liberty to enclose to you a copy of their memorial to congress, and to request you to co-operate with them by your advice and influence, and respectfully suggest the expediency of calling a meeting in your neighborhood, and of presenting a petition to congress, similar in its prayer to the one to be presented from this vicinity.

The committee would be happy to receive a communication from you of the steps taken on your part, and will gladly avail themselves of the benefit of your advice and assistance.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED :—

The petition of the undersigned citizens of the United States, being a committee appointed by and acting for and in behalf of the cotton manufacturers residing in Providence and its vicinity, respectfully sheweth :—

That, in consequence of the interruption of commerce, and relying on the favorable disposition uniformly manifested by the government of the United States towards domestic manufactures, your petitioners have, at a great expence of money and labor, erected and put into operation extensive works for manufacturing cotton goods. Most of the establishments for this object have been completed within a few years, and owing to the numerous and unavoidable difficulties always attendant on the introduction of new branches of business, and the embarrassments arising from the situation of foreign relations of the country, the proprietors have hitherto been prevented from reaping the reasonable profits which they calculated to obtain. During the continuance of the late war, in addition to the ordinary expenses and difficulties of prosecuting the business, they had also to struggle against the enormous advance in the price of almost every article they used, together with the trouble, cost and delay which accrued from the necessity of transporting by land the raw material and every other commodity required for the supply of the manufactories, and for the support and maintenance of the people employed therein. The same burthensome expense and disadvantage were also experienced in conveying the goods, when finished, to distant markets for sale.

But, while your petitioners have had to lament that the circumstances of the times did not permit them to realize the profits which they had a right to expect, they had the satisfaction to perceive, that the nation was deriving great and important benefits from their labors, receiving from the skill and industry of our own citizens vast supplies of useful and necessary commodities, at moderate prices, calculated for universal consumption, and at a period when they could not be obtained from abroad; and that employment and the means of earning a comfortable livelihood were at the same time extended to thousands of poor people, dependent on their labor alone for support, and who must otherwise have been reduced to a state of misery and want. The event has also fully proved, in the opinion of your petitioners, that by due encouragement on the part of government to domestic manufactures, there may be insured to the country, from this source alone, an abundant and regular supply of the most essential and important kinds of cotton goods, at fair prices, and independent of foreign nations.

Your petitioners would now respectfully represent that, in addition to the accumulated embarrassments and losses under which they have labored, the pressure of which has been so great during the last year, as to induce many of the manufacturers to contract their business, and some to suspend it entirely;—the free and unrestricted admission, at present allowed into the United States, of cotton fabrics of foreign production, not only extinguishes the hope of a reasonable profit in future from the manufacture of similar goods at home, but threatens the speedy destruction of the establishments already erected for that purpose, and the loss of the immense capital invested in them. They, therefore, earnestly entreat the interposition of your honorable body, to preserve them from impending ruin. They are the more encouraged in this application, as they conceive the time propitious for government to extend its fostering care to the manufactures of the country, and are convinced that the request accords with the general feelings and wishes of the people, and with the best interests of the nation.

As an eligible mode of effecting the object in view, your petitioners would respectfully submit to the consideration of congress, the expediency of prohibiting by law the importation of all cotton goods (nankeens excepted) the production of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of augmenting the duty on those of a coarse texture imported from other parts of the world.

It is well known that the cotton fabrics of India are made from very inferior stock, and that they are so badly manufactured as to be of little intrinsic value compared with the substantial and durable manufactures of our own country, and it is believed

that almost every nation of Europe has found it expedient to discourage their use, by subjecting them to very heavy duties, or have prohibited their importation entirely; and it is deserving of particular observation, that their consumption is interdicted in England, although they are the production of her own colonies. It is also a weighty consideration, that being made wholly of a material of foreign growth, so far as their introduction is permitted, they operate to deprive our own citizens engaged in the cultivation of cotton, of their best and surest market, and thus injuriously affect one of our most important branches of agriculture.

In order to show the extent and importance of the cotton manufacture in the United States, your petitioners beg leave, respectfully, to state, that it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that in the small district alone, comprised within a circle of thirty miles from Providence, there are not less than one hundred and forty manufactories, containing in actual operation more than 130,000 spindles, and capable of holding a much larger number, few of them having yet received their full complement of machinery. The quantity of cotton which, in their present state, they spin in a year, may be computed at 29,000 bales, which, when manufactured into cloth of the descriptions commonly made, will produce 37,840,000 yards, the weaving of which, at the average price of eight cents, amounts to 2,227,200 dollars, and the total value of the cloth will exceed six millions of dollars. To complete the manufacture from the raw material, until the goods are fit for market, it is estimated would afford steady and constant employment to 26,000 persons. But the benefits resulting from this vast amount of labor are much more extensively diffused than if the whole were done by people constantly engaged in the business, a considerable portion of it being performed by those who are partially occupied in other pursuits, particularly the weaving, which is almost wholly executed at the farm-houses throughout the country, few of which are to be found not supplied with looms. In this estimate are not intended to be included the numerous classes of persons engaged in occupations indirectly connected with and dependent upon the manufacture, such as those employed in furnishing the various kinds of machinery used in the works, in supplying the people with provisions and other necessaries and conveniences, in transporting goods to and from the manufactories, together with those engaged in the coasting trade, in bringing the raw material and other commodities required for the use of the establishments, and in conveying the manufactures to market.

From this cursory view of the subject, a faint representation is exhibited how intimately the cotton manufacture, although but in its infancy, is united and blended with almost every other occupation, thus creating an interest, in a greater or less degree, in all classes for its maintenance and success, and involving in its destruction very disastrous consequences to the whole body of the community.

Your petitioners know of no description of persons who are not, either directly or indirectly, benefited by this branch of manufacture, except a few capitalists engaged in the trade to India, a commerce affording employment for comparatively but few of our ships and mariners, far less, it is humbly conceived, than would be necessary to carry on the coasting trade arising from the manufacture at home of the same quantity of goods imported from thence. Nor does it afford a market for a single article of our own production, but operates as a continual and destructive drain of the specie of the country, the scarcity of which is at this moment most severely felt. It may be also worthy of remark, that the augmentation of the revenue arising from the increased consumption of indigo and other articles used in dying, and the various commodities and materials required in the erection of the works and in the different processes of the manufacture, many of which are subjected to heavy duties, would, it is humbly believed, nearly, if not entirely, remunerate the treasury for the loss occasioned by the interdiction proposed.

Your petitioners are aware, that it has been a favorite maxim with some, that commerce should be left free and unrestrained; and while they are far from being disposed to controvert its correctness as a general rule, subject like all others, according to circumstances, to particular exceptions and modifications, they beg leave respectfully to suggest, that they believe it far safer, and more agreeable to the dictates of political wisdom, to follow in the beaten track of successful experience, rather than pursue a course of policy not sanctioned by the practice of any other commercial and manufacturing people, and resting solely on opinion and theory for its support. All those nations which have carried commerce and manufactures to the greatest extent, have judged it expedient to protect their citizens against foreign competition. No government has been more vigilant and rigid in this particular than that of England—a policy which it has steadily pursued for ages, and which has been crowned with unexampled success. While the same principles continue to be persevered in by other nations, a contrary practice on the part of the United States would subject us to a species of colonial dependence, rendering us at once the victim of our own liberality, and a prey to foreign cupidity and caprice.

Your petitioners would endeavor to avoid encroaching upon the time of your honorable body, by the repetition of arguments of a general nature, which have been often urged, and which must readily occur to every reflecting mind; but deeming the subject of primary importance in a national point of view, and deeply affecting their individual interests, they persuade themselves it will not be considered obtrusive, succinctly to enumerate some of the particular and immediate advantages, which they conceive the country would derive from the extension of the patronage of government to the manufacture in question.

It would insure a constant and competent supply, at reasonable prices, of articles wanted for general and daily consumption, not liable to be interrupted by the hostility or injustice of foreign nations.

The internal coasting trade, which has always been considered as the most advantageous to a nation; a trade worthy to a high degree of public encouragement, would be thereby promoted and extended; and by a mutual interchange of commodities between the remote sections of our extensive country, would have a powerful tendency to bind and link together the various parts, in the bonds of reciprocal dependence and friendship.

By a portion of our population being engaged in manufactures, a market would be created at home for the productions of agriculture, nor subject to be destroyed or materially injured by the enmity or jealousies of foreign governments. This consideration is of the more importance in the present state of the world, when a general pacification has taken place between the nations of Europe, which promises to be of long duration, forbids the expectation that the productions of the United States will continue to command such high prices abroad as during the last twenty years, while those nations were

engaged in the most destructive and sanguinary wars.

A sure and regular demand would be produced for a considerable portion of the cotton raised in the United States, continually augmenting with the means of manufacturing it, and the increasing consumption of the goods.

It would enlarge the field of useful industry and enterprise, and by multiplying the sources of wealth and the means of subsistence, would encourage population and emigration to our country of foreign artists and others, bringing with them the latest improvements in manufacture and the mechanic arts.

The vast capital already invested in these establishments would be preserved, and by its active and successful employment, would continue to contribute largely to the riches and prosperity of the nation.

Your petitioners would further respectfully suggest, that the cotton fabrics of India usually imported into the U. States, being of a coarse texture and cheaply made, their prime cost is very inconsiderable, and paying only an *ad valorem* duty, they afford but a small income to the treasury; and the loss incurred by their exclusion might, it is humbly conceived, in a great degree, if not wholly, be restored, by increasing the duty on the coarser kinds of cotton goods imported from other parts of the world.

They therefore pray your honorable body to take their case into your serious consideration, and that a law may be passed prohibiting the importation of all cotton goods, (nankeens excepted) the production of places beyond the cape of Good Hope, and laying such duty on those of a coarse texture imported from other countries, as shall give to your petitioners the necessary protection and relief, and as congress in their wisdom may deem expedient.

And as in duty bound, will ever pray,

JAMES BURRILL, junr.
DANIEL LYMAN,
THOMAS BURGESS,
TIMOTHY GREENE,
SETH WHEATON,
GEORGE JACKSON,
JAMES RHODES,
PHILIP ALLEN,
ABRAHAM WILKINSON,
AMASA MASON,
SAMUEL AMES,
JOHN S. DEXTER,
SAMUEL W. GREENE,
HENRY P. FRANKLIN,
Committee.

Taurino Cloth.

To the editor of the National Advocate—SIR, I have read with peculiar pleasure, your various numbers on domestic manufacture, and believe they cannot fail to interest every American who peruses them, as they contain irrefutable truths of as deep importance to our national independence as to the individuals concerned therein.

I confess, however, that I was not a little disappointed in finding you pass over, without notice, the *Taurino Cloth* Manufacture. You, perhaps, sir, are unacquainted with it: if so, let me recommend it to your notice, and that you indulge yourself with a visit to Rahway, New-Jersey, where you will see the establishment of Mr. Shotwell and others. This cloth is made from the hair of hides collected at the various tanneries, with a small mixture of wool. You will see the advantage gained by this invention, and the useful employment of an article hitherto most commonly thrown away, at a glance; and if you are so lucky as to find Mr. Shotwell at the factory on your visiting it, I am convinced you will be treated with all the attention which was experienced by yours, &c. *A Friend to Improvements.*

We were unacquainted, until a few days ago, with the Taurino manufacture alluded to in the foregoing communication. Although we have not availed ourselves of a visit to Rahway, we have visited the agents and proprietors in this city, and have been much pleased with their exhibition of cloths and carpetings. The finish of stamping and coloring will render their carpeting an article of choice and beauty; but their cloth was more the subject of our admiration; it contains, we are told, but one-fourth part wool, the rest is hair; and as a coarse warm clothing it has many advantages; cheapness and durability will be found among them, and it possesses a property of repelling water which wool alone has not.

We consider, that for sailors' jackets in stormy weather, and for our Indian supplies, these cloths will be found a valuable and economical substitute for many of our importations. We were informed by Mr. Shotwell, that the opinion of that great and good man, our reverend sachem, Mr. Jefferson, had been received regarding them, and we requested a copy of the letter for the purpose of laying it before the public. We give it in preference to any remarks of our own.

MONTICELLO, Feb. 10, 1814.

Messrs Shotwell and Kinder,

"Your favor of December 24th came but by our last mail, and with it the piece of cloth made of wool and hair, which you were so kind as to send me. I pray you to accept my thanks for this present, which, while it is an acceptable mark of good will, shows also how important a resource we have in an article, hitherto mostly thrown away, towards supplying our stock of wool not yet quite equal to our wants. Although our flocks of sheep are multiplying rapidly in this state, they are still so far short of what are necessary for clothing our laborers, that we are obliged to mix half cotton in their clothing. This has, by no means, the substance you give with hair.

"I rejoice in this progress towards a real independence; and while I hope a permanent support to those generally to whose spirited enterprize we are likely to be indebted for it, I add sincere wishes for success to your particular exertions; and with a repetition of my thanks, I tender the assurances of my respect. TH: JEFFERSON.

We shall only further state, that we understand that this establishment has obtained a charter, with the capital of 400,000 dollars, and that, at the present infancy of the establishment, it is capable of delivering 500 yards of this cloth per day. Is not this an *improvement* worthy of *public and national patronage?* Unless we could place the cloth before the eyes of our readers, we could not pretend to convince them, that, from the hair of oxen, together with a small mixture of wool, it could be equal to what it really is.

We may, perhaps, visit Rahway, and be enabled, on a future day, to say more on this subject, which we really consider a national improvement, and does credit to America for the ingenuity which brought it to its present perfection. [*Nat. Adv.*

Defence of New-York.

Report of the committee of defence to the common council, November 6, 1815

The committee of defence having completed the duties assigned them by the common council in the summer of the last year, in relation to the defence of this city, beg leave now to lay before them a brief report of their proceedings.

On being furnished by brigadier general Swift, of the corps of engineers, with a plan for the defence of the city against the then expected attack, the committee immediately took the necessary steps to have it executed and completed. The plan embraced—first, a line of defence on Long Island from the Wallabout to Gowane's creek, enclosing completely the peninsula on which the village of Brooklyn is situated; next, a line of defence at Harlam, from Benson's Point, at the mouth of Harlæm creek, across the Island to the Hudson river, in the neighborhood of Manhattanville; also, works of defence at Hellgate and Sandy Hook, to defend those approaches to the city; at Williamsburg, on the Long Island shore, to secure that position, between Brooklyn and Hellgate; and at Prince's Bay, to prevent a landing in the rear of the works on Staten Island. The principal works at Brooklyn were, forts *Greene*, *Cummings*, *Firemen*, *Masonic* and *Lawrence*, connected together by lines of intrenchment, and fort *Swift*, a strong detached position within the line, commanding its whole extent, and also covering the fortifications on Governor's Island. The principal works at Harlæm were, forts *Clinton* and *Fish*, and *Nutter's* battery, near M'Gowan's Pass, with a line of towers, or block-houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, along the Ridge; and then forts *Laight* and *Horn* near the Bloomingdale road, with an intrenched line extending towards the North river. These works, including those at Benson's Point, on Mill rock, and at Hallett's Point, seemed to form a complete northern line of defence against any, but an overwhelming force.

The accomplishment of a plan of defence so extensive might easily be supposed to require immense labor, and the expenditure of vast sums of money.

The committee finding, from the embarrassed state of the finances of the general government, that little, or no assistance could be expected from that quarter, and that the extensive works, with the various other preparations of defence, must chiefly depend on the energies of the city, determined immediately to make an appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens, for that aid and co-operation, and for those extraordinary efforts, which the alarming crisis of affairs appeared to demand. They made the appeal; and, as they fondly anticipated, it was not made in vain:—their fellow citizens, of all ages and classes, eagerly stepped forward to meet the crisis, and cheerfully afforded the requisite aid of personal labor, and pecuniary contributions; the spirit of party seemed to be banished for a season, and the only rivalship among them was, who should be foremost in the patriotic work. It is believed that more than 100,000 days labor were voluntarily bestowed by our fellow-citizens on the fortifications of the city. In addition to their efforts, much and very important aid was received from the inhabitants of Long Island, and the other neighboring counties. The spirit which animated the citizens of New-York, spread to the state of New-Jersey; large companies of the yeomanry of that sister state, from the distance of thirty or forty miles, offered their services, and frequently wrought with fidelity upon the fortifications of Brooklyn and Harlæm, rendering very important aid in the progress and completion of of the works.* The defences progressed with great rapidity, and the patriotism of our fellow citizens, in contributing personal labor, saved to the government immense sums of money, which the works would otherwise have cost.

The committee soon found, that the superintendance of the works, the arranging of the fatigue parties, and the various other concerns, incident to the defence of the city, which were daily multiplying on their hands, demanded the whole of their time and attention: they accordingly determined to meet daily, for the transaction of the business committed to their charge. This they continued to do for several months, until the completion of the works, and the increased improbability of an hostile attempt during that season, in their opinion, justified a less strict attention on their part.

While the danger of invasion was imminent and increasing, the commander-in-chief of this military district made requisitions on the states of New York and New Jersey, of large detachments of their militia, for the defence and protection of this city; and the committee were informed by him, that his whole dependence was upon the patriotism of the corporation for their pay, subsistence and camp equipages, as he was entirely destitute of the means of providing even for their accommodation or subsistance. The paymaster's, the contractor's, the quarter-master's, the ordinance departments were all, in fact, destitute of money; tents, barracks and camp equipage were immediately wanted for the accommodation of the large detachments of militia thus called into service; arms and cannon were to be procured, the deficiency of ammunition was to be supplied; gun carriages were to be made or repaired; and vessels were to be purchased to form obstructions in the harbor. All these subjects, and many more, (none of which could be neglected with safety to the city) required that immediate measures should be taken to raise a sufficient sum to meet these very great and unexpected calls for money.

The committee accordingly recommended to the corporation, to borrow one million of dollars, for the purposes of defence. This recommendation being promptly acceded to, a loan was opened, and the sum required speedily subscribed, and placed at the disposal of the committee. Furnished with these means, they were enabled not only to supply the wants of the several departments, to cause the works of defence to go on with rapidity, to procure whatever might be deemed necessary for defence; but also to provide many things for the comfort and convenience of their fellow-citizens, who had left their families and domestic comforts, and who were in arms for the defence of our city.

Soon after the loan was filled, an arrangement was made with the general government, for their final assumption and payment of most of the advances, which the committee were required to make by the exigency of the times; and they have since happily effected a settlement with the treasury department, embracing all the principal expenditures and advances made by them. In virtue of this settlement the sum of $1,100,009 87 cents of the six per cent. stock of the United States has been received and placed to the credit of the corporation; also the further sum of $53,000 in treasury notes. Some few items, however, not included in the

* And some of the inhabitants of Greenwich, Connecticut, exhibited the same honorable testimony of their patriotism and friendship.——*Ed. Com. Ad.*

settlement, amounting to $9,265 22 cents though no yet received, are admitted by the accounting officers of the treasury and will speedily be paid; and certain others, amounting to 37,422 being for damages awarded to the proprietors of grounds occupied by the fortifications, will require legislative provision before they can be settled; these several sums, with the sum of $4,629 16 cents being the balance of cash on hand, amount to $1,204,326 25 cents making a probable gain to the corporation. of about $150,000.

The terms upon which the arrangement with the government was made, for the assumption of those advances from the dark and unpropitious appearance of our national affairs at that time, presented to the committee at first, but a faint prospect of the corporation being fully indemnified for all the money they were called upon to expend; but the times were then portentous; the safety of the city was in jeopardy, and the honour of the country, which would have been deeply tarnished by the fall of New York, left no alternative. The risk was to be encountered, though it should terminate in the loss of the whole, and the public feeling called for the sacrifice, if a sacrifice it should eventually prove to be.

The committee have reason to believe, that the vigorous efforts which were made in this city, to place it in a respectable state of defence, were the means, under Providence, of preserving it from attack; possibly from the unhappy fate of the seat of our national government. They think they will not be charged with vain boasting, when they assert their belief, that, from the strength of the works of defence, and the high state of the discipline of our patriotic militia, who had assembled to defend them, that had the enemy, at the period of their completion, ventured an attack, they would have met with as gallant a repulse as they experienced at New Orleans.

The committee avail themselves of the present occasion, respectfully to recommend to the corporation to press upon the general and state governments the propriety of adopting measures to maintain and preserve the works of defence, which now encircle the city; as, in their opinion, it would be an expensive and dangerous policy, a lavish of property, and a reflection upon the nation, to suffer the Forts, Redoubts and Batteries, so recently and so effectually erected for our defence, and upon which so much patriotic exertion has been bestowed, so soon to fall into ruin and decay, and thus return to the defenceless state in which we were in the summer of the last year. In the present state of the world, no human eye can foresee how soon this country may (which God forbid) be again involved in a state of war; but every individual can conceive how much influence our being properly prepared to receive and repulse an enemy, would have in deterring him from such violations of our rights and national honour, as might lead to so unhappy an event.

The alacrity with which the citizens of New York when called upon, seconded the efforts of their municipal authorities, must be highly gratifying to the corporation, and will be to them a sure pledge that their constituents, should any future occasion call for similar sacrifices, will not diminish the reputation which they have acquired by their great and unparalleled exertion.

The committee subjoin a general statement of their expenditures, and a copy of their minutes for the information of the common council; and submit to them the report of general Swift, which is accompanied by a portfolio of drawings of the works of defence, executed in an elegant and masterly style. They cannot close their report without expressing the high opinion they entertain of the talents and services of that excellent officer. The judgement displayed by him in the formation of his plan of defence, his zeal and indefatigable personal attention to the execution of it; and his frank and amiable deportment in his communications with the committee, excited their high respect and warm esteem; gained the confidence of their fellow citizens, and will justify the corporation in enrolling the name of brigadier general Joseph G. Swift, among the benefactors of the city of New York.

They therefore recommend that his portrait have a place in the gallery of paintings belonging to the corporation; that he be requested to sit for that purpose, and that the committee be authorised to employ some suitable and skillful artist on the occasion.

All which is respecfully submitted.

(Signed) NICHS. FISH.
PETER MESIER,
G BUCKMASTER.
J. MAPES,
THOS. R. SMITH,
GIDEON TUCKER,
I. S. DOUGLASS.

In common council, Nov. 6, 1815.

Approved and ordered to be published.

J. MORTON, C. C. C.

Legislature of Connecticut.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

[Paragraphs on local affairs omitted.]

The general tranquility of our country since the last meeting of the assembly, calls for our devout acknowledgments of the Divine Goodness; especially when we reflect upon the distress and bloodshed with which, during the same period, other nations have been afflicted. We have had occasion indeed to be humbled under the frowns of Heaven in the unusual and destructive tempests which have recently and extensively visited our shores. In other respects our return to the various employments of peace has hitherto been as prosperous as our late multiplied embarrassments could be supposed to admit. It was not to have been expected that the pursuits of commerce, after long interruption and amidst the convulsions of the civilized world, should resume at once their former activity. But the prospects are favorable. The indication of a general peace in Europe, and what is equally satisfactory, the more enlarged views of the subject which seem to be entertained on this side of the Atlantic, afford much reason to hope that maritime enterprize will ere long receive its proper encouragement and reward. It now appears to be very generally admitted, that commerce is not only to be tolerated, but that it is even to be protected by the gradual establishment of a competent naval force. A disposition in the American people, thus to recur to the earliest policy of their government, is as gratifying to the feelings of patriotism as it is auspicious to the national welfare. We have solid grounds for believing that a steady adherence to that tried system, would rapidly reduce our present burdens, and would accomplish at no distant period, the views of the illustrious founders of the republic, in elevating it to an unrivalled state of moral and political greatness.

We look to the councils of the Union to realiza these hopes. But it should be remembered that the prosperity of the nation cannot be fully attain-

ed without the instrumentality of the respective state governments.——They are the immediate guardians of the public morals, and of all those valuable interests which are dependent upon personal security and social order. On the several state authorities therefore we are principally to rely for that sound internal polity, without which the exterior grandeur of any nation, in whatever it may consist, is but the splendid covering of licentiousness or of despotism. The duties resulting from a trust of this magnitude need not be mentioned.—They will be found however not so much in swelling the number of our statutes, as in giving them a wholesome and vigorous execution. To possess the power of enacting laws involves no absolute necessity of displaying it. In a community already well organized, the wisdom of its legislature will be discovered in preserving a stable order of things, rather than in multiplying new regulations. To maintain nevertheless the several departments of government in their due operation, to remedy the evils which experience may have disclosed, and, in a word, to provide for the changes incident to all human affairs, will unavoidably demand the occasional and discreet exercise of the legislative authority.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General Assembly, October session.
A. D. 1815.

New Jersey Manufactures.

In the legislature of New Jersey on Tuesday the 31st ult. the committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles Kinsey and others, cotton and woolen manufacturers, REPORTED—

That the pressure of the late war and the necessities of the state, which imperiously required that every description of property should bear a just proportion of the public burthens, having happily ceased, it appears to your committee reasonable and right that the relief asked for by the petitioners should be granted to those infant establishments in every part of the state. The crisis which called for their contributions found them willing contributors, and the more especially, as the prohibition of the introduction of foreign manufactures afforded them, so long as it lasted, up to the period of peace, ample protection and encouragement, and placed the means within their power. That state of things is materially changed. The assessments to which they have heretofore submitted without a murmur, must be discontinued, or by far the greater part of these young establishments must droop, languish, expire and disappear, under the too powerful competition of their rival European institutions. The triumph of the latter would throw our country back in a great degree to that state of dependence from which it was our boast and our glory to have escaped. We shall be independent in name only, if, through the discouragements or neglect of our own governments, our citizens are made thus tributary to strangers, and compelled to rely on foreign countries for so important a portion of our conveniences, or comforts and our consumption. Under these impressions, the committee feel it a duty to recommend to the house the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the act to be passed to raise the sum necessary for the support of government for the ensuing year, the tax heretofore laid on cotton and woolen manufactories, or on the spindles employed therein, be discontinued, and the same excluded from the list of certainties or articles specifically taxed.

Read and agreed to by the house.

Weld's Travels.

In the 2d vol. of the WEEKLY REGISTER, under the head of "Travellers in America," several persons were pretty severely lashed for the falsity of their narrations, as well as their want of candor and liberality. Among them was Mr Weld; and we are happy, *from his own pen*, to justify what we said of his work.

From the Boston Palladium.—Isaac Weld, junr. author of a book called *Travels through America*, having made a number of illiberal remarks and misstatements respecting the country, wrote the following observations on a leaf of his book by way of confession and excuse.

"This book was first published in the year 1799, and I have now, for the first time since that period, read it through. Excepting the two concluding lines I find no part I do not believe to be strictly correct; but there are a great many passages which I regret ever having written, because they bear the appearance of illiberality from not being properly qualified. I have marked most of them. I remember, with great pleasure, the time I spent in America, and should be glad to visit the country again. It is extremely to be lamented that our younger days, in general, are devoted to travelling, when our judgments are not matured, nor our knowledge of mankind extensive. I should now write a very different book from the same notes, from the same materials. As to the style, I find it careless in the extreme; but in fact I never corrected the manuscript. I was so unadvised to make it a present to the publisher, Stockdale; and he, impatient to get his profit, sent it to press with all its errors, without affording me an opportunity of altering a syllable. He also printed edition after edition, without giving me any notice, until the copies were so multiplied that the emendations would have probably been little, or not at all regarded by the public. He has reaped a great harvest from the sale of it; and excepting a few impressions of the first edition, I have not had a copy to present to a friend, without purchase. The Americans, I have been informed, are dissatisfied with this work; yet I believe very few of them have read it. There are but three or four pages in all, that can offend, and I certainly wish I had never written those; indeed I sometimes regret having ever written the book. The sale has been much beyond its deserts, and I find the work has been translated into French, German and Italian; so that, much as I wish to re-model or correct, it now would be a futile task. As there is a probability, I understand, that this copy may reach America, I have written these few remarks in it, not without a wish that those who have known me in America may perchance read them. I am not lost, as many would suppose, to a sense of what there is really great and good in America, and much there is, undoubtedly, to admire and to love.

January, 1812. I. WELD, JUN'R.

Militia Fines.

Opinion of chief justice Marshall relative to the collection of militia fines.

WILLIAM MEADE, *vs.* The deputy marshal of the Virginia district. } Motion to be discharged under a writ of Habeas Corpus.

By the return of the deputy marshal it appears that William Meade the petitioner was taken into custody by him and is detained in custody on account of the non-payment of a fine of forty-eight

dollars, assessed upon him by the sentence of a court martial for failing to take the field in pursuance of general orders of the 24th March, 1813, the marshal not having found property whereof the said fine might have been made.

The court-martial was convened by the following order— *November 8th*, 1813.

BRIGADE ORDERS.—A general court martial to consist of lieutenant-colonel Mason, president, &c. will convene at the court-house in Leesburg, on Friday the third day of next month for the trial of delinquencies which occurred under the late requisition of the governor of Virginia and secretary of war for militia from the county of Loudon.

(Signed) HUGH DOUGLASS,
Brig. gen. 6th Brig. of Va. M.

The court being convened, the following proceedings were had. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following persons of the county of Loudon were regularly detailed for militia duty and were required to take the field under general orders of March 24th, 1813, but refused or failed to comply therewith, whereupon this court doth order and adjudge, that they be each severally fined the sum annexed to their names, "to wit, William Meade $48." On the part of the petitioner the obligation of this sentence is denied.

1st. Because it is a court sitting under the authority of the state, and not of the United States.

2d. It has not proceeded according to the laws of the state, nor is it constituted according to these laws.

3d. Because the court proceeded without notice.

1. The court was unquestionably convened by the authority of the state and sat as a state court. It is however contended that the marshal may collect fines assessed by a state court for the failure of a militia man to take the field in pursuance of orders of the president of the United States. The constitution of the United States gives power to congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, &c. In the execution of this power, it is not doubted that congress may provide the means of punishing those who shall fail to obey the requisition made in pursuance of the laws of the union, and may prescribe the mode of proceeding against such delinquents, and the tribunals before which such proceedings should be had. Indeed it would seem reasonable to expect that all proceedings against delinquents should rest on the authority of that power which had been offended by the delinquency. This idea must be retained while considering the acts of congress. The first section of the act of 1795 authorises the president, "whenever the United States shall be invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion" to call forth such number of the militia of the state or states most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may judge necessary to repel such invasions and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer or officers of the militia as he may think proper."

The 5th section enacts "that every officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia who shall fail to obey the orders of the president of the United States in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay and not less than one month's pay to be determined and adjudged by a court martial." The 6th section enacts "that courts martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only."

Upon these sections depends the question whether courts martial for the assessment of fines against delinquent militia men should be constituted under the authority of the United States or of the state to which the delinquent belongs. The idea originally suggested that the tribunal for the trial of the offence should be constituted by or derive its authority from the government against which the offence had been committed, would seem to require that the court thus referred to in general terms, should be a court sitting under the authority of the United States. It would be reasonable to expect that if the power were to be devolved on the court of a state government, that more explicit terms would be used for conveying it. And it seems also to be a reasonable construction, that the legislature when in the 6th section providing a court martial for the trial of militia held in mind the offences described in the preceding section and to be submitted to a court martial. If the offences described in the 5th section are to be tried by a court constituted according to the provisions of the 6th section, then we should be led by the language of the section to suppose that congress had in contemplation a court formed of officers in actual service, since the provision that it "should be composed of militia officers only" would be otherwise nugatory. This construction derives some aid from the act of 1814, by that act courts martial for the trial of offences such as that with which Mr. Meade is charged are to be appointed according to the rules prescribed by the articles of war. The court in the present case is not appointed according to those rules. The only argument which occurs to me against this reasoning grows out of the inconvenience arising from trying delinquent militia men who remain at home by a court martial composed of officers in actual service. This inconvenience may be great and well deserves the consideration of congress—but in so construing a law as to devolve on courts setting under the authority of the state a power which in its nature belongs to the United States. If however this should be the proper construction, then the court must be constituted according to the law of the state.

On examining the laws of Virginia, it appears that no court martial could be called for the assessment of fines on the trial of privates not in actual service This duty is performed by the courts of enquiry, and a second court must sit to receive the excuses of those against whom a previous court may have assessed fines, before the sentence becomes final or can be executed. If it be supposed, that the act of congress has conferred the jurisdiction against delinquent militia privates on court martial constituted as those are for the trial of officers, still this court has proceeded in such manner that its sentence cannot be sustained.

It is a principle of natural justice, with which courts are never at liberty to dispense, unless under the mandate of positive laws, that no person shall be condemned unheard, or without an opportunity of being heard.

There is no law authorising courts martial to proceed against any person without notice, consequently such proceeding is entitled unlawful. In the case of the courts of enquiry sitting under the authority of the state, the practice has, I believe prevailed to proceed in the first place without notice, but this inconvenience is in some degree remedied by a second court, and I am by no means prepared for such a construction of the act as would justify rendering this sentence final without substantial notice, but be this as it may, there is a court martial, not a court of enquiry, and no laws exist authorising a court martial to proceed without notice. In this case the court appears so to have proceeded; for this reason, I consider its sentence as entirely nugatory, and do therefore direct the petitioner to be discharged from the custody of the marshal.

Dinner to Mr. Clay, &c.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Clay, late one of our envoys at Ghent, by his fellow citizens of Lexington, Ky. on the 7th ult. After the cloth was removed, the usual number of toasts were drank, which, though highly characteristic of gallant Kentucky, are omitted, as our object is simply to record what Mr. Clay said on that occasion.

The 6th toast was—"Our able negociators at Ghent—Their talents for diplomacy have kept pace with the valor of our arms in "demonstrating" to the enemy that these states will be free."

Mr. Clay here rose, and said that he felt himself called on by the sentiment just expressed, to return his thanks, in behalf of his colleagues and himself. He did not, and was quite sure they did not, feel that in the service alluded to, they were at all entitled to the compliment which had been paid them. They could not do otherwise than reject the demand made by the other party, and if their labors finally terminated in an honorable peace, it was owing to causes on this side of the Atlantic, and not of any exertion of theirs. Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed as to the declaration of the war, there were some points on which all might look back with proud satisfaction. The first related to the time of the conclusion of the peace. Had it been made immediately after the treaty of Paris, we should have retired humiliated from the contest, believing that we had escaped the severe chastisement with which we were threatened, and that we owed to the generosity and magnanimity of the enemy what we were incapable of commanding by our arms. That magnanimity would have been the theme of every tongue, and of every press abroad and at home. We should have retired unconscious of our own strength, and unconscious of the utter inability of the enemy, with his whole undivided force, to make any serious impression upon us. Our military character, then in the lowest state of degradation, would have been unretrieved. Fortunately for us, Great Britain chose to try the issue of the last campaign. And the issue of the last campaign has demonstrated, in the repulse before Baltimore, the retreat from Plattsburgh, the hard fought actions on the Niagara frontier, and in that most glorious day, the 8th of January, that we have always possessed the finest elements of military composition, and that a proper use of them only was necessary to ensure for the army and militia a fame as imperishable as that which the navy had previously acquired.

Another point which appeared to Mr. C. to afford the highest consolation was, that we fought the most powerful nation, perhaps in existence, single-handed and alone, without any sort of alliance More than thirty years had Great Britain been maturing her physical means, which she had rendered as efficacious as possible, by skill, by discipline, and by actual service. Proudly boasting of the conquest of Europe, she vainly flattered herself with the easy conquest of America also. Her veterans were put to flight or defeated, while all Europe (he meant the government of Europe) was gazing with cold indifference, or sentiments of positive hatred of us, upon the arduous contest. Hereafter no monarch can assert claims of gratitude upon us, for assistance rendered in the hour of danger.

There was another view of which the subject of the war was fairly susceptible. From the moment that Great Britain came forward at Ghent with her extravagant demands, the war totally changed its character. It became as it were a new war. It was no longer an American war, prosecuted for redress of British aggressions upon American rights, but became a British war, prosecuted for objects of British ambition, to be accomplished by American sacrifices. And what were those demands? Here, in the immediate neighborhood of a sister state, and territories, which were to be made in part the victims, they must have been felt, and their enormity justly appreciated. They consisted of the erection of a barrier between Canada and the United States, to be formed by cutting off from Ohio and some of the territories, a country more extensive than Great Britain, containing thousands of freemen, who were to be abandoned to their fate, and creating a new power, totally unknown upon the continent of America: Of the dismantling of our fortresses, and naval power on the lakes, with the surrender of the military occupation of those waters to the enemy, and of an *arrondissement* for two British provinces. These demands, boldly asserted, and one of them declared to be a *sine qua non*, were finally relinquished. Taking this view of the subject, if there be loss of reputation by either party, in the terms of the peace, who has sustained it?

The effects of the war, were highly satisfactory. Abroad our character, which at the time of its declaration, was in the lowest state of degradation, was raised to the highest point of elevation. It was impossible for any American to visit Europe without being sensible of this agreeable change, in the personal attentions which he receives, in the praises which are bestowed on our past exertions, and the predictions which are made as to our future prospects. At home, a government, which, at its formation, was apprehended by its best friends and pronounced by its enemies to be incapable of standing the shock of war, is found to answer all the purposes of its institution. In spite of the error which had been committed (and errors had undoubtedly been committed) aided by the spirit and patriotism of the people, it is demonstrated to be as competent to the objects of effective war, as it had been before proven to be to the concerns of a season of peace. Government has thus acquired strength and confidence. Our prospects for the future are of the brighest kind. With every reason to count on the permanence of peace, it remains only for the government to determine upon military and naval establishments adapted to the growth and extension of our country and its rising importance, keeping in view a gradual but not burthensome increase of the navy. To provide for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the public debt, and for the current expences of government. For all these objects, the existing sources of the revenue promises not only to be abundantly sufficient, but will probably leave ample scope to the exercise of the judgment of congress, in selecting for repeal, modification or abolition, those which may be found most oppressive, inconvenient or unproductive.

The 13th, and last toast was—"Our guest Henry Clay—We welcome his return to that country, whose rights and interests he has so ably maintain at home and abroad."

Mr. Clay rose, and in a few words thanked the company for their kind and affectionate attention. His reception had been more like that of a brother than a common friend or acquaintance, and he was utterly incapable of finding words to express his gratitude. He compared his situation to that of a Swedish gentleman, at a dinner given in England by the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. A toast having been given complimentary to his country, it was expected, as is usual on such occasions, that he should rise and address the company.

The gentleman, not understanding the English language, rose under great embarrassment, and said, "Sir, I wish you to consider me *a foreigner in distress.*"—"I wish you, gentlemen, (said Mr. Clay, evidently much affected) to consider me a *friend* in distress."

Foreign Articles.

The scraps of foreign news which have reached us since our last, are of little importance. But the following items are of some interest.

By our latest advices from Paris, the public mind appears excessively agitated by the devastations and impositions on France by the allies, especially the *Prussians*, with whom there is almost every day some disturbance. The old ministry of France have retired—and a complete change has been made. The king, in every respect, mental as well as corporeal, appears very weak and feeble, and exceedingly depressed in spirits. Those on whom the crown will "legitimately" descend are unpopular and hated; and there is a talk of raising the duke of Orleans to the throne, when the present incumbent is removed. Serious differences are said to exist between the English and Prussians, who do not treat each other with common civility, which extends even to the commanders in chief of the respective forces—the reason is not assigned. *Louis* has not yet organized a new army, and it is said he will hardly be able to do it, without a *conscription* The public places, the museum, &c. are despoiled and desolated by the *Prussians*, and the provinces are ravaged wherever the allied troops pass.

The Prussian officers in Paris omit no opportunity to retort with interest upon the French officers their former conduct in Berlin. In the coffee houses they will not suffer any French officers to be attended to before them. In the theatres they will not permit any places to be kept for company excepted, whilst they are in want of a seat.

At Madame Catalani's benefit, a party of Prussian officers took possession of places intended for others. The police was called in, and a fracas ensued, but the Prussiana ultimately kept possession.

Generals Cæsar and Constantin Faucher, brothers, have been tried by a military tribunal in France, for a conspiracy against the king, and sentenced to be executed. They were executed at Bordeaux, agreeably to their sentence, on the 28th of September.

The archduchess Maria Louisa (Bonaparte's late empress) by a formal act, has renounced, for her own person and that of her son, every title of majesty, and all pretensions whatever to the throne of France. She will hereafter take the titles of archduchess of Austria and duchess of Parma; her son will be called the hereditary prince of Parma.

By a letter from Bordeaux under date of the 30th September, (says the *Democratic Press*) we learn that much sensation has been excited in Paris the preceding week, in consequence of the following circumstance. Louis XVIII. had ordered an historical play, and was in the royal box attending to the performance, when the young heir apparent was crowned on the stage, and upon the instant the audience, as though animated by one will, shouted with one accord, vive le Napoleon the second. The king immediately retired from his box. Scenes of a similar nature are frequent, not only in the streets of Paris, and under the windows of the Thuilleries, but in various parts of France.

The Floridas. A report prevailed in London September 14, that the Floridas had been ceded to Great Britain by Spain. ☞*See below.*

Major general *Proctor* has been publicly reprimanded for his conduct in Upper Canada, and lieut. col. *Mullins* has been broken for his behaviour at New Orleans.

The plague is at Mecca, and it is said that 70,000 had fallen victims to that cruel disorder by the last of June.

British stocks. Sept. 15.—3 per cent. consols 56 5-8 3-4; omnium 6 7-8 prem. Sept 18—3 per cent. con. 56 3-4; omnium 7, prem. Sept. 20—3 per cent. consols 57 1-3; omnium 7 5-8 prem.

Bonaparte. Captain Maitland, (says a London paper of Sept. 16) commanding the Bellerophon, arrived at London on Thursday, and delivered to sir Hudson Lowe, the new governor of St. Helena, 4000 pieces of gold found among the articles that appertained to Bonaparte. It is said that the governor will take care of that money for the purpose of giving it to its owner in such proportions as will not endanger the safe keeping of his person.

We have a copy of the instructions of the British government to the admiral and general who is to command at St. Helena—they are too long for insertion in this number from the late hour at which they were received. They appear pretty liberal in some respects, though exceedingly strict to prevent all chance of escape. The last article of these instructions is as follows:

"If he should fall seriously sick, the admiral and general are each to appoint a physician to attend him together with his own physician, and to report daily the state of his health. If he should die, the admiral is to send his body over to England."

It is reported that *Lucien Bonaparte's* wife has been assassinated near Rome.

Ney has been permitted to see his friends.

A treaty of commerce between England and France is spoken of. It is also said that the latter has agreed to abolish the slave trade. Happy for mankind would it be, if the allied princes exerted themselves as much to protect the *white* as the black people from slavery!

Some of the French fortresses still appear to hold out.

The allied armies.—A London paper of September 15, says—The force of the allied troops now it the territory of France is stated to be as follows:—

Austrians	250,000
Prussians	230,000
Russians	200,000
English, Hanoverians, &c. under the command of the duke of Wellington	80,000
Bavarians, Wertemburgers, &c.	130,000
In all	890,000

If we include the staff officers and persons belonging to the retinue of the sovereigns, the suits of the generals, and officers, &c. the number of the allies in France will amount to near 1,000,000.

Treaty with France. London September 15—Hamburg, Dutch, and Flanders mails arrived this morning. Another version of the terms on which peace is, or is to be made, is circulated at Brussels. The integrity of France will, it is said, be respected, with these exceptions:—

Savoy to be ceded	to Sardinia,
Porentruy	to Basle,
Landau	to Germany,
Part of Luxemburgh, Namur, Hainault, and some fortresses in French Flanders	to Belgium.

France to pay the expences of the war; to restore all her plunder in the works of arts, &c; and to maintain 200,000 allied troops in her principal fortresses till the conditions are fulfilled, for which two years are allowed. We give this statement merely as we find it.

Mr. Brougham, (says the London Statesman) will take a conspicuous part at next session of Parliament, in bringing before that body the treatment of Napoleon by the British ministry.

It was rumored at Paris on the 21st September, that the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, were to leave that city in a few days.

French stocks—5 per cents. 28 f. 25; bank shares 1002 f. 500.

Austrian credit. Accounts from Vienna state the general stagnation of commerce throughout that monarchy. The depreciation of the public funds is such, that there is paid 338 florins *treasury notes*, and 1690 florins *bank notes*, for 100 florins cash.

New French ministry—appointments by the king. Of foreign affairs—the duke de *Richelieu*, peer of France.

Of war—the duke of *Feltre*, peer of France.

Of marine and of the colonies—viscount *Dubouccage*, lieutenant general.

Of the interior—count *Vau Blanc*, prefect of the department of the mouths of the Rhone.

Of general police—the *Sieur de Cazes*, counsellor of state.

His majesty has not yet disposed of the places of minister of justice and of finances.

The king has created M. Lynch, mayor of Bordeaux, a member of the house of Peers.

The Sieur de Montchenu, colonel, is appointed commissary to the island of St. Helena—to watch over Bonaparte.

Fouche has been banished, under the character of ambassador to Saxony. What has become of the rest of the old ministers is not stated.

The military council of revision at Bordeaux have revoked the sentence of the 2d council of war, which had condemned two soldiers to be shot for hoisting the tri-colored cockade.

Postage. By a late act of the British parliament relative to the forwarding and receiving letters to and from foreign parts, it is enacted, that the post master general shall receive a sea postage of eight pence on every single letter brought by vessels (other than packet boats) from places beyond the seas into Great Britain, except from the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and the East Indies; two pence of which to be allowed to the captain of the vessels by which such letters are received. A penalty of two hundred pounds is inflicted on the captain who shall open any letters with which he may have been so entrusted; and he is required to forward all his letters (except those for his owners) to the post office with the least delay possible, immediately after his arrival, and to sign a declaration of their faithful delivery in the presence of the person authorized by the postmaster-general. Until this is done, and produced to the collector of the customs, he will not be permitted to report. Every letter found on board his vessel, in his own possession, in the possession of any of his crew, or of any passenger on board, subjects the person on whom, or in whose baggage it is found, to a penalty of five pounds.

STEAM FRIGATE.—We are induced to insert the following account of our steam frigate, from the *London Pilot*, as well to shew the formidable character, she bears as to say, that, *beyond all doubt*, there is a far better, and most probably a perfectly accurate detail of all the particulars that belong to her, in the office of the British admiralty. Our courtesy is such that we have nothing curious that we do not delight to shew the British officers who honor us with visits, though the fact is notorious *that in* PEACE *they act the part of* ENEMIES *by taking plans of all the works and places they see, by standing orders from their superiors.* This is a fact that cannot be too seriously impressed on the minds of all our officers, having charge of vessels, forts, &c.

"The following is given as a correct description of the steam-frigate, lately launched at New-York: Length on deck 300 feet, breadth 200 feet; thickness of her sides 13 feet, of alternate oak plank and cork wood; carries 44 guns, four of which are 100 pounders; waist-guns 60 pounders, quarter-deck and fore-castle guns 42 pounders. In case of any attempt to board in action, the machinery is so admirably contrived as to enable her to discharge on her adversary's decks, 100 tons of boiling water per minute, at the same time that it brandishes 300 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales, and works an equal number of heavy iron pikes of great length, darting them from her sides with prodigious force, and withdrawing them every quarter of a minute."

From Hamburg papers.—They write from Paris (August 25) that there is at Draguignan (in Province, near Frejus) a secret society of Bonapartists, which has been lately discovered and the place of their meeting shut up. At their meetings was displayed a flag on which was written: *The Emperor or Death.* Several of the members have been imprisoned. There are many similar societies in other parts of France.

On St. Louis's day, the house of a schoolmaster at Paris was illuminated with the following grammatical inscription: "Preterite: *I did suffer, thou didst suffer, he did suffer.* Present: *I enjoy, thou enjoyest, he enjoyeth.* Future: *I shall live, thou shalt live, he shall live.*

The salary of the French counsellors of state in actual service is 16,000 francs ($3,200) and that of the masters of requests is 6,000 francs ($1,200) per annum.

The duchess of Angouleme on her passage through Poitiers, was greeted by the troops there with *Vive l'Empereur!*

Arras has surrendered to the allies.

Servia. The following is an extract of a letter from Orschow, in Servia, dated in January last:

"The news which we regularly receive from Vienna, announce to us the progressive march of the operations of the congress, which are approaching their close, however multiplied and important the objects of discussion. But such is the inconsistency inherent in human wisdom, that instead of making a selection and following the natural order in the discussion of the interests of the human race, instead of putting all that is merely secondary, or of a nature less urgent, it appears to us that they have purposely applied themselves to questions in the inverse ratio of their importance. What were the early objects of their deliberations? Discussions about *precedency*, conferences on the affairs of *Switzerland, confidential* debates on matters *public and notorious*, altercations about Saxony before the state of Germany was understood, transactions as to Poland which were so many displays of force with a view of avoiding explanation; on all hands protestations of fidelity and magnanimity, bitter reproaches on the disproportion of sacrifices, gigantic pretensions decorated with the name of legiti-

mate re-constructions—in fine, discussions on the abolition of the slave trade. Here an involuntary indignation takes possession of every honest man, of every well regulated mind.———The august council of sovereigns, the fathers of the European family, are occupied at Vienna, with the fate of the negroes of Congo and of the coast of Guinea; they extend even to them their generous solicitude! But that the feeling of admiration may not be interrupted, we must take care not to look around us. We must not listen to the groans of an unfortunate nation, whom the Turks are exterminating and mowing down by thousands, not more than four days journey from Vienna! We must avert our looks, we must not enquire into what is passing in *Servia*. All compassion is reserved for the negroes, and none for the Servians. The ferocious musselmen massacre, impale them, violate their women and children, compel them to abjure the religion of their fathers, and convert, with insatiable barbarity, all that flourishing country into one vast and gloomy tomb. The bones of the Servians strew their native soil; the corpses of their bravest warriors, pierced with pious wounds, cover the banks of the Danube; burial is denied them, and their still palpitating limbs are devoured by dogs and wild beasts —the towns in ashes, the villages burnt and smoking, the churches profaned, thrown down, destroyed, the priests delivered up to the most horrible punishments—such is the frightful contrast which Servia presents by the side of the brilliant fetes and tumultuous pomp of the congress. Ye, who represent the interests of Europe, if you arrest not the torrent in its course—if you look on with indifference, and see your children sacrificed—if, slaves to abject passions and criminal jealousies, you permit a falling edifice to be cemented with the blood of Christians—if you entertain the idea of saving an empire marked with the seal of reprobation, woe to you, to your dynasties and alliances."

American bravery—*From a late Irish Magazine.* We have to congratulate our unhappy countrymen, who cannot find *securities* for Mr. Grattan, nor repose under Sir John Newport's *rocking* statute, that their destined country, their asylum, has again triumphed over another nation of pirates. The gallant Decatur, commanding an American squadron in the Mediterranean, engaged a superior force of Algerines, on the coast of Spain, on the 20th of June; and after an action of two hours, the invincible republicans succeeded in completely defeating the minor or second rate sea-robbers. The admiral was killed, and his ship, the Mezoura, of 40 guns, was sent to New-York to sport the captured crescent, with the Union jack of her fellow sufferer, the Macedonian. Another large vessel was drove ashore, where the crew attempted to escape, but the Spanish peasants collected the fugitives and restored them to the gallant conquerors. Tipperary people! arise from your police cradles, shake off the cords that bind you to your pallets, by the laws of Alfred, take your children to the country of Franklin, where there are no Grattans to demand securities for leave to breathe, nor Newport's to put you to sleep with the bayonet, nor spectacles made by oppressors to look down your chimnies; nor eve-droppers employed to catch the conversation of your children. [*In part incorrect. The ship was restored.*]

Dublin, September 7. State of the country.—We learn from various communications the lamentable fact, that a general and alarming commotion is rapidly spreading throughout the county of Tipperary, proceeding chiefly from the consequences of the *tythe* system, combined with the present general distress. In open day, the country is traversed by armed bands from 15 to 25 in number; night increases the number to hundreds, and they seem abundantly supplied with fire arms.

In almost every parish within fifteen miles circuit of Cashel, the people refuse to submit to the recent acreable charges, and have, it is said, unanimously resolved to pay no higher tythes than two shillings per acre. This offer not being accepted, the people are every where setting out the tythes of their corn, hay, potatoes, "in kind," and under circumstances of alarming exasperation.

The high sheriff has, it is said, written pressing letters to government for a large increase of the military force in the county of Tipperary, and announced his utter inability to cope with the insurgent bands now at open war with the tythe system, and spreading terror throughout the land.

[The poor oppressed people have little hope of any good effects from resistance. The priest of *Baal* are too powerful to be moved by partial risings. May the people of the three kingdoms, in one body, exert their strength, and put down—down forever, the wretches that fatten on their blood and sweat! "Perish the invaders" of the poor man's field!]

Mentz, September 12. Jerome Bonaparte is at Goppinger, where he will remain until the castle of Elwanging is prepared for his reception. He is treated with the usual respect shown to princes.

Paris, August 18. Yesterday 10,000 muskets were to have been delivered from the magazine at Vincennes, to two Russian commissioners: it appears that these arms are given to Russia by a particular arrangement. The two commissioners presented themselves, in fact, to receive the arms in question, but retired without taking them in consequence of a discussion in which neither they nor the commandant of the castle had any share. [This probably means a resistance by the people, which the *free press* of Paris dares not to state.]

The two preceding days 15,000 muskets and 87 pieces of cannon were delivered to the English and Prussian troops. The portion reserved for Russia is, it is said, all that remains now to be given out. After the completion of the delivery, the blockade of the castle of Vincennes will be raised, and that fortress will be included in the capitulation of Paris.

Eleventh Military Division.—Copy of the letter written by the count de Labisval, lieutenant-general of the armies of his catholic majesty, general-in-chief of the left, grand cross of the military order of St. Ferdinand, to the most excellent lord the count de Viomenil, general-in-chief of the 11th military division:

Head-quarters, Ustaritz, 3d Sept. 1815.

M. General—I have received the official news which announces to me that the army of the right, under the orders of general Castanos, has withdrawn itself from the French territory; and, conformably to what I had the honor of offering to your excellency, the troops which are under my orders, have this day commenced to put themselves in motion: to-morrow they will commence re-entering Spain, and on the 6th of this month, the evacuation of the French territory will be entirely completed.

The conduct of the army which I command has been conformable to the orders which I received from my sovereign, and to the friendship which reigns between the two nations.

Notwithstanding the menaces which some local authorities have indiscreetly lavished, the good discipline of my troops has not been impaired. The Spanish soldiers have lived like brethren and faith-

ful allies with the pacific Frenchmen. The horrors which have been committed in their country by the satellites of Bonaparte, have excited in their bosoms no other impression than the desire of manifesting to the world that their hearts are incapable of entertaining any feelings of vengeance, and that the same arms which have chased away those hordes of wretches are disposed to unite themselves with the troops of Louis XVIII. to maintain together the sacred, the august family of the Bourbons.

I hope that for the future it will not be necessary, and I very sincerely desire that his majesty Louis 18th may not have hereafter to repent of his being deprived of the succor of 80,000 Spaniards, who would have considered and defended his cause as their own, and who will always serve as a prompt support to good Frenchmen.

I have the honor to be, with very particular regard, your excellency's very humble and most obedient servant,

The count DE LABISVAL.

Rennes, Sept. 14.—Gen. count Tauentzein, commanding the 6th corps of the Prussian army, has made a requisition on this city, to be furnished in three days, of the following articles:

480,000	rations	of bread
240,000	"	fresh meat
15,000	"	salt meat
45,000	"	rice
90,000	"	onions and other vegetables
45,000	"	butter and lard
240,000	*litres*	of beer
120,000	"	wine
24,000	"	brandy
15,000	lbs.	of tobacco
60,000	bushels	of oats
360,000	weight	of hay and straw.

London, Sept. 15. Our foreign exchange, has risen considerably, and is now almost as favorable as during the last peace. In Holland it is almost at par. In France and at Hamburgh, it is still a little below, but as on the one side they reckon according to the value of gold, and on the other according to that of silver, we cannot have a par completely exact. It had besides been calculated that the payment of the subsidies to the foreign powers and the expenses of our troops upon the continent, would have a very unfavorable effect upon our exchange; but, by the manner in which these payments have been arranged, that effect has been scarcely sensible. The lowest price of gold during the peace of 1814, was between 4*l.* 5*s.* and 4*l.* 6*s.* sterling per oz. except doubloons, which were at one time at 4*l.* 3*s.* Gold is now quoted at 4*l.* 1*s.*; doubloons at 4*l.* 4*s.* Silver has never been lower than 5*s.* 7*d.* and that is now its present price. The quantity entered for exportation on Tuesday last, was 96 ingots of gold, weighing 44,445 ounces. In this sketch of the state of exchange, we ought not to omit the great alteration that has taken place in the situation of Ireland in that respect, and which arises from the low price of its produce, grain and other articles of consumption. The exchange with Dublin and Cork, which was lately between 5 and 7, is now quoted at 11.

September 20. The officers appointed by lord Bathurst to make discoveries in Africa, and particularly to discover the course of the river Niger, which is still a problem among geographers, are, major Peddie, captain Campbell and Mr. Gondry.

London, Sept. 24.—The question of indemnity which England demands for the efforts which she made in the war of Spain, has terminated, after long discussions, by the cession of the two Floridas, east and west. But this tongue of land has no real value at the moment; it offers only sandy deserts and unhealthy coasts. There must be cities built there and harbors constructed; but even all this will give no importance to a single line of coast, while the country situated behind these coasts shall not be put in cultivation and become productive. Moreover, this belongs to the United States. When they shall have cultivated it, they will desire to possess themselves of the Floridas, which can be useful only to them. We fear then that the occupation of these two provinces will not prove, in the end, sound policy. It will even be a heavy charge to the treasury, for Spain is obliged to draw every year 151,000$ from Mexico, to support her establishments in the Floridas.

M'Call's Ferry-Bridge.

Copy of a letter from Theodore Burr to Reuben Field, bridge-builder, Waterford, New-York.

Harrisburg, Feb. 26, 1815.

Dear Sir—I can now inform you, with a considerable degree of satisfaction, that I have at length succeeded in getting up the long arch at M'Call's ferry. This arch is without doubt the greatest in the world. Its length, between the abutment and pier, is three hundred and sixty feet four inches; the chord line of the arch, three hundred and sixty-seven feet. The width of the main part of the bridge is thirty-two feet; the wings of the pier spread eleven feet eight inches on each side, which makes a base of fifty-five feet four inches. At the abutment, the wings spread seventeen feet each, which makes a base of sixty-six feet. The altitude or rise of the arch is thirty-one feet. The arch is double, and the two segments are combined by king-posts seven feet in length between the shoulders, and are united to the arch by lock-work. Between the king-posts are truss-braces and counteracting braces. The arch stands firm and remarkably easy, without the least struggling in any part of the work.

It will be difficult to convey to you, by the description, the process by which we finally succeeded in surmounting the almost unconquerable difficulties opposed to its erection, not only by nature, but by all the elements combined.

In the first place, we raised it on floats lying in the water, ranged along the shore nearly a quarter of a mile below the abutment. The floats were placed at proper distances, with their ends to the shore, and on each of them were raised two bents or frames, varying in height to correspond with the curve of the arch. This made sixteen bents, on which the grand and enormous structure was raised, amidst tremendous storms and tempests, accompanied with floods and whirls and the bursting of waters. The scene at times was truly terrific. Frequently in the darkest nights we were under the necessity of going between the floats, and from one to the other, on small timbers, over a depth of one hundred feet water, in order either to shorten or lengthen out the ropes by which they were fastened, and to brace off or haul in the floats, as the water rose or fell. It took $1500 worth of ropes to stay the works against the flood and storms that we often had to contend with; and you must understand that storms of wind are much more frequent and tremendous at this place, than almost any other, owing to the great height of the mountains which closely border the river on each side.

From the time we commenced till we got the arch on the floats was ten weeks; during the whole

of which time the water was never stationary, but continually either rising or falling. At one time it was twenty feet above common low-water mark; but in general it rose and fell from ten to twelve feet.

You will now observe that the arch stood lengthways up and down the river, along a shore of huge and uneven points and projections of rocks, which kept us always in jeopardy, in consequence of the rising and falling of the water, as I before observed. On the 17th of December, we had the whole in readiness to move up to the abutment, and on the same day the anchor-ice began to run a little. The next (which was the day we had fixed upon to move the arch to its place) the ice ran in still greater quantities, and about one o'clock it stopped for the space of about half a mile, and began to crowd the floats. It continued to move for more than one hundred miles above, where the river is from one and an half to two miles wide; whereas at this place you will observe it is only six hundred and nine feet in high water; and in low water the whole river runs in the space of three hundred and forty-eight feet. In this state it has been sounded by doctors *Preston*, *Marshall* and *Baley*, gentlemen interested in the bridge, and ascertained to be one hundred and fifty feet in depth; and it will perhaps not be improper to observe here, that taking a view of the great extent of country through which the Susquehanna runs, the number of great and almost innumerable smaller streams that empty into in it in its course, there is in all probability running in this space of three hundred and forty eight, and under the long arch, at least fifteen times the quantity of water that passes under the Union Bridge at Waterford.

The ice continued to run during the 9th, 10th, and 11th, and pressed so hard against the floats that it raised up the outer ends of some two feet, others three feet; some less and some none at all; so that the scaffolding began to stand in all directions, the braces breaking and bursting out the spikes and bolts and the arch careening heavy towards the shore, touching only here and there upon the timbers which supported it; but as yet it had sustained no injury. The only chance of saving it now depended on the ice either becoming strong enough to support it, or gradually melting away so as to go off easy, without tearing the whole with it. I determined upon trying it on the ice, and on the 12th we fixed our capstan on the ice, and fastened ropes to it and to the arch to sustain it from falling, and also put some braces between it and the rocks on the shore.

From this time till Christmas we could do but little, in consequence of a thaw which took all the ice out of the river except about half a mile that first stopped; which we also expected would go, but it did not. Soon after, the weather became severe and hove in a mountain of ice upon us, the average height of which, for about a mile above and below us, was ten feet above the surface of the water at the shores. It did not, however, effect our works so much as might have been expected. The outer ends of the floats had settled down about a foot by the thaw; but this hove them up something worse than they were at first. At the same time the whole body of ice moved down, from twenty five to thirty feet, which bore so hard against the floats, that they pressed so hard against the rocks, that it broke and mashed more than half of them to pieces. Still the arch remained unhurt and the scaffolding stood beyond expectation.

On the 28th we commenced leveling the ice, in order to take the scaffolding and arch off the floats on to it. I had 18 men employed at that business; and I presume that on an average they were in, up to their arms, forty times each in one day. But it will be necessary to explain to you the nature of the ice here: It is made up of floating ice from one-fourth inch to two inches thick. It forms from fifty to two hundred and fifty miles above the bridge, where the water is not very rapid but very wide; and in some winters runs constantly, for three or four weeks, without stopping. From the head of Turkeyhill falls to within three-fourths of a mile of the bridge, a distance of about fifteen miles, there is almost one continued fall, the bed of the river abounding with rocks that break the ice very fine. The river being so long and wide above, there is an immense quantity of this ice formed, and so very narrow at the bridge, that there it becomes an immense mass of from twelve to fifteen feet deep, before it stops. When this takes place, all the ice from above drives beneath into the deep water, until it becomes from sixty to eighty feet deep; and you may, by digging down three feet, take a pole sixty feet long, and with the strength of your hands run it down the whole length, and find no termination of what is called the mush ice.

On the 29th, we began to bridge a space of about fifty feet from the floats, which was soft, in order to move the arch sideways to where the ice was stronger. It took us from the 29th to the 8th of January to prepare one-half of the arch for moving. This was Sunday; and by evening we had eight capstans, with each a double-fold tackel fast to it, and with the assistance of about fifty citizens of the vicinity we made a move of four feet.

On the morning of the 9th, we fourfolded all the capstans, except one, and moved the one-half of the arch off sideways, forty-six feet, on to the runners one hundred and eighty-five feet long. On the 10th, we fixed the cross-runners (upon which we moved it sideways) on to the runners that extended lengthways with the arch, and confined all tight together. On the 12th, in the forenoon, it rained; in the afternoon we levelled the ice for a road, before it would freeze again. The 13th, we moved the arch seventy-seven feet; the weather soft. 14th, we made some rollers; the weather still soft but snowing. 15th, had but few hands; moved the arch fifty feet, 16th, we introduced the rollers every where, and moved the arch 217 feet in three hours. 17th, made a move of upwards of 300 feet. 18th and 19th, got up the one half of the arch.

We now commenced upon the other half, which we fitted and got up in eight days. Now we wheeled to the right and left, one half of the arch to the abutment, and the other half to the pier; fitted the buts to their places; cut off the scaffold-posts at bottom, some more some less, from one to twelve inches, so as to bring the whole arch to its perfect height and curve, and then united the centre. On Monday, the 30th, about 9 o'clock at night, we had the arch every where keyed up, and on Tuesday morning it stood of itself. Along the middle way of the arch the scaffolding had fallen away six or seven inches; but less and less towards the abutment and pier. To have an idea of the cause of this, you must understand, that there is a regular ebbing and flowing in the river at this place, once in twenty-four hours, of from two to four feet, which has a proportionate effect on the ice, causing it to rise and fall from fifteen inches to two feet, which at the same time is continually working itself down stream, slowly and imperceptibly to the eye.

On Tuesday morning, as I observed, the arch supported itself. We examined every part of it, drove some keys, and made every thing tight as

possible. In the afternoon, we began to cut away the scaffolding, and got down two-thirds of it before dark; then stopped an hour for refreshment, and, before we began again, had two large fires made, on each side, about sixty feet from the abutment or shore. We then set to cutting down the remaining part of the scaffolding, which was completed about half past 8 o'clock. The whole now exhibited the grandest spectacle I ever saw. Aided by the light of the fires, we could plainly see the shore, and the arch rising from the abutment and extending itself west out of sight. It was a joyful moment to my brave fellows; and you may well suppose they gave way to the impulse, in loud and repeated hurras. The next day was set apart as a day of rejoicing.

The centre of the arch is sixty-one feet from common low water to the lower, and seventy feet four inches to the upper segment, and fifty-two and sixty-one feet four inches from the surface of the ice when it was put on. During the whole of this struggle, the humane feelings and kind disposition of the inhabitants, for twelve to fourteen miles distance, on both sides the river, were manifested to a degree that I believe was scarcely ever equalled. They voluntarily assisted from day to day; so that from the 8th of January to the 1st February, I had of this class from forty to one hundred and twenty men every day; and none ever discovered more zeal, or behaved with more order and decorum, in any service, where the most exact discipline was rigorously enforced. They came early, staid till dark, and returned home after night. Some attended every day; whilst others at times would ride day and night to notify and bring on troops. One day we could call on Lancaster co. the next on York, and sometimes on both in the same day, and for the most part we did not want for men. To move an arch of such an enormous weight, fifty and sixty feet in the air, was no small business; and, had it not been for the friendship of these people, I almost doubt whether I should ever have effected the object.

What is perhaps remarkable, is the fact, that (although liquor was handed round in great abundance) there were but two persons, during the whole time, that were the least intoxicated. And what is still more remarkable, there was but one man that was injured; that was *Augustus Stoughton*. He fell fifty-four feet, hit on the braces twice, then into the water. He in a few days was again at work; and no other person hurt.

On the whole, we were from the 1st of October till the 1st of February, in doing what might have been done in four weeks of steady weather, without floods.

It is a long arch, and you have a long letter; yet it does not explain to you one-half the difficulties we had to encounter, in getting it to its destined place.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours.

THEODORE BURR.

Mr. Reuben Fields.

CHRONICLE.

Glorious news.—Kingston Jam. Oct. 3.—Accounts have reached this city, via Santo Domingo, of the arrival there of an American schooner, in nine days from Carthagena, the master of which stated, general Morillo had been repulsed in an attack made upon Boca Chica, with the loss of 1300 killed and 300 prisoners. A number of the royalists had in consequence joined the Carthagenian army.

Three vessels had arrived at Carthagena from the United States, with flour, which readily sold at 25 dollars per barrel.

Specie, Stocks, &c.—At *Philadelphia*, specie, American 17, Spanish 20 per cent. advance—treasury notes 6 per cent. do. Six per cent. loans 98¼. At *Baltimore*, specie 19 *a* 22; treasury notes, none in the market; 6 per cent. loans 101. At *Charleston*, specie 9 per cent. prem. Treasury notes 2 per cent. dis. 6 per cent. Stock 90 *a* 100. At *Boston* 6 per cent. loans 82½; treasury notes 12½ dis.

New York bank notes are at 6 per cent. ad. at Philadelphia, Virginia at par, North Carolina one per cent. ad. Baltimore 3 per cent. dis. bills on Boston 118 *a* 120. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore bank bills are, respectively, at 12½, 18, and 19 *a* 20 per cent discount at Boston.

British in Canada.—The *Boston* papers, on the authority of "gentlemen from Canada" expressly contradict the reports we have had relative to an increase of the British force in that country. They say that the troops there do not exceed 10 regiments, of 500 men each.

The Creeks, &c. *From the Georgia Argus, November* 1.—We learn from a gentleman who passed through the Creek Nation last week, that the commissioners are how engaged in running the Indian boundary line, and was informed by col. Hawkins, (who had so far recovered his health as to attend with the other commissioners) that they would finish in about six weeks. Our informant further states, that the *Indians* had disappeared, and it was not known where they had gone—that the commissioners apprehended no danger of an attack. We fondly hope that they may not, but we have our fears.

We understand that the commissioners progress rapidly in running the line; it was expected that they would reach the Chatahoochie river, by Sunday night last

We understand that orders have not yet been issued for detaching the militia to Fort Hawkins.

Internal improvements. The exigencies of the nation, during the late war, has raised up an astonishing zeal in all parts of the United States, to secure all those advantages of roads, bridges and canals, &c. which our country so happily presents to us.

Gen. Jackson, on his journey from Tennessee to the seat of government, has every where received the most polite attentions from the people. The general appears to have won the hearts of all he associated with, by his frank and graceful manners. In he field, at the table, or in the ball-room, he seems quite at home.

French consuls.—Mr. D'Ambreucq, as consul general, to reside at Philadelphia, and Messrs. Cazeaux, Guillemin, and Couteaux, as consuls at New York, Savannah and Norfolk, have been recognized by the president of the United States.

Cotton. *Extract of a letter to the editor from a friend in the Mississippi territory*—"Our crops of cotton are more than half rotten—and, strange to tell, although this thing has been creeping on us for three years, our planters, merchants, philosophers and all, are unable to assign the cause."

Success to agriculture. There are no people in the world who earn money, honestly, so rapidly as our cotton, tobacco and sugar planters. Cotton, Sea-Island, 48 to 50, and short staple from 25 to 27 cents *per lb.*—first quality tobacco has sold as high 25$—sugar 18 to 20$ per cwt. at the places where they are produced. But these prices can hardly be maintained. They have given money a southern and south-western direction.

Negociations with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli!

If there is any *American* that has the least spark of patriotism within him—any principle in his bosom that tells him he has a country—who can read the despatches from *Decatur* and *Bainbridge* inserted below, and not feel his heart glow with an honest pride, he must be made of curious "stuff" indeed! What Europe, armed cap-a-pie, has attempted for centuries; what fell jealousy and commercial baseness has prevented the accomplishment of by vast fleets and numerous armies, has been effected by a small American force, with a celerity and promptitude that cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the fears of the barbarians. *Algiers*, the haughty and the proud, with *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, have done more than excuse us from the odious tribute which they have for ages exacted of christendom—they have made reparation for wrongs committed, or suffered, as well as given us ths best guarantee they could of good behavior in future. Whatever we required has been done—but we asked and obtained nothing but justice, and that our gallant tars *would* have. It is thus that, a few years hence—the man is living who will see it—this republic will *negociate* with all nations for her rights, and pay her *tribute*, for the enjoyment of natural privileges, whether it is to be levied in the shape of duties by a *British* order in council, or is demanded in an annual stipend by an Algerine divan; when, from the cannon's mouth of our Independence's, Washington's, Franklin's and Warren's, Hancock's and Adams', Montgomery's and Wooster's, Pike's and Lawrence's, and *enough* other ships of the line, America shall seek peace in the punishment of those who violate it. Justice, simple justice, I trust, will always guide the councils of my country; and this, in due time, I doubt not, she will have the power to *command*.

Tunis and *Tripoli* have difficult affairs to settle with *other* pirates—let them manage it as they can or may. It is not our concern.

The following unofficial particulars are interesting:

We are charmed (says the *Columbian*) with the verbal particulars we have received of Decatur's *negociation* and *cruise*.—When the officers from our sloops of war boarded the Algerine frigate, they affected to wonder that Algerines, after hoisting the bloody flag, should strike to Americans; it is no disgrace, replied the corsair, to strike our colours, since we see two British vessels captured by you, composing part of your squadron. [These were the Macedonian and Epervier.]

Commodore Decatur refused to have the treaty concluded on shore, as invited by the dey of Algiers, —or on any other spot than the quarter-deck of the Guerriere—*there* the Algerines agreed to pay down for spoliation.—*there* they gave up the American prisoners,—and *there* they agreed to the recognition of the *civilized usage of exchanging prisoners* in any future war with us.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. navy, dated "The Bay of Naples, Sept. 10, 1815.

"This being the first opportunity since we left Algiers, I use it. We left Algiers the 8th July, and on the 15th arrived at Cagliari, for water and refreshments; on the 25th sailed for Tunis, and on the following day anchored in the bay, in a fine position. The commodore immediately made his compliments to the bey, signifying to him that, as he had permitted *two brigs*, prizes to the United States' flag, to be taken from under his batteries by an English ship of war, contrary to the usages of war and civilized nations, he having power to resist this violation of his port; the purpose of his visit was to demand indemnity for this breach of good faith, and he would expect the indemnity to be sent on board by a given hour on the day named: the commodore sent an estimate of the value of the prizes, and although there appears to have been great consternation, the demand was promptly complied with, and the indemnity sent on board; having accomplished this service by the 2d August, we sailed for, and on the 5th anchored before Tripoli, where we had a similar ceremony to perform, and which was conducted in the same smooth, cool, decided way, without any palavar, which would leave room to doubt that we should do as we said.

The bey of Tripoli appears not to have had so much of the *ready* at command, but showed equal readiness with his neighbor to comply with his demand; falling short of the indemnity required, he signified that there was a Danish family in his possession, consisting of nine persons, and two other Europeans, whom he was willing to deliver up to make good the indemnity demanded; the commodore did not hesitate a moment, and we had the satisfaction to see them soon after arrive on board our squadron. I need not say how gratifying this cruise must be to every American soul, how delightful it was to see the stars and stripes holding forth the hand of retributive justice to the barbarians, and rescuing the unfortunate, even of distant but friendly European nations, from slavery.

"There is a report here that some Dutch ships of war have had a rencontre with an Algerine squadron which terminated without any thing decisive on either side; but it is very doubtful. There is also a report of the capture of several Swedish vessels by the Tripolitians and Algerines. I guess we are clear of them for some years at least; they see we are not only willing but able and determined to put them on their good behavior all along shore. If other nations do not do so, they ought to suffer. I hope our government will not think we ought to *go to sleep, because our character is up.*"

☞The Guerriere, com. Decatur, and the Enterprize have arrived at New-York. Other vessels of his squadron have arrived at Newport. The whole of our force, late in the Mediterranean, may be hourly expected at various ports, except the unfortunate *Epervier* (of which we have no tidings) and the frigates United States and Constellation, and sloops of war Ontario and Erie, which remain for the present to observe that the treaty stipulations with the Barbary powers be rigidly adhered to.

A fleet of eleven sail of vessels of war was seen 60 miles off our coast on Sunday last. *Bainbridge's* squadron has, therefore, probably, all arrived.

Copy of a letter from commodore Decatur to the secretary of the navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

Two prizes, which had been taken by the Abællino privateer, and sent into this port, were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceded to, and the money, amounting to forty-six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the consul, Mr. Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedi

ings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbor, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy.

Extract of a letter from commodore Decatur to the secretary of the navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Messina, August 31st, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the bashaw. On the next day the governor of the city of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, has been paid into the hands of the consul, who is agent for the privateer.

The bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of our negociations with the states of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary states will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

Extract of a letter from commodore Bainbridge to the secretary of the navy, dated U. S. ship Independence, off the Bay of Tunis, September 6th, 1815.

"I had the honor of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ultimo, from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the bashaw of that place and our consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers, to exhibit this additional force off there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made; for, the only mode of convincing these people is by occular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli I learned that commodore Decatur had been there with the first squadron and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our naval force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the bashaw for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the bey of Tunis was restless towards the United States, I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival at Tunis, I learned by a letter from our consul there, that the bey and his officers were friendly disposed towards us.

Having, agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers (and which, I believe, will have a tendency to prolong our treaties with them) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to return with the squadron to the United States.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated U. S. ship Independence, Malaga Roads, September 14th. 1815.

"I arrived here yesterday, under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron, but, to my regret, commodore Decatur has not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is, I know not; for the last I learned of them was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 9th ultimo.

As the squadron has to return this autumn, in pursuance of your orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence, Congress, Boxer, Saranac, Chippewa and Spark are here; the Erie I expect every hour from Malta, where I had sent her; the Torch and Lynx are at Carthagena. All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return; but they cannot sail till the other squadron has joined us."

Envy, Hatred and Folly.—The opinions of the Montreal Herald of Sep. 30, on the operations of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, are absurd, ludicrous, invidious, and rancorous. We copy them for the amusement of our readers.—*Columbian.*

"The treaty of peace said to have been made between Algiers and the U. States, has not been officially made known in America, but both in England and France it has been spoken of by the last advices. If it be correct, mutual restitution of persons and effects have been made by both parties. In plain English, *Algiers has not been at all humbled by the republicans;* and if we could hear the two sides of the nature of the dispute, we might find that the Algerines have made a peace *more* honorable than degrading to themselves. As com. Decatur must have known the Dutch were also at war with Algiers, and having had the *credit* of capturing a kind of "hulk of a frigate" from the enemy; and probably finding the rest of their vessels out of reach, he wisely patched up a peace to preclude the possibility of being eclipsed by the superior talents of Mynheer, who will meet no enemy to fight. Peace will be made with the Ducth also; but Decatur will crow about being before-hand, without cause of boasting of the terms."

Flour.—American flour was selling at St. Bartholomews three or four weeks since, at from 3 to $6 per bbl.

Great Crop—Evan Evans, esq. of Washington City, informs the editor of the REGISTER, that last season he raised on a lot containing 1 acre 76 perches, (being part of square no. 61 in that city) *eighty two* bushels first quality barley. The ground and the grain were exactly and carefully measured.

The *Independence* 74, is thought to be the fastest sailer, on every wind, in our navy. This is really good news; to unite celerity with force is indeed a grand desideratum in naval affairs especially, and will afford something more for the information of the British, who thought they knew every thing, and were superior in every thing, belonging to shipping. She also appears so light and airy on the water, thatthe captain of a British frigate, who was for a considerable time in company with her, supposed she was only a large frigate.

Shipwrecks. Our papers are filled with accounts of shipwrecks. Never, perhaps, has there been so great losses on the ocean, for the same length of time, as for the three or four months last past.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

No. 13 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1815. [whole no. 221.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

☞A supplement to the present number will issue with our next, and so afford room for the conclusion of the editor's letter to Mr. *Cobbett*, which has extended to a greater length than was expected. The "act of the congress of Vienna," commenced in this paper, will be concluded in regular succession, as we usually manage long articles.

Handsome compliment.

It would be extreme affectation in the editor to assert, that he feels no pleasure in the many handsome things which distinguished gentlemen are polite enough to say of his work. The continued support it receives, affords a good assurance that the Weekly Register has, in a considerable degree, met the expectations of its *original* friends and patrons. Though the subscription list is not quite so large as it was during one period of the war, it is more valuable, because more select, and is daily receiving additional names of the highest respectability. The industry and care that created this establishment, will, with the blessing of Providence, still sustain it.

Among the many compliments received, the following has peculiar force and beauty; and may, perhaps, be inserted without exciting an impression in the mind of any derogatory to the feelings or motives of the editor. It is extracted from a letter lately received from a gentleman who has filled one of the high offices of the republic with honor to himself and utility to his country:

"Your work is of sterling worth. It rises in merit as it progresses. Like sound Madeira, it improves by age. May your success be equal to your utmost wishes."

***The editor is prepared to furnish complete files of the Weekly Register, bound or in sheets, to those who wish them. Orders, accompanied by the cash as required below, will be promptly attended to. Application must be made to the editor or his immediate agents, for the work is not in the *market*, nor is it likely to be. Its number is counted, and those now in hand are all that ever will be offered to the public. The stock is daily diminishing; and she only reason that exists for *inviting* gentlemen, at *present*, to purchase what they may *hereafter* desire and not be able to obtain, is simply this—that the capital invested in them is heavier than is convenient—and, that the money, for a part of them, could be advantageously used to give ease to the editor and his business; for he has no apprehension that they will long remain on his hands, and *certainly* believes that twice the number he has will be demanded in a very few years. The Register is a work *sui generis* as to the past, and cannot be supplanted or supplied.—Gentlemen, also, may find it more expedient to take the files now, than suffer them to grow up to a value that may seriously check the desire to have them.

The conditions of the sale of complete files are absolutely these:

For the 4 years from September 1811 to September 1815, ...	$20
Current year in advance to Sept. 1816	5
Extra Supplements of 12 sheets each to vols. 5, 7 and 8	3
And if desired bound, 87½ cents per vol. for binding, or for the 8 vols. that were finished in August last, .	7
	$35

Treasury notes, or bills of most of the incorporated banks of the United States, and of many of those unincorporated, taken in payment.

The files will be sent to any part of the union as directed, at the cost of the subscriber. If in sheets, they may be sent by mail, at the common rate for newspapers; but if bound they must be forwarded in some other way. And for the future, will be delivered in volumes or weekly numbers, as preferred.

AGENT AT RICHMOND.

John Maddox is the editor's agent at Richmond, Va. and orders through him will be duly attended to; as well as the orders of his numerous agents in many parts of the United States.

Legislature of New Jersey.

Trenton, November 6, 1815.

On Monday last *Mahlon Dickerson*, esq. took the oaths of office as governor of the state of New-Jersey; on which occasion he delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

In taking upon me the administration of the government of the state, in obedience to the will of the Legislature, I have assumed a task attended with many difficulties, and with a responsibility which fills my mind with apprehensions that my best efforts will fail to give satisfaction to those who have honored me with this distinguished mark of their confidence.

It cannot be presumed that it will be in my power, to perform the various and complicated duties attached to my office, without falling into many errors. Those errors, however, I trust will not be attributed to any culpable neglect on my part, nor to any want of devotion to the interests of our country.

It is a matter of great consolation to me, that in many of my most important duties, I have constitutional advisers, whose knowledge, judgment and experience justly entitle them to the confidence of the public; and who, from duty as well as inclination, will cheerfully give their aid in all measures calculated to promote the peace and prosperity, and to maintain the lawful rights of the state.

The manner of my appointment while it gratifies my feelings, and demands my warmest acknowledgments, affords me a pledge that I shall experience the indulgence, and the cordial and generous support, of both houses of the Legislature.

And the liberality already displayed, justifies the hope, that harmony will prevail in our councils, and that the public business will receive no detriment from the jarring of local interests, or the collision of party.

New-York Statistics.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Statement of the valuations of lands, lots, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, within the several counties of the state of New-York, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors, and the amount of the quota of each.

COUNTIES.	VALUATIONS dollars.	AMOUNT OF QUOTA dolls.	cts.
Suffolk,	5,798,557	18,265	46
Queens,	5,987,130	18,859	46
Kings,	4,823,550	15,194	18
New-York city and county,	56,320,852	177,410	68
Westchester,	10,030,623	31,596	46
Dutchess,	15,884,913	50,037	48
Putnam,	1,703,581	5,366	28
Orange,	7,126,782	22,049	36
Rockland,	1,966,748	6,195	26
Ulster,	4,759,809	14,993	40
Sullivan,	1,718,405	5,412	98
Schoharie,	3,658,131	11,523	11
Columbia,	9,927,107	31,270	39
Rensselaer,	9,330,556	29,391	25
Washington,	8,648,088	27,241	48
Saratoga,	6,840,678	21,863	14
Franklin,	691,785	2,179	12
Clinton,	1,519,440	4,726	4
Essex,	1,077,550	3,394	23
Albany,	13,399,645	42,208	88
Schenectady,	1,958,679	6,169	84
Montgomery,	9,550,187	30,083	9
Herkimer,	3,857,267	12,150	39
Oneida,	9,738,526	30,676	36
Lewis,	1,658,581	5,224	53
Jefferson,	3,384,780	19,661	43
St. Lawrence,	3,011,811	9,487	20
Otsego,	6,253,537	19,698	64
Chenango,	3,830,976	12,067	57
Madison,	3,831,950	12,070	64
Steuben,	1,913,960	6,029	
Tioga,	2,102,046	6,621	44
Broome,	2,217,304	6,984	50
Onondaga	4,104,408	12,928	89
Cortland,	1,690,969	5,326	55
Cayuga,	5,495,384	17,312	3
Seneca,	3,641,135	11,469	58
Ontario,	11,267,143	35,491	50
Allegany and Cattaraugus,	1,528,017	4,813	25
Chatauque,	1,698,253	5,349	50
Niagara,	5,872,956	12,199	71
Genesee,	6,647,651	20,940	10
Richmond,	853,783	2,689	42
Greene,	4,054,847	12,772	77
Delaware,	3,642,468	11,473	77
Total,	$273,120,900		

The number of dwelling-houses, by the returns of the assessors, subject to taxation, is 127,400, exempt from taxation, 518—averaging about nine inhabitants to each dwelling-house.

This state's quota of the United States' direct tax, viz. $860,283—would operate as a tax upon the above assessment at the rate of 31 cents and five mills upon every hundred dollars.

The Republic's Glory.

To say that we are proud of the result of the expedition against the Barbary powers, but coldly expresses what we feel on the subject. Never was any thing so decisive and complete—all done, as it were, by the mere terror of our "fir built frigates, with a bit of striped bunting at the masthead." Who expected that *justice* would have been got so easily? Whose heart does not beat with pleasure that it was obtained so fully and so promptly? The humiliation of the powers of Barbary has done even more to exalt us in the estimation of the world, than our victories over their "great and good ally," and raised up for us a character that, no doubt, will be cherished as a part of the national strength.

To convey to our readers, and preserve for future use, whatever appertains to the superlative *negociation*, we have collected, from various sources, the following letters, statements, &c.

From a Newport, (R. I.) paper.—We learn, from the officers of the Flambeau, [one of the squadron arrived at that port,] that the treaty concluded by commodore Decatur with the dey of *Algiers*, were such as com. D. thought proper to dictate.—The following, we learn, are some of the principal articles of the treaty: The dey agrees to *restore* the American prisoners in his possession, without ransom—to *pay* 10,000 dollars for the brig Edwin and cargo, of Salem, captain Smith, which he had captured three years since—to *restore* a cargo of cotton which he had confiscated, belonging to the Hon. Wm. Gray, of Boston—to *allow* the Americans to send into their ports, and dispose of them, any prizes which they should capture from any power which the United States should, in future be at war with; and they further *agree*, that in case *any* power should be at war with the United States, that power shall only have liberty to send in their prizes for supplies, and to remain only 24 hours to procure them, and not upon any consideration to have permission to dispose of the vessels or cargoes—the dey further *agrees*, that in case an American citizen should be taken under the flag of *any* other nation with whom they may be at war, he shall be immediately *liberated*, and given up to the consul—in case of the ship-wreck of an American vessel, the captain shall have permission to land his cargo *without* paying any duties, and may remain there until he has an opportunity of reshipping it; or the cargo may be disposed of, upon paying the customary duties. *No presents or tribute, are in future, to be paid by the United States to the dey.*

The frigate and brig captured by com. Decatur, was not restored by virtue of any article of the treaty, but given up by com. Decatur as a present, and at the earnest entreaties of the dey, who represented the danger he was exposed to from his subjects, in consequence of his having signed a treaty with such favorable terms to the United States, particularly the restoring of captain Smith and crew, without ransom, and paying $10,000 for his vessel and cargo, a condition, which the dey said, they had never before submitted to, in the case of any Christian nation whatever. The brig was, however, detained at Carthagena by the Spaniards, on the ground that she was captured within their territory, they being then at war with Algiers.

The treaty with Algiers was signed on the *4th of July*, and on the 6th, the brig Epervier, captain Shubrick was despatched to the United States with a copy of the treaty; her not having yet arrived, scarcely a doubt remains but that she must have foundered in the severe gales of August last.

The American squadron proceeded from Algiers to *Tunis*, com. Decatur having learnt that the bey had permitted an English frigate, during our war with Great Britain, to come in and take from the harbor of Tunis, two prizes which had been sent

in there by the privateer Abællino, of Boston. The commodore *demanded*, that the bey should pay $40,000 for the two prizes which had been given up; the bey, after deliberating a short time, *agreed to pay* the money to the American consul, as a restitution to the owners of the privateer, for the two vessels.

From Tunis, the squadron proceeded to *Tripoli*, where com. D. learnt that a prize vessel had also been permitted to be taken out of their harbor by a British sloop of war, and that the American consul had been compelled to take down his flag. On the arrival of the squadron off the town, com. Decatur sent in and *demanded*, that the bey should pay the sum of $30,000 to the owners of the privateer, for the vessel which had been given up. The bey refused, and assembled a great number of his troops from the country to defend the batteries, and threatened to declare war immediately against the United States; but finding that the American squadron were prepared to *chastise* him, he then *requested* an abatement of the sum demanded, as he said, he had not so much money, and upon the American consul's informing com. Decatur that he should be satisfied with $25,000, the commodore agreed to receive that sum, *provided the bashaw would deliver up to him ten Christian slaves*, among whom was one who had been particularly attentive to the officers of the Philadelphia frigate while in Tripoli; *and also, that as the American consul had been compelled to take down his flag, he should now reshoist it under a salute of 31 guns from the Bashaw's castle. The above terms were readily complied with by the Bashaw.*

Commodore Decatur having thus gallantly settled all our differences with the Barbary powers, and having been joined by com. Bainbridge, to whom the command of the squadron was surrendered, the fleet proceeded to Algiers, and from thence to Malaga and Gibraltar, from which place commodore Bainbridge sailed on the 7th of October in the Independence 74, with the frigates Macedonian and Congress, 7 brigs and 3 schooners, in all 13 sail, bound to this port, where they are to remain during the winter.

From the Richmond Enquirer.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Richmond, dated U. S. ship Constellation, off Messina, Sept. 1, 1815—

"The only letter, I can flatter myself that has ever reached either my mother or yourself, was by the brig Epervier. As the commander's despatches *were* sent out by that vessel—you are now in full possession of all the circumstances relative to our treaty with the dey, and of course can say whether the treaty was such a one as you expected—or of such a nature, as was likely to give general satisfaction to the government. Though an honorable one, and on such terms that with propriety it could not be rejected—for the *dey* granted every demand made, still I think the commodore was rather hasty.*—Had we cruized six weeks longer we should have destroyed the whole of their navy: placed it entirely out of their power to commence for many years any depredations on our commerce, and finally made peace on the same terms we have it now. But peace with this people was certainly the most desirable *object*, and as we have it on our own terms, we should not complain. From Algiers we sailed for Cagliari, in Sardinia, to procure water and fresh provisions—necessaries we stood much in want of—for that most horrid complaint, scurvy, began to make its appearance in most of the vessels; and rendered our return into some friendly port of the utmost importance. This is a poor miserable place, and though I was tired after our long cruise, of the ship and *sea*, still I preferred being actively employed out, than remaining in Cagliari—and did not regret again putting to sea on the fourth day after our arrival, to bend our course once more towards Barbary and settle some differences with the bey of Tunis, unknown to our government when we sailed; but which the commodore took all responsibility as their representative to settle. The cause of complaint was this—During our war with England one our privateers sent into Tunis four prizes, all of which were received and promised protection. Two were seized by the bey and sold at a reduced price, he becoming the sole purchaser, while the other two were taken out of his ports under the battery, by a *British brig*, and carried off. Our consul remonstrated in vain and was finally *threatened* with a *secret visit* from some of his turban'd majesty's faithful subjects, if he said any thing further on the subject.

Prudence, of course, dictated silence until an opportunity should present to do the United States justice: and as soon as our squadron arrived, he forwarded his communications to the commodore, who demanded and obtained remuneration for all the *prizes*. They were valued by our consul at $65,000, every cent of which his majesty paid, assuring the commodore double the amount would be paid with *pleasure*, rather than go to war with America. You must know the commodore had given him his choice, the money to be paid in 12 hours after the demand, or hostilities would commence.—Thus ended our difficulties with the most formidable of all the Barbary powers, and though we had no fighting, still this demand was made before their walls, in sight of six frigates, as many corvettes and brigs, with fifty gun-boats capable of acting in two harbors. As the commodore was indisposed the day the money was to be paid, captain Gordon, the second in command, was ordered to wait on the bey, received the amount and passed the necessary receipt. By this good turn of fortune, I had the pleasure of being introduced to his *majesty*—and seeing something of the manners of the *barbary court*. To enter into every minutiæ respecting this visit and my sensations, &c. &c. would exceed the limits of the letter. I will therefore say nothing at present on the subject, but wait till I can in *person* talk over my *travels*, and tell you all—for I hope the time is not far distant ere I once more turn my face to the west and embrace in my native land, the only one of freedom under the sun—those friends I have left behind.

"We remained off Tunis seven days, when we again weighed anchor and stood to sea, destined on a visit to our old friend the bashaw. He like his brothers dey and bey, had taken advantage of our war with England, to seize some American vessels laying in his harbor, and sent them to Malta to be disposed of for their original owners. They were vessels sent in by our *privateers*, and valued by our consul at $9000. A sum pitiful indeed—but pitiful as it was, the British consul was villain enough to persuade the poor foolish old bashaw to deliver them up to him—assuring him that the people of the United States would never have it in their power to make a demand on him for the violation of the treaty. That England would destroy the whole of our navy, and that he need never fear a second American fleet off Tripoli.—How must this son of John Bull have felt when he saw our little squadron off the

* Perhaps not—as he wished to avail himself of the first moment of terror to extort his own terms. *Enq.*

town—composed chiefly of vessels captured from his majesty. As there was a great degree of treachery connected with this business, the commodore demanded $30,000 for the prizes giving as usual, short time for consideration—In this he has been equally fortunate.—The money paid without the least difficulty.—Thus, my dear uncle, have we, in the space of 90 days, settled with three of the barbary powers, whipped one, and made a peace on our own terms—and exacted tribute from two others. —we left the unhealthy coast of *Africa* on the 7th, and once more steered for a Christian port, and arrived in Syracuse on the 10th, but was disappointed in having any intercourse with the shore, for the people who are chiefly composed of priests, are so superstitious that they will have no communication with any vessels in less than thirty days after leaving the coast of Barbary. We were again compelled to put to sea without seeing any of those curiosities this place is so celebrated for, or procure any of those necessaries we so much required after our long cruise. The opening to the ear of Dyonisius could be distinctly seen from our decks.—The remains of the tower of Archimedes, which it is said to have fired the Roman gallies, was also pointed out—and we had the satisfaction of procuring fresh water from the fountain of Arethusa. On the third day after entering the harbor, we were again under way, and the commodore kept the shore close on board. We had for five days a fine view of Ætna and the adjacent country—the whole coast appears to have been formed from *Lava*, and we passed several villages built entirely from this substance.—On the 5th day after leaving Syracuse, we entered the straits of Messina, and anchored the same evening off the town where we immediately procured pratique, and are now enjoying ourselves in every pleasure a gay *Sicilian town* affords—The harbor here is one of the finest in the world, when you have once entered it, but the most difficult of access.—The whirlpool of Charybdis stands immediately at its mouth, while the rock of Scylla, no less formidable, stands about five miles above the opposite shore—to avoid one, you are apt to run on board the other, and it requires the greatest skill to bring a vessel in without some accident. Though these places are dangerous, they are certainly not as formidable as represented by the ancients. We have now been here ten days, and in daily expectation of sailing for Naples—thence to Leghorn, and so on up to Carthagena—where we calculate on finding commodore Bainbridge with orders to send us home."

From the Columbian.—Dutch Degeneracy. Accounts received in New-York from the Mediterranean, relative to the conduct of the late Dutch squadron, though very laughable, teach us how a people lose energy and honor, and courage, by losing liberty. The Dutch frigates were in fact blockaded in Spanish ports, till the American squadron attacked and captured some Algerine cruisers, when the remainder escaped into Malta. *Then* the Dutch came out, and lay before Algiers, to the number of six or seven frigates or ships of war. When it was known at Malta, that the dey had made peace with the *Americans*, two Algerine frigates put to sea, and entered the harbor of Algiers, fighting their way through the Dutch squadron!!!——The reader, acquainted with the former history of the Dutch, would scarcely believe that these officers and seamen, are the countrymen of the De Witts, of De Ruyter, and Vantromp. The same squadron, we hear, bought a renewal of the former treaty between Holland and the dey, for *four hundred thousand dollars*; which treaty stipulates the payment of an annual tribute.——Compare this treaty with that *negociated* by Decatur and his *secretaries* of *legation!* The Dutch, in truth, are without skilful naval officers—they lack experience; those who were qualified to command, went into the service of Bonaparte, and are out of fashion now in common with honor and talents, in France and Holland. No power in Europe can raise a navy to rival England.—America, —free America! you are the sole hope of a degraded and benighted world—May your stars shine through all futurity—and your example yet give freedom to mankind.

Foreign opinions. *Messina, (Sicily) Aug. 23.*—On Saturday, the division of the American squadron, consisting of three frigates, one corvette, two schooners and a brig, commanded by commodore Decatur, dropt anchor in this port. That brave officer has the glory of having, after thirty-five days absence from the *new world*, concluded the most honorable peace for the *great nation* which he represents, and very much to the advantage of the commerce of this country. Although the tenor of the treaty has not yet been published, it is, however, known, from good authority, that the regency of Algiers has been obliged to pay him the amount of the prizes taken during the war; and the regencies of Tripoli and Tunis have been obliged to indemnify the American government for all the prizes which have been made in their ports by foreign nations.

Barbarian respect. *Boston, Nov. 14.* The bey of Tunis has written a letter to the president of the United States, justifying the deposing of his predecessor in office, and shewing his superior right to the beyship.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Macedonian, to his friend in New-York, dated off Tripoli, August 9th, 1815.

"We left Cagliari the 24th July, and 25th anchored in the bay of Tunis, where the commodore dictated the terms of a treaty to the bey—compelled him to pay for two prizes, sent into Tunis by an American privateer, and given up to the English—got indemnity for a cargo sold by an American captain to a Jew, who refused to pay for it, (with the approbation of the bey.) While we lay off Tunis, went ashore but once. We left the ship early in the morning, and landed at the Galletta, the principal defence of the town, where we provided ourselves with horses and asses, rode round the lake at the head of which stands the town. The lake is connected with the sea by a small canal, and forms a natural salt-work. The lake is no where more than three feet deep, and when the tide is out, it leaves on the shores of the lake, which are very level, a coat of salt. In riding round this lake to the city, we passed not less than 4 or 500 piles of salt as large as hay-cocks. There are hundreds of acres of the shores of this lake over which the water flows, not deeper than six inches, so that a great part of it evaporates every tide and leaves the salt, which is scraped together and carried off on camels to the high grounds, where it is deposited in large piles. The water of this lake is so much salter than the ocean (owing to its shallowness and small out-let) that it is much much more difficult to row a boat through it; and wherever the oar falls, it leaves a fine spot of salt. We arrived at the city at nine in the morning—took breakfast with the American consul, who treated us as politely as his attention to the public business would admit. The city is an irregular built place, the houses of stone, and the streets so narrow, that you can with difficulty pass an ass, loaded with wood, without tearing your clothes. We were glad

to leave the place and get on board our ship again, after visiting a Turkish steam bath, the only thing worth seeing in the city. August 2d, we weighed anchor and sailed for Tripoli, where we arrived the 5th. We stood off and on until the 9th; in the mean time, the commodore concluded a treaty, by the terms of which we received 25,000 dollars for spoliations on our commerce, and released ten Italian prisoners, which was called $5000 more."

SEAMANSHIP.—*Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. brig Enterprize.*—" We sailed on the 6th of August, at 2 o'clock, with a strong breeze from the northward and eastward; this continued two days—on the third, about noon, it began to blow a gale, until 10 at night, when it blew so hard we had the comfort of reflecting that it could not blow much harder, nevertheless it did increase and continued for about three hours with a fury altogether inconceivable. All the sails were taken in and the yards lowered on deck, and after every thing else had been done, capt. Kearney ordered the guns to be thrown overboard, and the carpenters to stand by to cut away the masts—before these orders could be executed the wind began to abate, and we happily saved our guns and masts—the wind continued with violence till day light, but the force of it was spent. *Our gallant little brig* rode through the storm with great ease, and *without the least injury.* "You were wishing," said the captain to me, "to see a storm at sea"—said I, "and my curiosity is *completely gratified.*"—"If it is not you are very unreasonable, for a harder one never blew on the Atlantic—old Boreas has been getting a new pair bellows, and seems determined to try them on us."

Two days after this we spoke the ship Parrot, of Liverpool—she had lost her mizen mast and foretop mast in the gale and was leaky—the capt. informed us he was one of a fleet of ninety six sail from Jamaica; under convoy of the Warrior, of 74 guns, and a sloop of war—the convoy was dispersed in the gale—he saw two vessels go down—the next day he saw the wrecks of two others—had on board the crew of a fifth, whom he had saved—and had spoken a sixth in distress. He was apprehensive that the greater part of the fleet was lost, &c. he never saw so tremendous a gale in his life. He was surprised at the appearance of our vessel—for we *were as snug as if we had just come out of port.* For this we are indebted, under Providence, to the excellence of our brig's crew and officers.

" *6th September.*—The land we made yesterday proves to be the coast of Spain, between Capes St. Vincent and St. Mary's; at noon our main and foretop-masts were carried away in a singular manner; the weather was perfectly serene and the sky cloudless—the wind light and we were going under easy sail, when a sudden whirlwind carried away the topmasts, sails, rigging and all—*while not a breath of it was felt on deck.* We did not feel the least shock nor was the motion of the vessel the least impeded, in short no indication of it was seen heard or felt and except the man at the mast head, no one could tell how or when it happened."

Copy of a letter from commodore Decatur, to his excellency the marquis Circello, secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his majesty the king of Naples.

U. S. SHIP GUERRIERE,
Naples, September 8th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negociation with the bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his majesty, the king of the two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid, formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

His excellency the marquis Circello,
Secretary of state, &c. &c.

NAPLES, 12*th Sept.* 1815.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the paper you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that in your last negociation with the bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that regency, eight subjects of his majesty, whom you had also set on shore at Messina; his majesty has ordered me to acknowlege this peculiar favor as the act of your generosity, which you have pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my king, and of assuring, you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his majesty's ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CIRCELLO,
Secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs.

Com. Decatur, commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of America.

Foreign Articles.

According to our last accounts the following, and several other, French fortresses had not yet submitted—*Longwy,* (which had been twice bombarded) Landau, Salins, Strasburg, Charlemont, Neubrisac, Brest and Antwerp.

40,000 people of the Lower Pyrenees offered their services to the prefect to drive out their "deliverers," the Spaniards. The south of France is greatly disturbed. Tranquility is restored in *Corsica.* The white flag flies there.

The French funds fell from 63 to 56, on the late change of ministers.

The Turks, it is said, have assembled an army of 200,000 men, but whether to act against the *Servians* and others in insurrection, or against Austria or Russia, seems doubtful. The latter powers appear to be preparing for them.

The *Portuguese* and *Spanish* courts are reported to have some misunderstanding.

French sovereignty! Orders were received that no French vessel should clear out without a passport from lord Wellington, (the actual ruler of France,) and permits are given to any part of the world, except the coast of Africa.

English trade to South America. On the 29th of June, there were, according to letters received in London, 27 English ships in the River Plata.

French memoirs. Carnot, says a Paris paper, has published a second memoir. It is printed at Rouen, and consists of a sheet and a half. I do not yet know of any person, who has read it, except the duke of Otranto, though several persons of consequence announce its existence. Its object is to point out the means of delivering France from the foreign armies.

There has also been issued from the press another memoir, much more extensive, and which consists

of a strong appeal from the protestants on the occasion of the horrors which have been committed in the south. These horrors are detailed in it. "Ministers of Louis XVIII, will you be more cruel than the ministers of Louis XIV!" is one of the apostropes of of this memoir.

British morality. It appears determined by the British authorities, that a note or other bill, drawn in a *foreign* country, and, not having the *British* stamp on the paper, is irrecoverable in a *British* court of law! This is, at least, what we suppose to be the meaning of some late things we have seen.

Labedoyere. We have already given an account of the gallant manner in which this distinguished man met his "murderers"—[He was certainly as much "murdered" as the famous duke d' Enghein was]. He advanced boldly and firmly—told those appointed to kill him to "*make ready—present—fire.*" To the honor of France be it said, that they were a party of the *royalists* who had rallied round Louis, at Ghent, who shot him. None else could be found for the odious service—and even they were encircled by a body of FOREIGN bayonets, in the hands of *Prussians.*

Protection. It is stated in the Paris papers that "the prince regent of *England* has honored the pope with a regiment of Irish Roman Catholics for his guard." While his arms are defending the "Holy Father" we think he ought to silence his priests who are clamoring to heaven for his destruction—*as their wages requires they should do.*

Bullion.—London, September 21. Yesterday the price of gold was dull at 88*s.* and dollars heavy at 5*s.* 6*d.*

The spoilers. A traveller who has lately arrived in England from the continent, affirms that he met 40,000 *Prussians* without *arms*, and without *regimental clothing*, who were pushing with all haste to *France* to supply themselves with both. He also understood that there was another column of a like number marching to the same destination for the same purposes

The sum of 1,165 dollars has been subscribed for the relatives of the seven Saxon grenadiers, shot for *mutiny* by order of prince Blucher. Two hundred dollars of this money was sent by a person of the highest rank.——*Hamburgh Correspondent, Sept.* 8.

The Prussian troops at Nantz, 5,000, had marched to join other forces directed against Brest and Antwerp, which had not submitted. They had hoisted the white flag, but refused to surrender to the allies or British. In the former port were 40, and at the latter 30 sail of ships of the line, besides frigates. These will perhaps be destroyed, or added to the British navy.

The 6th edition of the Causes and Character of the late war with Great Britain, which was originally published at Washington, has *made its appearance in London.*

The emperor of Austria is about to assume the title of "*Protector of the liberties of Italy.*"

It is now said that 202,000 of the allies are to remain in France, until the last farthing of the tribute is paid, &c. The treaty, if any there is, has not yet been published.

Departure of the allied sovereigns. The emperor of Russia quitted Paris on the 28th Sept. taking the route of Brussels—The emperor of Austria departed soon afterwards, and the King of Prussia was expected to leave the city about the 10th of October.

We have a report that war was expected between Russia and Sweden.

The congregation of missionaries at Rome, has published a census of the Christian prisoners, among the Infidels; by which it appears there are 49,000 in the regencies of Tunis and Algiers. His holiness intends appealing to the *European powers* for their *ransom.* [He had better appeal to the *Americans.*]

King Louis has softened the dismissal of the old ministry by conferring distinctions upon all, *Fouche* excepted, whose name is not mentioned.

Ney.—There seems to be some great *difficulty* attending the trial of marshal Ney. The government is, probably, afraid to meet the case fairly. He is still confined, but enjoys extraordinary privileges.

The military orders of St. Louis and of military merit, have been given by the king of France to 34 general officers in the Russian service, for their mildness and forbearance when in France.

A London paper, of Sept. 23, mentions a report, that lord Melville was to be appointed governor of India, vice the earl of Moira. The latter is complained of for his present Indian war, and the expensiveness of his establishments. It is said he had 100 elephants and 1000 camels.

Spain.—An insurrection, of which we had the most pleasing hopes, was raised in Spain, near Corunna, the latter end of September, headed by one of the old patriots, general *Porlier.* He issued a spirited proclamation to the people of Gallicia, and many joined him to shake of the tyrant Ferdinand and his vile priests. We have a report that he has been defeated and taken prisoner, but are not willing to believe it. There is much disaffection in Spain, and well there may—for it is understood that in the old castles and prisons there are confined no less than 50,000 of those who were most active in the revolution; of those who labored the most to put the ungrateful fool on the throne. The soldiery are said to be generally discontented. Vigor to the man that strikes for freedom, civil and religious. We shall hear of this.

"*Legitimacy.*"—The "Holy Father" has *piously* shut up all the private schools and places of instruction which grew up from the nature of things while the "estates of the church" had some portion of freedom under the *tyrant* Bonaparte.

Ireland is in a most distracted state. The grievances of the people, by the pressure of the *tythes* added to their other burthens, seems insupportable. A desultory, but dreadful war, prevails in several counties; and new associations, somewhat after the manner of the former "United Irishmen," appear to be forming in various parts. Martial law is proclaimed, and many troops are sending from England to Ireland—some fighting has taken place between the people and the regular troops. *Limerick* is the chief seat of the insurrection, but it is progressing in other counties. The mail coaches are attacked, houses burnt, cattle killed, and men murdered——that priests, who never officiate for the people, may live in luxury and debauchery. The following may elucidate the nature of the thing so much complained of.——"The protestant rector of the parish of the Royal Oak, county of Carlow, levies under the imposition of the tythe system, not less than £3000 annually, and within the extensive populous district, there is not one protestant. It can be no great matter for our astonishment to learn, that discontent thrives in a community, so oppressed to maintain a man, who exacts such a heavy revenue from their industry, in the name of God, to spend it in another country, without the shadow of utility or appearance of it to the sufferers."

The seamen, in many English ports, assemble in large bodies to urge employment and an increase of wages.

Rome, Aug. 10. Our secretary of state is much engaged: nothing transpires respecting the nature of the business going forward; except it be some new arragements for the government of the papal legations which have recently reverted to our possession. At the residence of the ex-consul of Naples, or rather the ex-agent of Murat, several books of free-masonry and secret societies were found, which were *ordered to be burnt by the public executioner.* Louis Bonaparte makes several visits to the cardinal secretary of state, for the purpose, it is supposed, of obtaining permission for his mother and rest of the family to reside in the Roman states.

Paris, Sept. 26. We are assured that some of the most oppressive articles for France enacted in the ultimatum of the allied powers, are modified or suppressed.

The discipline is very severe amongst the English troops. They write from Amiens that a Hanoverian soldier was shot for having robbed and ill used his hostess.

Sept. 27. It was believed that there will not be a treaty of peace, properly so called, but only a declaration of all the powers on the measures necessary to draw closer the cords of peace and friendship which unite them.

Savary and L'Allemand have arrived at Malta, where, it is said, they will be retained as *prisoners of war.*

Paris, Sept. 29.—We are assured that the treaty of peace so strongly desired, and so impatiently expected, was signed this morning. Yesterday evening there still remained some difficulties to smooth away; they originated, it is said, in England. The Emperor Alexander passed a part of the night in discussing them—in removing them; and he has had the glory of terminating the great work which is to contribute to the happiness of the world. That monarch this morning quitted the capital, where he has left behind him the noblest and most honorable recollections.—*Gazette de France.*

London, Sept. 28.—The Morning Chronicle asserts that the emperor Alexander, in displaying an army of 172,000 infantry and 26,000 cavalry declares, he will support France against any unjust demands. The most intimate harmony subsists between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Thuilleries.

London, Sept. 26.—The *Prussian* commandant at Paris, baron Muffing, has published, that until the murderer of Kean, an *Englishman,* was discovered, he should levy a daily contribution of 2000 francs on the citizens of the Boulevards of Coblentz.

[Kean was an army contractor. He had an amour; and afterwards dismissed his mistress, who threatened to be revenged. His body was found pierced with a sword.]

October 2.—*Price of Stocks.*—Reduced, shut—Cons. money 57 11-34—for acc. 57 13-48;—4 pr. Cent. shut—5 p. Cent. 85 11-84—Bonds 6s. 7s. dis.; Omn. 7 53-84 pre.—do. pay. 7 37-18 pr.

BONAPARTE.

[From the London Courier.]

Interesting documents relative to the manner in which Bonaparte is to be treated.

Letter from earl Bathurst, secretary of state, to the lords of the admiralty.

"*Downing-street, July* 30, 1815.

"My lord—I wish your lordships to have the goodness to communicate to rear-admiral sir Geo. Cockburn, a copy of the following memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction, to direct his conduct while general Bonaparte remains under his care. The prince regent, in confiding to English officers a mission of so much importance, feels that it is unnecessary to express to them his earnest desire that no personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary faithfully to preform the duties, of which the admiral, as well as the governor of St. Helena, must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of general Bonaparte. Every thing which, without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence, will, his royal highness is convinced, be allowed the general. The prince regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of sir Geo. Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

"BATHURST."

MEMORIAL.

When general Bonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the properest moment for admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which general Bonaparte may have brought with him.

His money, his diamonds, and his saleable effects (consequently bills of exchange also) of whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The admiral will declare to the general that the British government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects to hinder him using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Bonaparte; the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person as well as by the rear admiral, or by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory.

The interest or the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support, and in this respect the principal arrangements to be left to him.

For this reason he can, from time to time, signify his wishes to the admiral till the arrival of the new governor of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter; and if an objection is to be made to his proposal, the admiral or the governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his majesty's treasury.

In case of death he can dispose of his property by a last will, and be assured that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him must be left to the governor.

The latter, however, has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the admiral.

The general must constantly be attended by a officer appointed by the admiral, or if the case occurs, by the governor. If the general is allowed to go out of the bounds where the sentinels are placed, an orderly man at least must accompany the officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they are in sight, the general remains confined to the limits where the sentinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules and must remain with him. At other times it is left to the judgment of the admiral or governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them. It must be signified to the general, that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement, and it must be

notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the general's flight, they shall be separated from him, and put under close confinement.

All letters addressed to the general or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the admiral or governor, who will read them before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the general or his suite, are subject to the same rule.

No letter that does not come to St. Helena through the secretary of state, must be communicated to the general or his attendants, if it is written by a person not living in the island. All their letters addressed to persons not living in the island, must go under the cover of the secretary of state.

It will be clearly expressed to the gentlemen that the governor and admiral have precise orders to inform his majesty's government of all the wishes and representations which the general may desire to address to it; in this respect they need not use any precaution. But the paper on which such request or representation is written must be communicated to them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new governor, the admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of general Bonaparte, and his majesty has no doubt of the inclination of the present governor to concur with the admiral for this purpose. The admiral has full power to retain the general on board his ship or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, secure detention of his person cannot be otherwise effected. When the admiral arrives at St. Helena, the governor will upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers, or other persons, in the military corps of St. Helena, as the admiral, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or distinction, shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in the island whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental to the flight of general Bonaparte, he must take measures to remove them. The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it are placed under the *surveillance* of the admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and the government will send a sufficient guard to the points where the admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast, except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel to go in future to St. Helena.

If the general should be seized with serious illness the admiral and the governor will each name a physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the general in common with his own physician; they will give them strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health. In case of his death, the admiral will give orders to convey his body to England,

Given at the war office, July 23, 1815.

Opening of the sessions of the two chambers.

ROYAL SITTING, OF OCT. 7, 1815.—The members of the chamber of peers and the deputies of the departments, in the habits of their new costume, occupied at an early hour the places assigned them.

At 11 o'clock the king of Prussia, dressed as a plain individual, without any decoration and with very few attendants, entered the tribune, which he had himself selected in the upper galleries, and most retired part of the hall.

A tribune had been prepared in front of the throne for the duchess of Angouleme; but as her royal highness could not assist at the ceremony, the seats were withdrawn.

The prince royal of Bavaria, and the principal generals of the allies occupied the tribune reserved for the diplomatic corps.

At a quarter past noon salutes of artillery announced the departure of the procession, which arrived in about an hour. The king was received at the head of the grand stair case by M. Cothard, eldest president, the secretaries and assistants, and by a deputation from each chamber.

Having rested a short time in an adjoining saloon, his majesty entered the hall, preceded by the heralds at arms, the ministers of his household, and the marshals of France—The ministers of the portfolio and of state having previously taken their places. The prince Talleyrand, grand chamberlain, continued near the king, who had on his right his royal highness the count D'Artois, the duke de Berry, and the prince of Conde, and on his left the duke d'Angouleme and the duke of Orleans—M. Dambray, the chancellor, placed himself on a seat to the left of the throne.

The members of the two chambers and the spectators rose with repeated shouts of "live the king! live the Bourbons!" All continued standing while the speech was delivered by the king, covered and seated—his majesty expressing himself in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN—When, last year, for the first time, I convoked these Chambers, I felicitated myself in having, by an honorable treaty, restored peace to France.

She began to taste of the fruits, which all the sources of prosperity, again opened, had produced.

A criminal enterprize, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, arrested its course.

The evils which that ephemeral usurpation has occasioned to our country, have deeply afflicted me —but I must here declare, that could they have affected none but myself, I would have blessed the dispensation of Providence.

[His Majesty was here interrupted by acclamations of "Live the King," and a general movement of the assembly.]

The proofs of affection, which my people have given me in the most critical moments, have solaced all my personal sufferings; but those of my subjects oppress my heart.

And to terminate this state of uncertainty, more grievous than war itself, I have deemed it proper to conclude with the powers, who having overthrown the Usurper, now occupy a large portion of our territory, a convention which regulates our present and future relations with them.

This Convention will be communicated to you, without restriction, as soon as it shall have passed its last form.

You know, gentlemen, all France will know the deep sensations which I have felt; (here his Majesty manifested an emotion which was communicated to the assembly) but the safety of my kingdom required this great determination, and having taken it, I feel the duties which it imposes.

I have this year decreed, that a considerable por-

tion of my civil list shall be yielded to the treasury of the state—and my family, informed of the decision, have offered me a proportionate gift.——(Grateful emotions.)

I have directed similar diminutions of the pay and expenses of all my servants, without exception.

I shall at all times be prepared to share in the sacrifices, which imperious circumstances may impose on my people.

The statements will be placed before you, and you will know the importance of the economy, which I have ordered in all the departments of my ministers, and in every branch of the administration.

Happy, if those measures could meet the charges of the state. In every result I calculate on the devotion of the nation and the zeal of the two chambers.

But, Gentlemen, other cares, more agreeable, and not less important, convene you to-day. It is to give greater weight to your deliberations, and to increase my own information, that I have created new peers, and that the number of deputies from the departments has been augmented.

I trust I have been successful in my selections—and the zeal of the deputies, in those difficult conjunctures, is an additional proof that they are animated with a sincere attachment to my person, and an ardent love of country.

It is, then, with grateful joy and complete confidence that I behold you assembled around me; assured that you will never lose sight of the fundamental bases of the happiness of the state, frank and loyal union of the chambers with the king, and respect for the constitutional charter.

That charter, which I have carefully meditated before I gave it, to which reflection daily increases my attachment, which I have sworn to maintain, and to which you, commencing with my family, are about to swear obedience, is, without doubt, like all other human institutions, susceptible of improvement; but we should never forget, that, connected with the advantage of amelioration, is the danger of innovation.

Many other important objects present themselves to our labor.

To cause religion to re-flourish—to purify the morals, to establish liberty on respect for the laws; and to render them more and more analagous to these great views; to give stability to credit; to recompose the army; to heal the wounds which have lacerated the bosom of our country; finally, to assure internal tranquility, and thence to produce respect for France from abroad—these are the great objects to which all our efforts should be directed.

I cannot flatter myself that so much can be accomplished in one session; but if, at the close of the present legislature, it shall appear that we have approached these great ends, we shall have cause of satisfaction with our own endeavors.

I shall spare nothing to attain this result; and to reach it, I calculate, gentlemen, on your most active co-operation."

Renewed plaudits and shouts of "live the king! live the Bourbons!" testified to his majesty the unanimous sentiment of the two chambers, in which the spectators were permitted to mingle the lively expression of their vows.

The king invited the peers to be seated, and the same request was transmitted to the deputies by the chancellor. The princes took the oath in these terms, and repeating successively the formula:

"I swear to be faithful to the king, to obey the constitutional charter and the laws of the kingdom."

It was impossible, without interest, to hear the respectable prince of Conde pronounce this oath, with the effusion of a profound sensibility.

The new peers and all the deputies took the same oath, with this addition for the upper chamber—"and to conduct myself as becomes a good and loyal peer of France;" and for the lower chamber, "as becomes a good and loyal deputy."

This ceremony was interrupted for a moment by a remarkable incident. We believe we heard one of the peers, M. de la Bourdonnaye Blossac add to the prescribed obligation, *except what concerns the catholic religion.*

One of the deputies of Tarn, M. Domignon, said, "before taking the oath, I ask of my lord the king, permission."

A movement of surprise manifested itself in the assembly. The duke de Richelieu having received the order of the king, said

According to the immemorial usage of the monarchy, no one, in a similar ceremony, can speak without the express permission of the king. The king directs that the ceremony proceed.

M. Domignon only said "I swear."* The chancellor, after the oaths were taken, said

By order of the king, the session is declared to be opened. The peers and the deputies are invited to repair on Monday next to their respective chambers to commence their sittings.

The assembly separated to the cries of "live the king!" and his majesty was re-conducted with the usual ceremony.

Talleyrand, though dismissed from the ministry, appears still to be really at the head of affairs in France.

At Gibraltar, Oct. 7, Spanish accounts had been received, which stated that in three of the most populous provinces in Spain, the revolutionists had collected a force of 25 or 30,000 men, and that gen. Mina was to return from France to take the command. At Malaga it was reported that Austria had declared war against Spain.——*Columbian.*

By a gentleman just arrived in the mail stage, who left the ship Fair Trader below, we learn that the insurrection in Spain had been suppressed, and the leader, *Porlier*, who was betrayed by his followers, had been shot.——*Phila. Reg.*

Right of Suffrage.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN GAZETTE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. *South-Carolina, Georgetown District—Fall Term*, 1815.

The State *vs.* Fargues McDowell, gaoler of Georgetown district—tried before his honor Judge Nott.

This was an indictment upon the following clause of the 11th section of the election law, A. D. 1721, Brevard's digest, vol. 1st, page 276. "If any person or persons whatsoever, shall on any day appointed for the election of a member of the commons house of assembly as aforesaid, presume to violate the freedom of the said election, by any arrest, menaces or threats, endeavor or attempt to overawe, fright or force any person qualified to vote, against his inclination or conscience; or otherwise by bribery obtain any vote, or who shall, after the said

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*It is said that M. Domignon is a protestant, and only meant to say, "excepting what concerns religion."

election is over, menace, despitefully use or abuse any person because he hath not voted as he or they would have had him; every such person so offending, upon due and sufficient proof made of such his violence or abuse, menacing or threatening, before any two justices of the peace, shall be bound over to the next general sessions of the peace, himself in 50*l.* current money of this province, and two sureties, each in 25*l.* of like money, and to be of good behavior, and abide the sentence of the said court, where, if the offender or offenders are convicted or found guilty of such offence or offences as aforesaid, then he or they shall each of them forfeit the sum of 50*l.* current money of this province, and be committed to gaol without bail or mainprise, till the sum be paid."

The indictment stated "that Fargues M'Dowell, on the 10th of October, A. D. 1814, with force and arms at Georgetown, in the district and state aforesaid, at an election then and there holden, under and by virtue of the constitution of the said state, for one senator and four representatives and members of the general assembly of the said state to represent the election district of Winyaw in the said state, the said 10th of October being a day duly appointed for holding the said election, did presume to violate the freedom of the said election by arrest, menaces and threats; and that the said Fargues McDowell did then and there, by arrest, menaces and threats, endeavor and attempt to menace, fright and force a certain Jacob R. Parker (the said Jacob R. Parker being then and there duly qualified to vote for the said senator and representatives and members of the said general assembly) to vote against the inclination and conscience of him the said Jacob R. Parker, to the evil example of all persons in the like case of offending, against the act of the general assembly of the then province, now state of South Carolina, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same state aforesaid."

The evidence adduced by the state proved, that Jacob R. Parker was convicted of an offence the previous term, and that a motion for a new trial was made, and the prisoner remanded to gaol, with an order of court that he should be bailed until his motion was determined. Parker not having obtained bail, M'Dowell permitted him to go at large with a promise that he should be subject to his controul. The prisoner had, frequently during such license, driven the mail stage a considerable distance from town and had generally lived with his family out of the gaol and conducted himself according to his own will until the morning of the Election, when McDowell sent for him and reprimanded him for having gone the preceding evening a few miles with a letter for one of the candidates who was obnoxious to him. After this preliminary conversation the gaoler interrogated him as to the manner in which he intended to vote, and finding that the obnoxious candidate was one of his favorites, he remonstrated with him on the impropriety of such a vote; finding that Parker was determined to vote for that gentleman, he resorted to the power of his office, and threatened to confine him if he voted for Mr ———. He was hurrying the prisoner to gaol when several gentlemen came up and remonstrated with him on the illegality of his conduct. All was unavailing and the unhappy victim was committed to prison in spite of the constitution and laws of his country. A party of gentlemen, sometime afterwards waited on the defendant, and again informed him of the heinousness of his offence—he was inflexible, and Parker remained his prisoner until the ensuing morning, when he was bailed.

The attorney general, with the warmth and energy of the patriot, the intelligence of the statesman and the lawyer, pourtrayed in glowing and correct colors the enormity of the transaction. The defence set up by Robert A. Taylor, esq. was, the ignorance of the defendant, the humanity of his previous conduct, and the violation of the prisoner's parole of honor, concluding with an eloquent appeal to the jury not to minister at the altar of faction by surrendering his client a victim to the prosecution. His honor judge Nott, in a luminous and concise charge explained the law and evidence to the jury, and commented upon the importance of preserving inviolate the elective franchise, by punishing the first attempts made against its purity. The jury retired and in a few minutes returned a verdict of *guilty*.

CHRONICLE.

Among those who visited Gen. *Jackson* at *Lynchburg*, was *Thomas Jefferson*, who partook of a splendid entertainment given to the hero, by the corporation of that town, of which nearly 300 gentlemen were present. The general's lady is with him, to whom, also, due respect was paid by the ladies of the place.

Mr. *Jefferson's* toast, at the dinner-party, was in the following beautiful terms:—"Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's honor."

Gen. *Jackson* toasted Mr. *Monroe* as *Secretary at War*.

Henry Clay was elected to congress before his return from *Ghent*. Some doubts having arisen whether he could at that time be legally elected a representative of the people, a new election was ordered, and he has been unanimously chosen.

Acceding banks. Among the banks that acceded to the proposition of the secretary of the treasury, was the Farmers and Mechanics bank of *Cincinnati*, whose name was not given in the list, by the accidental delay in the transmission of its prompt assent to the treasury department.

The peace establishment. An able writer in the *Boston Patriot*, has commenced a series of essays addressed to *Henry Clay*, respecting the peace establishment of the army. He points out with great energy the disadvantages we suffered at the commencement of the last war, and shews us that like causes will produce like effects in their operation. To guard against that apathy and inertness that must grow up in a mere routine of garrison duty, and keep up the *espirit du corps*, he proposes some increase of the army, with the formation of camps of instruction, and the employment of the soldiers on military roads, fortresses, &c. The public, at large, we believe, has sincerely deplored the too great economy of the last congress, and there seems a general disposition "to correct the procedure."

Pennsylvania election. Our correspondent at Harrisburg requests us to correct an error in the statement he sent us, shewing the strength of parties in the legislature of Pennsylvania. The House of representatives consists of 71 rep. and 26 fed. the senate of 20 rep. and 11 fed. making a joint majority of 55, instead of 66, as stated before.

The Floridas. It seems a matter of certainty that the Floridas have been ceded to *Great Britain*, and we are sorry for it; for we can see in the possession of them by that power *nothing else* than a preparation for some new quarrel with the United States. The part that Spain held was barren and

unprofitable, and can be of no service to Britain except to form a railying point for the savages she may enlist against us; which will, probably, lead to the utter extinction of the Creeks. But what does Britain care for that? Havoc is her holiday amusement.

THE CREEKS. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Creek Agency, to his friend in Milledgeville, dated Oct. 27, 1815:

The price of American stocks in England is said to have been as low as 85—this may be stock-jobbing.

"We have travellers passing daily, and their report is, that the Indians are as friendly as they ever saw them. A Cussetau chief was here to-day. He came for the express purpose of informing Mrs. Hawkins, that two Seminole Indians had come up to let them know that it was all peace and friendship throughout their land—that they had been assisting the British till the white people had taken all their land—and had it not been for that, they might have had it yet. They now say they have thrown down their arms, and if the British wish to fight those engaged in running the line, they might do it themselves—that they were tired and sick of war.

A *Steam-boat*, to ply between New London and New Haven, has been contracted for—thus completing a line of steam-boats (with two short portages) from New London to Baltimore. We shall soon have them all along the coast; and direct, from ports the most distant, to others.

"More of legitimacy."—Many of our royal editors who talk of *"his* majesty's" ships being at sea, &c. give us further evidence of their "legitimacy" by sentences like this—*"The* Spanish *ship* ———, *was* ROBBED *of her provisions and charts by a* Carthagenian *privateer."* Why *robbed?* Carthagena is one of the united provinces of the republic of Granada, and is at war with *Spain*, just exactly as we were with Great Britain during our revolution. There is not one shade of difference—the people of Granada have solemnly proclaimed their independence, as we did, and I pray they may support it as successfully. Are our editors prepared to say that the prizes we made during the revolution were *"robberies?"* Some of the captures we made, of arms, ammunition and clothing, during that glorious struggle, were considered by many of the great and good of that day, as special acts of Providence in our favor. Let the republicans of South America be no more stigmatised by the people of the republic in the north of this continent, and let us hear no more about the "robberies" of *Spanish* vessels by *Carthagenian* privateers until prepared to say that all who took part in *our* revolution were scoundrels. I heartily wish the republicans success, and earnestly desire that by any lawful means—any means allowed by the laws of nations, they may force bigotted *Spain*, governed by madmen and fools, to acknowledge them "free sovereign and independent." Every feeling of our heart, as men or Christians, as republicans or *traders*, is interested in the result of the war that is carrying on by Spain against the freedom of the new world.

Separation of Maine.—In the Eastern Argus, a respectable paper printed at Portland, is commenced an examination of the policy and justice of forming the district of Maine into a new and separate state.

JOSEPH M'MINN, governor of Tennessee, ordered, Oct. 29, a thousand riflemen to be detached from the 1st and 2d divisions of the militia, and equipped for a six month's tour of duty, according to the requisition of general Gaines.

[We have reason to believe that this detachment will have no duty to perform, than to be in *readiness.*]

The Barbary powers. The grand Seignor despatched one of his agas to *Tunis* and *Algiers*, commanding their governments in the most pointed terms, to respect the *Austrian* flag, which they promised to do. We had a better *mediator* with these powers. The fact shews that some degree of respect is paid to the Ottoman Porte. The emperor of *Morocco*, it is said, has declared war against Russia, Prussia and Naples. *Tripoli* has made war upon the Danes, and captured several vessels.

"A slippery trick." When the British evacuated fort Niagara, they cut away the haulyards and steps and greased the flag staff, so as to prevent the American flag from being immediately raised. They did the same *noble* feat at New York in 1783. *How magnanimous!*

Specie. We hear, (says a Philadelphia paper) that considerable sums in specie have been sent from England to New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston for the purchase of Cotton.

Capt. *Sinclair*, of the navy, is appointed to the command of the frigate Constitution. But previous to his taking charge of that ship it is understood he is to survey *York* river, with a view to a naval depot and dock yard to be established in its waters—for which they are so happily fitted, as described in the eloquent letter from a naval officer, published in the REGISTER, of the 4th inst.

General Brown. On Thursday last, (says a New-York paper of the 18th inst.) arrived in the steam boat, from New Haven, maj. gen. Brown and suite, consisting of his aids, col. *Jones* and maj. *Fraser*, and Dep. Q. M. G. *Brown.* The general has so far completed a survey of the military posts in his division, extending from the Potomac to Maine, having visited Detroit, Niagara, Sackett's Harbor, (his head quarters) Plattsburgh, Boston, Portland, Portsmouth, Castine, Newport, New London, and other posts, amounting to upwards of forty, and travelled nearly 2,500 miles in his tour. The warm and respectful attention paid to this distinguished officer in every part of his route, is no less gratifying to the patriot than honorable to the citizen. In the eastern states, his first appearance on official duty, has been welcomed in a truly grateful manner. Gen. B. it is said, will remain in town about a week or ten days.

Commodore Decatur.—The Algerines, Tunisians, and Tripolitans have been reduced to humiliating terms by this chivalric commander. He has given them such an *electric shock*, as was never before discharged from a Christian battery. Decatur may be termed the "champion of Christendom." The terms which he has obtained for the vindication of his country's honor, are, "imdemnity for the past, and security for the future;" he demanded from these barbarians, (who exist only as the monument of European disgrace) as a member of the Christian family, a release from slavery, "of Christian prisoners," and obtained it. This is a glory which never encircled the brows of a Roman Pontiff; nor blazed from an imperial diadem.—*Boston Gazette.*

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. Sentence of a court martial, held on board the U. S. ketch Vesuvius, for the trial of Robert Cranston, midshipman of the United States ship Java, on charges and specifications exhibited by captain O. H. Perry.

On Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the court

met pursuant to adjournment, and the proceedings read over in open court; and the court was then cleared to deliberate on the testimony which had been delivered, and after a most candid investigation, and on mature reflection, the court was of opinion, that part of the 1st specification of the 1st charge had been proved, inasmuch as it had been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the prisoner, Robert Cranston, had made use of reproachful and abusive language to midshipman Handy. The prisoner pleading guilty of the 2d specification, obviates the necessity of an opinion from the court. The court is of opinion, that the 3d specification of the first charge is fully proved, and that the 4th specification of the said charge is as fully established. The court does, therefore, find the prisoner, Robert Cranston, guilty of the 1st charge.

The court is also of opinion, that the specification of the 2d charge, is clearly and amply proved, and does in consequence find the prisoner, Robert Cranston, guilty of the 2d charge.

The guilt of the prisoner being so clearly established, and the offences being in violation of the 15th and 3d articles for the better government of the navy of the United States, the court feels itself in duty bound to sentence the prisoner, Robert Cranston, to be dismissed from the navy of the United States, and the said Robert Cranston is therefore hereby dismissed from the navy of the United States; and that this sentence may operate as a lesson of admonition to the young officers of the navy, and particularly to those amongst whom the prisoner has so long associated, the court does also adjudge that the sentence be publicly read on the quarter deck of the United States frigate Java, and published in the newspaper called the "National Intelligencer," printed and published in the city of Washington.

JOSEPH BAINBRIDGE,
President.
SAMUEL R MARSHALL,
Acting Judge Advocate.

Navy Department, Nov. 10, 1815.
Approved,
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Newport, Nov. 16. We announce the arrival here of our gallant squadron from the Mediterranean under commodore BAINBRIDGE, consisting of the

Independence	74	Firefly	14
Congress	36	Enterprize	12
Macedonian	38	Spark	12
Chippewa	14	Spitfire	12
Saranac	12	Torch	12
Boxer	14	Lynx	12

The Flambeau, 18, had previously arrived.

The fleet stopped some time in Gibraltar, where the gallant commodore reciprocated civilities with the British commander-in-chief, general DON; who, with several of his officers, dined on board the Independence. The American officers were frequently on shore at the rock.

The United States, 44, Constellation, 38, with the sloops Erie and Ontario, are to remain in the Mediterranean. The United States arrived at Malaga in 21 days from Boston.

Worcester, Mass. Nov. 15. On Monday, the 6th inst. a white-headed eagle was killed in this town, near Lond-Pond, whose wings, when extended, measured 7 feet and 10 inches.

St. Louis, (I. T) Oct. 28.—A few days ago, a treaty of amity and friendship was concluded here with the headmen and warriors of the Kansas nation of indians.

On the 8th ult. the indian treaty was concluded at Detroit, and signed by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Wyandots, Chippewa, Ottowas, Potawattamies, Shawanees, Delawares, Miamies and Seneca nations. It embraces *peace and revives the treaty of Greenville, in August* 1795, *and all others subsequent.*

Extract of a letter from captain Philips, commanding at Fort Clark, to a gentleman in this place

"The Potawattamies of this river with many other indians from the neighborhood of Michigan lake have passed down and are daily passing for the purpose of making their winter hunt. I have in no wise limited them in their bounds, they appear friendly; so that should beef cattle be about to be sent to this place it would be well that those concerned in driving them through should be apprised of this fact, in order to guard against accidents.

HARTFORD CONVENTION AFFAIRS! The following will be exceedingly useful to add to any new sett of tables about the commerce of the "nation," that a future Hartford meeting may publish—to which they might add another table, shewing that all the produce of all the "nation," for foreign markets, for one year, would not lade these vessels:

Arrivals and departures from New-Orleans, from March to September, 1815—*five months.*

	ARRIVALS FROM	DEPARTURES TO
United States,	179	79
Great Britain,	15	62
British colonies,	22	7
France,	10	27
Spain,	0	1
Spanish colonies,	37	25
Swedish,	4	2
Holland,	0	3
Total,	379	213

Of the vessels arrived, 161 ships, 69 brigs, 40 schrs. 9 sloops—tons 64,053. Of do. departed, 123 ships, 54 brigs, 30 schrs. 6 sloops—tons 51,812.

A Salt spring has been discovered on the west branch of the Wyalushing creek, Pen.; 90 gallons of the water of which makes 56 lbs. of salt.

The whale fishery. Twenty-five ships, manned with 21 men each, have left Nantucket for the southern whale fishery, since the war.

Two vessels which arrived at City Point, (Richmond) from England, had cargoes invoiced at 400,000£ sterling. We like to see the Virginians doing their own commerce.

Freights, in British vessels, were brisk at Charleston at 2½ *d.* per lb. for cotton, and even 3*d* was given, while many American vessels were lying idle at the wharves. The equalization of duties however, will give our ship-owners a chance of carrying some part of our own produce to the British market.

CONSETS. The city inspector reports the death of 75 persons (of whom were 25 men, 13 women, 15 boys and 22 girls) during the week ending on Saturday last—of whom 12 died of consumption.

This disease has, for several years past, formed a frightful proportion of our weekly obituary. A proportion not to be charged to our climate solely. Among its vistims, at least two-thirds are *females,* and we are authorised by one of the most intelligent physicians of this city, to state, that in very many of the cases of female consumption that have come under his observation, the disease has been produced by the wearing of *corsets.* Such an intimation, from a respectable source, should not be lost upon parents.—*New-York paper.*

Act of the Congress of Vienna.

The powers who signed the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th May, 1814, having reassembled at Vienna agreeable to the 32d article of that act, with the princes and states in alliance with them, to complete the dispositions of the said treaty and to add to it other arrangements rendered necessary by the condition in which Europe was placed at the conclusion of the last war, desiring now to comprise in one common transaction the different results of their negociations, that they may be sanctioned by their mutual ratifications; have authorised their plenipotentiaries to collect into a general instrument, the dispositions of greater and permanent interests, and to join to this deed, as integral parts of the arrangements of congress, the treaties, conventions, declarations, regulations and other particular acts, which are found cited in the present treaty.—And the aforesaid powers having named as plenipotentiaries to congresss, viz. (Here follow the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries arranged in the alphabetical order of their courts.) Those of the plenipotentiaries who were present at the close of the negociation, after having exhibited their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to place in the said instrument, and to sanction with their common signature the following articles.

Union of the duchy of Warsaw to the Russian empire.

Article 1. The duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the provinces and districts, which are otherwise disposed of in the following articles, is united to the empire of Russia. It shall be irrevocably joined to it by its constitution, to be possessed by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, his heirs, and successors forever. His imperial majesty is invested with the right of giving to this state, while it enjoys a distinct administration, any interior extension which he shall judge convenient. He will take along with his other titles, that of czar, king of Poland, conformably to the *protocol* appointed for the titles attached to his other possessions.—The Poles, subjects respectively of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, shall obtain a representation and national institutions, regulated after that mode of political existence which each of the governments to which they belong shall judge useful and convenient to give them.

Limits of the grand duchy of Posen.

2. That part of the grand duchy of Warsaw which his majesty the king of Prussia shall possess in full sovereignty and property, for himself and his successors, under the title of the grand duchy of Posen, shall be comprised within the following limits:

In proceeding from the frontier of Eastern Prussia to the village of Neuhoff, the new limit will follow the frontier of Western Prussia, as it subsisted from the year 1772 up to the peace of Tilsit, to the village of Lubitsch, which will belong to the duchy of Warsaw; from thence there shall be drawn a line, which, in leaving Konefania, Grabouice, and Izytno to Prussia, passess the Vistula near this last place, on the other side of the river which falls into the Vistula opposite Izytno, to the ancient boundary of the district of Nitze near Gross Opoczko, so that Sluzewo shall belong to the duchy, and Pyzebranow, Holleondez, and Maziejewo to Prussia. From Gross Opoecko it shall pass Chlewiska, which shall remain with Prussia, to the village Pizbyslau, and thence by the villages Pioski, Ohelmice, Wilowiczki, Kobilinka, Woyezya, Orchowo, to the city of Powidz.

From Powidz the line shall be continued by the city of Spluzce, to the point of the confluence of the rivers Wartha and Prosna.

From this point it shall be continued up the course of the river Prosna, as far as the village of Koscielnavies within a league of the city of Kalisch.

There leaving to that city (on the left bank of the Prosna) a semi circular territory, measured by the distance between Koscielnavies and Kalisch, the limit shall return to the course of the Prosna, and allow it, ascending by the cities Grabew, Wiczuszow, Boleslawico, in order to terminate near the village of Gola, at the frontier of Silesia, opposite to Petachia.

Salt mines of Wicliezka.

3. His imperial and royal apostolic majesty shall possess in full property and sovereignty the salt mines of Wicliezka, as well as the territory that belongs to them.

Boundary between Gallicia and the Russian territory.

4. The Thulweg of the Vistula, shall separate Gallicia from the territory of the free city of Cracow. It will serve at the same time as a boundary between Gallicia and that part of the former duchy of Warsaw, re-united to the states of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, as far as the vicinity of the city of Zawichost.

From Zawichost to the Bug, the dry frontier shall be determined by the line described in the treaty of Vienna, 1809, subject to the ratifications which by mutual agreement may be made in it.

The frontier, in proceeding from the Bug, shall be re-establised between the two empires, as it existed before the said treaty.

Restitution of the Circle of Tarnopol, &c. to Austria.

5. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias cedes to his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, the districts which have been detached from Eastern Gallicia, in virtue of the treaty of Vienna, 1809, of the circles of Zloozaw, Brzezan, Tarnopol, and Zalesevyk, and the frontiers shall be re-established on that side as they existed before the epoch of the aforesaid treaty.

Cracow declared a free city.

6. The city of Cracow, with its territory, shall be considered henceforth as a free, independent, and strictly neutral city, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Limits of the territory of Cracow.

7. The territory of the free city of Cracow shall have for its boundary on the left bank of the Vistula a line, which, commencing at the village of Wolica, at the place where a rivulet near that village flows into the Vistula, shall ascend this rivulet by Olo, Koselniki to Czulice, so that these villages are comprised within the frontier of the free city of Cracow; thence passing the villages, it shall proceed by Dickanovice, Carlice, Somosrow, Karniowice, which shall likewise be included in the territory of Cracow, to the point where the limit which separates the district of Kezeszovice from that of Olkuza, commences; from thence it shall follow that limit between the two said districts, to terminate on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia.

Privileges granted to Podgorza.

8. His majesty the emperor of Austria, desirous to contribute on his part to facilitate the relations of commerce and good neighborhood between Gallicia and the trading city of Podgorza, grants to that city the privileges of a free commercial city, in the same extent as they are enjoyed by the city of Body. This freedom of trade shall extend to a circumference of 500 *toises* from the barriers of the city of Podgorza. As a consequence of this permanent concession which shall nevertheless be under

stood to extinguish none of the rights of sovereignty belonging to his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, Austrian custom-houses shall not be established but in places beyond the before mentioned demarkation. There shall not moreover, be formed in it any military establishment which may threaten the neutrality of Cracow, or restrain the liberty of commerce, the enjoyment of which his imperial and royal apostolic majesty wishes to bestow upon the city and *arrondissement* of Podgorza.

Neutrality of Cracow.

9. The courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, engage to respect and to cause to be respected in all time coming, the neutrality of the free city of Cracow and its territory; no armed force shall enter it upon any pretext whatever.

In return it is understood, and expressly stipulated, that there shall not be granted in the free city of Cracow, or on its territory, any asylum or protection to refugees, deserters, or criminals pursued by law belonging to the territories of one or other of the said high powers; and that, upon a demand being made by the competent authorities to surrender such individuals, they shall be arrested and delivered without delay to the guard, which shall be appointed to receive them on the frontiers.

Constitution, academy, and bishopric of Cracow.

10. The arrangements that relate to the constitution of the free city of Cracow, its academy, its bishopric and chapter, as they are stated in the 7th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, articles of the additional treaty regarding Cracow, shall have the same force and validity as if they had been literally inserted in this act.

General Amnesty.

11. There shall be a full, general and particular amnesty in favor of all individuals, of whatever rank, sex, or condition they may be.

Sequestrations and confiscations removed.

12. In consequence of the preceding article, none shall be in future harrassed or prosecuted in any way on account of any participation, direct or indirect, at any time whatever, in political events, civil or military, in Poland. All processes, prosecutions or accusations, shall be renounced, provisional sequestrations, and confiscations shall be removed, and no act, proceeding from a cause of this kind, shall be persisted in.

Exception.

13. From these general dispositions, with respect to confiscations, are excepted, all cases, where the edicts or sentence, pronounced *en dernier resort*, shall have already received their entire execution, and shall not have been annulled by subsequent events.

Free navigation of rivers.

14. The established principles, on the free navigation of rivers and canals, through all the extent of ancient Poland, as well as on the frequenting of the harbors, the circulation of the productions of the soil, and of industry among the different Polish provinces, and in the transit commerce, such as they are declared in the 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th articles of the treaty between Austria and Russia, and in the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, and 29th, of the treaty between Russia and Prussia, shall be invariably maintained.

Cessions of Saxony to Prussia.

15. His majesty the king of Saxony renounces forever for himself and all his descendants and successors, in favor of his majesty the king of Prussia, all his rights, and titles to the provinces, districts and territories, or parts of territories, of the kingdom of Saxony hereafter mentioned, and his majesty the king of Prussia shall possess those countries in full sovereignty and property, and shall unite them to his monarchy. The districts and territories thus ceded shall be separated from the rest of the kingdom of Saxony by a line which shall be henceforth the frontier between the two Prussian and Saxon territories, in such a manner that all which is comprised in the delimitotian formed by their line, shall be restored to his majesty the king of Saxony, but his majesty renounces all the districts and territories which shall be situated beyond the line, and which belonged to him before the war.

This line shall run from the confines of Bohemia near Weise, into the environs of Seibenburg following the course of the river Wattich to its confluence with the Neisse.

From the Neisse it shall pass to the circle of d'Eigen, between Tauchritz, coming to Prussia, and Bertschell remaining in Saxony; then it shall follow the northern frontier of the circle of d'Eigen to the angle between Pautsdorff and Ober-sohland: thence it shall be continued to the limits which separate the circle of Goerlitz from that of Bautzen, so that Obermittel and Niedersobland, Olisch and Rudewitze remain to Saxony.

The great post road between Goerlitz and Bautzen, shall belong to Prussia, to the limits of the two abovementioned circles. Then the line shall follow the frontier of the circle of Dabraube, then it shall extend over the heights to the right of Labaner Weisser, so that the river, with its two banks, and the places on the river to Neudorf, remain with the village of Saxony.

This line will then fall back upon the Sprec, and the Sewart, Wasser, Litka Hermsdorf, Kitten, and Solchdorff, are ceded to Prussia.

From Schwazze Elster, near Solchdorff, a straight line shall be drawn to the frontiers of the lordship of Kœnigsbruck, near Grossgrœbelien. This lordship remains with Saxony, and the line will follow the northern frontier of that lordship to that of the bailiwick of Grossenhagen, in the vicinity of Ortrand. Ortrand, and all from that place by Morsdorff, Sloezenhayn, Grœben to Mulburg, with the villages which that route traverses, and in such a way that no part of the said route may lie beyond the Prussian territory, are transferred to the dominions of Prussia.

The frontier from Grœbeln shall be traced to the Elbe near Fichtenberg, and shall follow that of the bailiwick of Mulberg. Fichtenberg falls to Prussia.

From the Elbe to the frontier of the country of Mersebourg it shall be drawn as the bailiwicks of Torgau.

Eclembourg and Delitch pass to Prussia, and those of Oschatz, Waven, and Leipsick, remain incorporated with Saxony. The line will follow the boundaries of these bailiwicks, cutting some *en claves* and *demi-enclaves*. The route from Mulberg to Eclembourg shall be entirely within the Prussian territory.

From Padelwitz belonging to the bailiwick of Leipsick, and composing part of Saxony to Eytra, likewise remaining with that state, the line will cut the country of Mersebourg in such a way that Brectonfield, Hæncelen, Gross and Klein, Dolzig, Mark, Ramstadt, and Knaut Nauendorf, may remain with Saxony; Modelwitz, Skenditz, Klein Libenau, Alt Kanstædt, Schkœhlen, and Zietschon, may be transferred to Prussia.

From that, the line shall cut the bailiwick of Pegan, between Flossgrahen and Weisse Elster. The first from the point where it separates itself above the city of Crossen, (which composes part of the

bailiwick of Hayonsbourg) from the Weisse Elster, to the point where below the city of Merseburg it flows into the Saale, shall belong in the whole of its course and with both its banks between those two cities, to the Prussian territory.

Thence where the frontier terminates in that of the country of Zutz, it shall follow the latter to that of the country of Altenbourg near Luckau.

The boundaries of the circle of Neustradt, the whole of which is incorporated with Prussia, remain untouched. The districts of Voigtland, in the county of Reuss, namely, Getaill, Blilandorf, Sparemberg, and Blakenberg, are all comprised in the Prussian allotment.

Titles to be taken by the king of Prussia.

16. The provinces and districts of the kingdom of Saxony which are transferred to the dominions of the king of Prussia, shall be designated by the name of the duchy of Saxony; and his majesty will add to his titles, those of the duke of Saxony, landgrave of Thuringen, margrave of the two Lusatias, and count of Hannaberg. His majesty the king of Saxony shall continue to bear the title of margrave of High Lusatia; his majesty shall likewise continue to bear those of landgrave of Thuringia, and count of Henneberg, in relation to, and in virtue of his rights of succession to the possession of the Ernestian line.

Guarantee of Russia, England, Austria and France.

17. Austria, Russia, Great Britain and France, guarantee to his majesty the king of Prussia, his descendants and successors, the possession of the countries designated in the 15th article, in will, sovereignty and property.

Renunciation by Austria of the rights of sovereignty over Lusatia.

18. His imperial and royal apostolic majesty, desirous of giving to his majesty the king of Prussia a new proof of his anxiety on every subject of future dispute between the two courts, renounces for himself and his successors, the rights of sovereignty over the margravates of High and Low Lusatia, which belong to him as king of Bohemia, in as far as these rights extend to that part of those provinces which has been transferred to the dominions of the king of Prussia, in virtue of a treaty concluded with his majesty the king of Saxony, at Vienna, on the 18th of May, 1815.

As to what respects the right of reversion inherent in his imperial and royal majesty, to that part of the Losallas united to Prussia, it is transferred to the house of Brandenbourg in actual possession of the throne of Prussia, his imperial and royal apostolic majesty reserving only to himself and his successors, the power of resuming that right in the event of the extinction of the said reigning family.

His imperial and royal apostolic majesty renounces equally in favor of his Prussian majesty the districts of Bohemia, included in the part of High Lusatia, ceded by the treaty of the 18th of May, 1815, to his Prussian majesty, the which contains the towns of Gunsterdorf, Tantuen tranke, Neukretchre Neider, Gorlascheim, Winckle and Rinekel, with their territories.

Reciprocal renunciation of the rights of feudality.

19. His majesty the king of Prussia, and his majesty the king of Saxony, anxiously desirous to remove every subject of future dispute or discussion, renounces each for himself, and reciprocally in favor of each other, every right or claim to feudality which they might exercise, or may have exercised, beyond the boundaries fixed by the present treaty.

Liberty of emigration, and of the export of property.

20. His majesty the king of Prussia promises to cause to be regulated, all that may concern the property and interests of the respective subjects on the most liberal principles. The present article shall particularly apply to the concerns of individuals who retain property under the two governments, Prussian and Saxon, to the commerce of Leipsic, and to all other matters of the same nature; and in order that the personal liberty of the inhabitants, both of the ceded provinces, and of others, be not restricted, they shall be free to emigrate from one territory to another, saving the obligation of military service, and upon complying with the forms required by law. They may also export their property without being subject to any duty of transfer.

Property of religious establishments, and of public instruction.

21. The communities, corporations, and religious establishments, and of public instruction, which exist in the provinces and districts ceded by his majesty the king of Saxony to Prussia, or in the provinces and districts which remain to his Saxon majesty, shall preserve, whatever shall be the change which their destination shall undergo, their property, as well as the revenues which belong to them, since the act of the foundation, or which have since been acquired by them by valid title, according to law, under the two denominations, Prussian and Saxon, so that the administration and revenues to come be not molested on one part or the other, in conformity always to the laws, and in support of the charges to which all properties or revenues of the same nature are subject in the territory in which they take place.

General amnesty.

22. No individual domiciled in the provinces under the domination of his Saxon majesty, no more than any individual domiciled in those, which, by the present treaty, pass under the domination of the king of Prussia, shall be touched in his person, his goods, rents, pensions, and revenues of all kinds, his rank and dignities, nor persecuted, nor sought after in any manner for any part which he may have taken politically or militarily in the events which may have taken place since the commencement of the war, terminated by the peace concluded at Paris, on the 30th of May, 1814. This article extends equally to those who, without being domiciled in one or the other part of Saxony, shall have had there funded property, rents, pensions, or revenues of any nature whatsoever.

Designation of the provinces of which Prussia resumes possession.

23. His majesty the king of Prussia having, by the result of the late war, re-entered into possession of several provinces and territories, which had been ceded by the treaty of Tilsit, it is recognized and declared by the present article, that his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall again possess, as before, in full property and sovereignty, the following countries, viz.

The portion of the former Polish provinces, designated in article 2; the city of Dantzic and its territory, such as it was fixed by the treaty of Tilsit; the circle of Cottsbus; the old Mark; the portion of the circle of Magdeburg, on the left bank of the Elbe, with the circle of the Saale; the principality of Aalberstadt, with the lordships of Donenburg and Hassenrode; the town and territory of Quellenburg, with reservation of the rights of her royal highness the princess Sophia Albertina of Sweden, abbess of Quellenburg, conformably with the arrangements made in 1803.

The Prussian portion of the county of Mansfield; the Prussian portion of the county of Hohenstein; the city and territory of Nordhausen; the town and territory of Maulhausen; the Prussian portion of the county of Gleichen; the lower lordship of Kranichfeld; the lordship of Blanckenhagen; the principality of Paderborn with the Prussian part of the bailiwicks of Schwallenberg, Oldenburg, and Stoppleberg, and the jurisdiction of Hagendorn and Odenhausen, situated in the territory of Lippe; the county of Marck, with the part of Lippstadt thereto belonging; the county of Werden; the county of Essen; the portion of the duchy of Cleves on the right bank of the Rhine, with the town and fortress of Wesel, the portion of that duchy situated on the left bank, being comprised in the provinces specified in article 25; the secularized chapter of Eften, the principality of Munster, i. e. the Prussian portion of the old duchy of Munster; the secularised provostship of Caltengburg; the county of Tecklenberg; the county of Liegan, with the exception of the portion ceded to Hanover by art. 7; the principality of Minden; the county of Ravensburg; the secularised chapter of Herford; the principality of Neufchatel with the county of Valingen, as their frontiers have been ascertained by the treaty of Paris, and by art. 76, of the present general treaty.

The same arrangements extend to the rights of sovereignty and superiority over the county of Wernigerode, to that of high protection over the county of Hohen Limburg, and to all other rights and claims whatever, which his Prussian majesty possessed and exercised before the peace of Tilsit, and which he has not renounced by other treaties, acts or conventions.

Prussian possessions on this side of the Rhine.

24. His majesty, the king of Prussia, shall unite to his monarchy in Germany, on this side the Rhine, to be possessed by himself and his successors, in full property and sovereignty, the following countries, viz.

The provinces of Saxony designated in article 15, with the exception of the places and territories ceded by virtue of article 39, to his royal highness the grand duke of Saxe Weimar; the territory ceded to Prussia by his Britannic majesty the king of Hanover, by art 29; the portion of the district of Fulda and the territories therein comprised, indicated in art. 40; the town and territory of Wetzlan, as in art. 42; the grand duchy of Berg, with the lordships of Hardenburg, Droik, Styrum, Schocler, and Odenthad, which formerly belonged to the said duchy under the Palatine government; the districts of the old archbishopric of Cologne, which latterly belonged to the grand duchy of Berg; the duchy of Westphalia, such as it was possessed by his royal highness the grand duke of Hesse; the county of Dormond; the principality of Corberg; the mediatised districts specified in art. 43.

The old possessions of the house of Nassau Dietz, having been ceded to Prussia by his majesty the king of the Netherlands, and a part of these possessions having been exchanged for districts belonging to their serene highnesses the duke and prince of Nassau, the king of Prussia shall possess in full sovereignty, and unite to his monarchy: 1. The principality of Siegen, with the bailiwicks of Hohen, of Burbach and Neukirchen, with the exception of a portion containing 12,000 inhabitants, which shall belong to the duke and prince of Nassau: 2d. The bailiwicks of Hohen Solms, Griefenstein, Braunsels, Frensberg, Friedewalde, Schenstein, Shoenberg, Altenkirchen, Altenwiedt Dieldorf, Ninerburgh, Lioz, Hamerstein, with Eugers and Hondersdorf, the town and territory of Neuwied, the parish of Hamin belong to the bailwick of Hachenburgh, the parish of Horbanson, forming part of the bailiwick of Vallandar and Eberenbreitstein on the right bank of the Rhine, designated in the convention between his majesty the king of Prussia and their serene highnesses the duke and prince of Nassau annexed to the present treaty.

Prussian possessions on the left of the Rhine.

Art. 25. The king of Prussia shall possess the countries on the left of the Rhine, included in the frontier thus designated.

This frontier shall commence on the Rhine at Bengen; it will thence ascend the Nahee to the confluence of this river with the Glan, then the Glan, to the village of Medart below Nauterecken, the towns of Krentznach and Meisenheim with their territories to belong entirely to Prussia; but Lauterecken and its territory to remain beyond the Prussian territory. From Glan the frontier to pass by Medart, Merzweller, Langweller, Neider and Ober; Feckenbetch, Ellenback, Creunchenhorn, Answeiler, Neider and Ober; Feckenbetch, Ellenback, Creunchenhorn, Answeiler, Cromweiler, Neiderbrambach, Buabach, Boeschweiler, Handbweiler, Hambach and Rectzenberg, to the limits of the canton of Hermerskeil; all these places with their territory to belong to Prussia.

From Rectzenberg to the Sarre, the line of demarkation to follow the cantonal limits, so that the cantons of Hermerskeil and Conz, the last with the exception of the places on the left of the Sarre, shall remain wholly to Prussia, while the Cantons Wadern, Merzig and Sarrebourg are to be beyond the Prussian frontier.

From the point where the limit of the canton of Conz, below Gomlingen traverses the Sarre, the line will descend the Sarre till it flows into the Moselle, thence it will remount the Moselle till its confluence with the Sarre, ascend the latter river, till the embouchure of the Our, and the Our the limits of the late department of the Ourthe. The places traversed by these rivers shall in no wise be divided, but belong with their territories to the power in whose state the greatest part of these places shall be situated. These rivers themselves, in so far as they form the frontier, shall belong in common to the two bordering powers.

In the old department of the Ourthe, the five cantons of Saint Vith, Malmedy, Cronenberg, Schfeiden, Aubel, to the south of Aix La Chapelle, belong to Prussia, and the frontier shall follow that of these cantons in such a manner, that a line drawn from north to south may cut the said point of the canton of Aubel and be prolonged to the point of contact of the three old departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer; leaving that point, the frontier shall follow the line which separates these two last departments till it reach the river Worm, (having its mouth in the Roer) and shall go along this river till the point where it again touches the limits of these two departments; it shall pursue that limit to the south of Hillensberg remount from thence towards the north, and leaving Hillensberg to Prussia, and cutting the canton of Sittard in two parts nearly equal, so that Sittard and Susteren remain on the left, shall reach the old Dutch territory; then following the old frontier of that territory to the point where it touched the old Austrian principality of Gueldres, on the side of Ruremonde, and directing itself towards the most eastern point of the Dutch territory to the north of Swalmen, it shall continue to embrace this territory.

Then it proceeds to join, setting out from the most eastern point, that other part of the Dutch territory in which Venloo is situated; it shall include that town and its territory. Thence to the old Dutch frontier near Mook, situated below Genep; it shall follow the course of the Meuse at a distance from the right bank, so that all the places which are not distant from this bank more than 1000 German perches, shall belong, with their territories to the kingdom of the Netherlands, but no point of the bank of the Meuse to make a part of the Prussian territory which shall not approach it by 800 German perches.

From the point where the line just described reaches the old Dutch frontier to the Rhine, that frontier shall remain essentially as it was in 1795, between Cleves and the United Provinces. It shall be examined by the commission, which shall be named without delay by the two governments, to proceed to the exact determination of the limits, both of the kingdom of the Netherlands and the grand duchy of Luxemburg, designated in articles 66 and 68, and this commission shall regulate, with the aid of experienced persons, whatever concerns the hydrotechnic construction and other anologous point in the manner the most equitable and comfortable to the mutual interest of the Prussian states and the Netherlands. The same disposal extends to the determination of the limits in the districts of Kyswaerd, Lobith, and all the territory of Kekerdorn.

The places Huissen, Malburgh, the Limers, with the town of Sevenaer and the lordship of Woel, shall make part of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and his Prussian majesty, for himself and his successors, renounces all right to them in perpetuity.

The king of Prussia, in uniting to his states the provinces and districts designated in this and the preceding article, is invested with all the rights, and takes on himself all the charges and engagements stipulated with regard to the countries detached from France in the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

The Prussian provinces on the two banks of the Rhine to above the town of Cologne, which is included in this arrondisement, shall bear the name of Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, and his majesty shall assume the corresponding title.

Kingdom of Hanover.

26. His Britannic majesty having substituted for his old title of elector that of king of Hanover, and this title being recognized by the powers of Europe, and by the princes, and free cities of Germany, the countries hitherto composing the electorate of Brunswick Luneburg, as their limits are in future fixed by the following articles, shall form hereafter the kingdom of Hanover.

Cessions by Prussia to Hanover.

27. The king of Prussia cedes to the king of Hanover,

1. The principality of Hildesheim. 2. The town and territory of Gosbar. 3. The principality of East Friesland, including the district called Harlingerland, under the stipulations, article 30, respecting the navigation of the Ems, and the commerce of Embden. The states of the principality shall preserve their rights and privileges. 4. The lower county of Lingen, and the part of the principality of the Prussian Munster, situated between that county and the part of the Rheina Wolbek, possessed by the Hanoverian government. But as Hanover is to obtain by this cession an addition of territory containing a population of 22,000 souls, and as the lower county of Lingen and that part of the principality of Munster, formerly mentione may not fulfil this condition, the king of Prussia, engages to extend the line of demarkation into the principality of Munster, so far as may be necessary to give that population. A commission which shall be named for fixing the limits, shall be specially charged with the execution of this arrangement.

28. The king of Prussia renounces the claims which he might have as sovereign of Erchsfeld on the chapter of St. Peter in the Burg of Noerton, or upon the dependencies situated in the Hanoverian territory.

Cessions by Hanover to Prussia.

29. The king of Hanover cedes to Prussia,

1. That part of the duchy of Lauenburg situated on the right bank of the Elbe, with the Lauenburg villages on the same bank; that part of the duchy situated on the left bank remains to the kingdom of Hanover. The states shall preserve their rights and privileges. 2. The bailiwick of Kloetxe. 3. The bailiwick of Elbingerode. 4. The village of Rudigershayn and Gausetcich. 5. The bailiwick of Reckeberg.

Navigation and commerce.

30. The king of Prussia and his Britannic majesty, respecting the commerce of the Ems and the port of Embden, agree,

1st. The Hanoverian government agrees to execute at its expence in the year 1815 and 1816, the works which a commission shall judge necessary, to render the part of the Ems, navigable from the frontier of Prussia to its mouth, and to maintain these works.

2d. Prussian subjects may import and export at Embden, and keep up magazines there, without being subject to any other inspection than that to which Hanoverians may be subjected.

3d. Prussian ships and merchants shall pay no other tolls or duties than what are paid by Hanoverians. These tolls and duties to be regulated in common by Prussia and Hanover.

4th. Prussian subjects shall not be obliged to employ merchants of Embden in carrying on their trade, and may trade either with the inhabitants of the town or foreigners, without paying any other duties than those paid by Hanoverian subjects.

The king of Prussia on his part allows to Hanoverian subjects the free navigation of the canal of Stecknitz.

His Prussian majesty besides engages to guarantee these advantages to the subjects of Hanover, in case the duchy of Lauenburg should be ceded to any other sovereign.

Military routes.

31. The king of Prussia and the king of Hanover agree to the military routes through their respective states.

1. One from Halberstadt by the territory of Hildesheim to Minden. 2. A second from the old march by Gihorn and Nenstadt to Minden. 3. A third from Osnabruck by Ippenburen and Rheina to Bentheim. The two first in favor of Prussia, and the third in favor of Hanover.

Mediatised territories.

32. The bailiwick of Meppin, belonging to the duke of Arenberg, as well as the part of Rheina Wolbeck, belonging to the duke of Looz Corswaren, which are at this moment provisionally occupied by the Hanoverian government, shall be placed in such relations with the kingdom of Hanover, as the federative constitution of Germany shall regulate for the mediatised territories.

The Prussian and Hanoverian governments having

reserved to themselves the agreeing hereafter, if necessary, as to the fixing of another frontier, respecting the country belonging to the duke of Cooz Corswaren, the said governments shall charge the commission to be named for fixing the limits of the part of the county of Lingen, ceded to Hanover, to fix definitely the frontiers of the county of Looz Corswaren.

The relations between the Hanoverian government and the county of Benthiem shall remain as regulated by the treaties hypotheque, existing between his Britannic majesty and the count of Benthiem; and after the duties fixed by this treaty shall be extinguished, the county of Benthiem shall be in those relations towards the kingdom of Hanover, which the federative constitution of Germany shall regulate for the mediatised territories.

Cessions ceded to the duke of Oldenburg.

33. The king of Hanover shall procure for the duke of Oldenburg a district containing a population of 5000 inhabitants.

34, 35, 36. Confer the titles of grand dukes on the dukes of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Schwerin and Strelitz, and Saxe Weimar.

Cessions of Prussia to the grand duke of Saxe Weimar.

37. The king of Prussia shall cede from the mass of his state, to the grand duke of Saxe Weimar, districts containing 50,000 inhabitants, contiguous or near to the principality of Weimar.

His Prussian majesty engages also to cede, out of the principality of Fulda, districts of a population of 27,000 inhabitants.

Ulterior determination of the countries to be ceded by to the grand duke of Weimar.

38. The districts to be ceded to Saxe Weimar, in virtue of the present article, shall be determined by a particular convention, and the king of Prussia engages to conclude this convention, and to convey these districts, within two months after the 1st of June, 1815.

Possessions to be made immediately.

39. The king of Prussia cedes at present to his royal highness, the following districts and territories, viz:

The lordship of Blankenhayn, with the reservation of the bailiwick of Wanderlenhen. The lower lordship of Kranichfeld, and the Commanderies of the Teutonic order, Zwaetzen-Lebesten and Liehstandt, with their demesnal revenues, which form part of the bailiwick of Eckartsberga, and out of the territory of Saxe-Weimar, as well as all the other territories interwoven into the principality of Weimar, and belonging to the said bailiwick; the bailiwick of Tensenburg, with the exception of Droitzen, Horsenhen, Wehabug, Wattersheid, Moilcheilig, which shall remain to Prussia. The village of Remsla, and the villages of Klein-Brembach and Berlistedt, cutting into the principality of Weimar, and belonging to the territory of Erfurth. The villages of Bisscheffroda and Prossteizella, running into the territory of Eisenach.

The population of these different districts shall be included in the 50,000 souls secured to the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar by article 60.

Cession of the Ci-Devant department of Fulda to Prussia.

40. The department of Fulda with the territories of the ancient nobles actually comprised under the provincial administration of this department viz: the bailiwicks of Hummelburg, with Thulba and Saleck, Bruckenau with Morsen, Saalmunster with Urzell, and Zoonerz, the part of the bailiwick of Biberstern which contains the villages of Basten Brand, Diciges, Findlos, Liebharss, Melperz, Cher Bernhardt, Saiffertz and Thaiden, as well as the domain of Holzkerchen running into the grand duchy of Wurzburg, is ceded to the king of Prussia.

The domain of the principality of Fulda.

41. The domains of the principality of Fulda and of the county of Hanau having been sold, without the purchasers having yet fulfilled all the conditions of payment, there shall be named by the princes under whose dominion those districts pass, a commission to regulate uniformly every thing that relates to this affair. The commission shall particularly have respect to the treaty concluded the 2d of December, 1813, at Frankfort, between the allied powers and his royal highness the elector of Hesse.

Wetzlar.

The town and territory of Wetzlar shall belong to Prussia.

Mediatised Countries in the old Circle of Westphalia.

43. The mediatised districts following, viz. the possessions which the princes of Salm Salm and Salm Kyrburg, the counts denominated the Rheinund Wildgrafen, and the duke of Croy, obtained by the principal *Reces* of the extraordinary deputation of the empire of the 25th Feb. 1803, in the old circle of Westphalia, as well as the lordships Anhalt and Gehmen, the possessions of the duke of Looz Corzwaren, which are in the same situation (in as far as they are not placed under the Hanoverian government) the county of Steinturth belonging to the count of Bentheim, the county of Bucklinghausen, belonging to the duke of Aremburg, the lordships of Rheda, Gutersloh and Gronan, belonging to the count of Bentheim Ticklenburg; the county of Reitberg, belonging to the prince Kaunitz; the lordships of Neustadt and Gunborn belonging to count Walmoden; and the lordship of Homburg, belonging to the count of Sayer-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, shall be placed in such relations with the Prussian monarchy, as the federative constitution of Germany shall regulate for mediatised territories.

The possessions of the ancient immediate nobility within the limits of the Prussian territory, and particularly the lordship of Wildenberg, in the grand duchy of Berg, and the barony of Schauen, in the principality of Halberstadt, shall belong to the Prussian monarchy.

Disposition relative to the grand duchy of Wurtzburg, and the principality of Aschaffenburg in favor of Bavaria.

44. The king of Bavaria shall possess the grand duchy of Wurtzburg, as it was possessed by the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and the principality of Aschaffenburg, as it made part of the duchy of Frankfort.

Maintenance of the prince primate.

45. The prince primate to be treated in a manner analagous to the articles of the Reces, which in 1803 fixed the situation of the secularized princes, and shall receive from the 1st of June, 1814, an annuity of 100,000 florins, payable quarterly.

Free city of Frankfort.

46. The town of Frankfort, with its territory as in 1803, is declared free, and shall make a part of the Germanic league. All the different religious sects shall be on an equality.

Indemnities to the grand duke of Hesse.

47. The grand duke of Hesse shall obtain, in exchange for the duchy of Westphalia, ceded to the king of Prussia, the sovereignty of a territory on the left bank of the Rhine, in the department of Mount Tonnere, comprehending a population of

340,000 inhabitants, and the property of the part of the salt mines of Krentznach, situated on the left bank of the Nahe, belonging in sovereignty to Prussia.

Hesse Homburg.

48. The landgrave of Hesse Homburg is restored to his possessions, revenues, rights, and other political relations, of which he was deprived in consequence of the Rhenish confederation.

Territories reserved for the house of Oldenburgh, Saxe-Coburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the count of Pappenheim.

49. In the ci-devant department of the Sarre, on the frontiers of Prussia, a district of a population of 69,000 souls shall be disposed of in the following manner: the duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the duke of Oldenburgh to obtain each a territory of 20,000 inhabitants; the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the landgrave of Hesse-Hamburg, each a territory of 10,000 inhabitants; and the count of Pappenheim to be under the sovereignty of Prussia.

Future arrangement relative to these territories.

50. The above acquisitions not being contiguous to the respective states, the emperors of Austria and Russia and the kings of Great Britain and Prussia, promise to employ their good offices to effect advantageous exchanges for them, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the meantime, these districts shall be provisionally under the Prussian administration, for the benefit of the new proprietors.

Countries on both banks of the Rhine given to Austria.

51. All the territories and possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, in the old departments of Fulda and Frankfort, or in the adjacent countries, placed at the disposal of the allies by the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, not disposed of by other articles of the present treaty, shall belong to the emperor of Austria.

Isenburg.

52. The principality of Isenburg is placed under the sovereignty of Austria, and shall be regulated by the federative constitution

Germanic confederation.

53. The sovereign princes and free towns of Germany, establish among themselves a perpetual confederation, which shall bear the name of the Germanic confederation.

Object of the confederation.

54. The object of the confederation is the maintenance of the external and internal security of Germany, the independence and inviolability of the confederated states.

Equality of its members.

55. The members of the confederation as such are all equal in right, and equally obliged to support the union.

Federative diet.

56. The affairs of the confederation shall be confided to a federative diet, in which all the members shall vote by their plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

1.	Austria,	1 vote.
2.	Prussia	1
3.	Bavaria,	1
4.	Saxony,	1
5.	Hanover,	1
6.	Wurtemburg,	1
7.	Baden,	1
8.	Electoral Hesse,	1
9.	Grand duchy of Hesse,	1
10.	Denmark, for Holstein,	1
11.	Netherlands, for Luxemburg,	1
12.	Grand ducal and ducal house of Saxony,	1
13.	Brunswick and Nassau,	1
14.	Mecklenberg, Schwerin, and Strelitz,	1
15.	Holstein, Oldenburg, Anhalt and Schwartzenburg,	1
16.	Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg Lippe, and Waldeck,	1
17.	The free towns of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg,	1
	Total,	17 votes.

Presidency of Austria

57. Austria shall preside at the federative diet: every state of the confederation shall have the right of making propositions, and the presiding state is bound to bring them under deliberation within a space of time to be fixed.

Composition of the general assembly.

58. When fundamental laws shall be enacted by changes made in the fundamental laws of the confederation, &c. the diet shall form itself into a general assembly, and in that case the distribution of votes shall be as follows, calculated according to the respective extent of individual states:

Austria 4 votes; Prussia 4; Saxony 4; Bavaria 4; Hanover 4; Wurtemberg 4; Baden 3; Electoral Hesse 3; grand duchy of Hesse 3; Holstein 3; Luxemburg 3; Brunswick 2; Mecklenburg Schwerin 2; Nassau 2; Saxe-Weimar 1; Saxe-Gotha 1; Saxe-Coburg 1; Saxe-Meinnugen 1; Saxe-Hildburghaussen 1; Mecklenburgh Strelitz 1; Holstein Oldenburg 1; Anhalt Dessau 1; Anhalt Brenburg 1; Anhalt Kothen 1; Schwartzenburg Sondershaussen 1; Schwartzenburg Rudolstadt 1; Hohenzollern Heckhingen 1; Lichtenstein 1; Hohenzollern Sigmaringen 1; Waldeck 1; Reuss Elder Branch 1; Younger Branch 1; Schaumburg Lippe 1; Lippe 1; the four free towns 1 each—in all 69 votes.

Rules respecting the plurality of votes.

59. The question, whether an affair shall be discussed by the general assembly, shall be decided in the ordinary assembly, by the plurality of votes.

The plurality of votes shall be the rule in both assemblies, with this difference, that in the ordinary assembly an absolute plurality shall suffice, while in the other, two-thirds shall be necessary.

The diet is permanent, but may adjourn from time to time.

Order of votes.

60. After drawing up organic laws, the diet shall deliberate on the manner of fixing the order of voting, in a permanent manner.

61. The diet shall sit at Frankfort on the Main, and open on the 1st of September, 1815.

Fundamental laws.

62. The first object of the diet shall be the framing fundamental laws for the confederation and organical institutions, relative to its external, military and internal relations.

Maintenance of peace in Germany.

63. The states of the confederation engage to defend each other from all attack.

When war is begun, no member can enter on separate negociations.

The members of the confederation, reserving to themselves the right of forming alliances, oblige themselves to contract no engagement contrary to the security of the confederation.

The confederated states engage not to make war on each other under any pretext, but to submit their differences to the diet.

64. The articles included under the title of *particular dispositions*, in the act of the Germanic confederation, to have the same force as if here inserted.

Kingdom of the Netherlands and grand duchy of Luxemburg.

65. The old united provinces and the former Belgic provinces shall form conjointly with the territories designated in the following article, under the sovereignty of the prince of Orange Nassau, the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Limits.

66. The line comprehending the territories which compose the kingdom of the Netherlands is determined in the following manner:—It leaves the sea and extends along the frontiers of France, on the side of the low countries, as fixed by the treaty of Paris, to the Meuse; thence along the same frontiers to the old limits of the duchy of Luxemburg; thence it follows the direction of the limits between that duchy and the old bishoprick of Liege, till it meets (to the south of Deiffelt) the western limits of that canton and of that of Malmedy, to the point where the latter reaches the limits between the old departments of the Ourthe and the Roer; it shall then go along these limits till they touch those of the former French canton of Eupen in the duchy of Limburg; and following the western limit of that canton in the direction of the north, leaving to the right a small part of the former French canton of Aubel, joins at the point of contact of the three old departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Meuse and the Roer; setting out from this point, the said line follows that which separates these two departments till where it touches the Worm (a river falling into the Roer) and going along this river till the point where it again reaches the limit of these two departments, pursues this limit to the south of Hillensburgh (the old department of the Roer) remounts from thence towards the north, and leaving Hillensburgh to the right, and cutting the canton of Sittard in two parts, nearly equal, so that Sittard and Susteren remain to the left, arrives at the old Dutch territory; then leaving this territory to the left, it follows its eastern frontier to the point where it touches the old Austrian principality of the Gueidres, on the side of the Baremond, and directing itself towards the most eastern point of the Dutch territory to the north of Schwalmen, continues to embrace this territroy.

Then it joins, setting out from the most eastern point, that other part of the Dutch territory in which Venloo is situated; it will include that town and its territory. From thence to the old Dutch frontier, near Mook, situated below Genap, it shall follow the course of the Meuse at such distance from the right bank, that all the places which are not distant from that bank more than a thousand German perches (Rheinlandische Ruthen) shall belong, with their territories, to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

From the point where this line reaches the old Dutch frontier to the Rhine, that frontier shall remain essentially as it was in 1795, between Cleves, and the United Provinces.

The *enclaves* of Huisen, Malburg, Lymers, with the town of Savenaer, and the lordship of Weel, shall make part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and his Prussian majesty renounces them forever.

Grand duchy of Luxemburg

67. The part of the old duchy of Luxemburg, comprised in the following article, is equally ceded to the sovereign of the Netherlands, who shall add to his titles grand duchy of Luxemburg.

The grand duchy of Luxemburg serving as a compensation for the principalities of Nassau, Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadamar and Dietz, shall form one of the states of the Germanic confederation.

The town of Luxemberg shall be considered in a military relation as a fortress of the confederation. The grand duke shall however, have the power of naming the governor and military commandant of the fortress, subject to the approbation of the executive power of the confederation.

Limits of the grand duchy of Luxemburg.

68. The grand duchy of Luxemburg shall consist of all the territories situated between the kingdom of the Netherlands, such as it has been designated in article 66. France, the Moselle, as far as the mouth of the Sure, the course of the Sure as far as the junction of the Our, and the course of this last river as far as the limits of the former French canton of St. Vith, which shall not belong to the grand duchy.

Arrangements relative to the grand duchy of Bouillon.

69. His majesty the king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxemburg, shall possess in perpetuity of himself and his successors, the full and entire sovereignty of that part of the duchy of Bouillon, which is not ceded to France by the treaty of Paris, and under this arrangement it shall be united to the grand duchy of Luxemburg.

Some disputes having arisen with respect to the said duchy of Bouillon, he of the competitors whose claims shall be legally established, in the modes hereafter specified, shall possess in full property the said part of the duchy, such as it was enjoyed by the last duke, under the sovereignty of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxemburg.

Cessions of possessions of the house of Nassau Orange in Germany.

70. His majesty the king of the Netherlands shall renounce in perpetuity, for himself, his successors and descendants, in favor of his majesty the king of Prussia, the sovereign possessions which the house of Nassau Orange held in Germany, and particularly the principalities of Dillenburg, Deitz, Seigen and Handanar, comprising the lordship of Bielstom, as those possessions were definitively arranged between the two branches of the house of Nassau, by the treaty concluded at the Hague on the 14th July, 1814. His majesty equally renounces his right to the principality of Falda, and to the other districts and territories which were secured to him by the 12th article of the principal *Reces* of the extraordinary deputations of the empire of the 25th February, 1803.

Family compact between the princes of Nassau.

71. The right and order of succession established between the two branches of the house of Nassau by the act of 1783, called Nassau-sicher Erbverein, is confirmed and transferred from the four principalities of Orange Nassau to the grand duchy of Luxemburg.

Charges and engagements adhering to the provinces detached from France.

72. His majesty the king of the Netherlands, in in uniting under his sovereignty the countries designated in the 66th and 68th articles, enters upon all the rights, and takes upon himself all the expence and all the stipulated engagements relative to the provinces and districts detached from France by the treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 30th of March, 1814.

Act of union of the Belgic provinces.

73. His majesty the king of the Netherlands, having recognized and sanctioned, under the date of the 21st July, 1814, as the bases of the union of the

Belgic provinces with the united provinces, the eight articles contained in the document annexed to the present treaty, the said articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word

Affairs of Switzerland.

74. The integrity of the 19 cantons as determined by the convention of the 29th December, 1813, is recognized as the bases of the Helvetic system.

Union of the three new Cantons.

75. The Vallais, the territory of Geneva, and the principality of Neufchatel, are united to Switzerland. The valley of Dappes having formed part of the canton of Vaud, is restored to it.

76. The bishopric of Basle, and the city and territory of Bienne, shall be united to the Helvetic confederation and form part of the canton of Berne.

The following are exceptions from this arrangement.

1st. A district of about three square leagues, including the communes of Allachweller, Schœnbach, Oberweiler, Terweller, Ettingen, Fursteutem, Plotten, Pfseffingen, Aesch, Bruck, Reinach, and Arlesheim, shall be united to the canton of Basle.

2. A small *enclave*, situated near the village of Neuchatellois de Lignierer, which, at present, with respect to civil jurisdiction, is under the sovereignty of the canton of Neufchatel, and with respect to criminal jurisdiction under that of the bishopric of Basle, shall belong in complete sovereignty to the principality of Neufchatel.

Rights of the inhabitants of the countries united to Berne.

77. The inhabitants of the bishopric of Basle, and those of Bienne, united to the cantons of Berne and Basle, shall enjoy in every respect, without any distinction of religion, (which shall be maintained as at present) the same political and civil rights which are enjoyed or may be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the ancient parts of the said cantons. Consequently they shall have an equal right with them to fill these functions which are specified in the constitutions of the cantons.

The sale of national dominions is guaranteed: and the feudal rents and tythes cannot be re-established.

Lordship of Razuno.

78. The cession made by the 5th article of the treaty of Vienna, of the 14th October, 1809, of the lordship of Razuno *enclave*, in the county of Grisons, having ceased, and his Austrian majesty, being restored to all his rights with respect to the said possessions, confirms the disposition of it which he made by the declaration of the 20th March, 1815, in favor of the canton of the Grisons.

Arrangements between France and Geneva.

79. In order to secure the commercial and military communications of Geneva with the canton of Vand and the rest of Switzerland, and to complete in that respect the 4th article of the treaty of Paris, his most christian majesty consents to place the line of custom-houses in such a manner that the road which leads from Geneva to Veiry into Switzerland, shall at all times be free, and that neither posts nor travellers, nor the transit of merchandize, shall be interrupted by any inspection of officers, nor subjected to any duty. It is equally understood, that no obstacle shall be interposed on the part of Switzerland.

The rest of this article relates to similar arrangements with respect to other parts of Switzerland.

Cession of the king of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva.

80. His majesty the king of Sardinia cedes that part of Savoy which is situated between the river Arve, the Rhone, the limits of the part of Savoy ceded to France, and the mountains of Saleve as far as Veiry inclusive, together with that which is comprised between that great road called Simplon, the lake of Geneva, and the actual territory of the canton of Geneva, from Venezas to the point where the river of Hermances crosses the said road, and from thence, following the course of that river, to its mouth in the lake of Geneva, to the east of the village of Hermance (the whole of the road called Simplon continuing in the possession of his Sardinian majesty.) The country to be united to the canton of Geneva, in full and entire sovereignty.

His Sardinian majesty also agrees that the communication between the canton of Geneva and the Vallrais by the road of Simplon, shall be established in the same way agreed upon by France with respect to the canton of Valid by the road of Vercoy. A front passage for Genevese troops is likewise stipulated; and an exemption from all duties payable by merchandize and provisions in passing from the Sardinian territory and the free port of Genoa. This exemption applies only to transit duties, and does not apply to tolls payable for the maintenance of the roads, nor to merchandize, or provisions intended to be sold or consumed in the interior.

Compensations to be established between the ancient and the new cantons.

81. To provide mutual compensations, the cantons of Argovia, of Vaud, of Tessin, of St. Gall, shall furnish to the ancient cantons of Schweitz, Underwald, Uri, Glaris, Zug and Appenzelle, a certain sum which shall be applied to public instruction, and to the expenses of general administration, but principally to the former object.

The canton of Argovia, Vaud and St. Gall, shall furnish to the cantons of Schweitz, Underwald, Uri, Zug, Glaris, Appenzelle, a fund of 500,000 Swiss livres. The canton of Tessin shall pay annually to the canton of Uri half the product of the tolls in the Levantine valley.

82. This article relates to the funds placed in England, by the cantons of Zurich and Berne, by which it is decreed that those cantons shall retain the property of the capital funds, such as they existed in 1803, at the period of the dissolution of the Helvetic government, and shall enjoy the interest as it accrues, dating from the 1st of Jan. 1815. The interest which has accumulated since 1793 to 1814 inclusive, shall be applied to the discharge of the remaining capital of the national debt, designated under the denomination of the Helvetic debt. The surplus of that debt shall remain chargeable upon the other cantons, those of Berne and Zurich being exonerated.

The districts incorporated with Switzerland since 1813, shall not be taxed on account of the old Helvetic debts.

83. Provides indemnities for the proprietors of lands.

84. Confirms the declaration addressed on the 20th of March, by the allied powers, who signed the treaty of Paris, to the diet of the Swiss confederation.

Limits of the estates of the king of Sardinia.

85. The limits of the estates of his majesty the king of Sardinia, shall be

On the side of France such as they were on the 1st of January, 1792, with the exception of those changes caused by the treaty of Paris, 1814:

On the side of the Helvetic confederation, such as they existed on the 1st January, 1792, with the

exception of the change produced by the cession in favor of the canton of Geneva: such as the cession is specified by the 80th article of the present act:

On the side of the emperor of Austria's states, such as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792; and the convention concluded between the empress Maria Theresa and the king of Sardinia, on the 4th of October, 1751, shall be mutually maintained:

On the side of the states of Parma and Placentia, the limits so far as concerns the ancient states of the king of Sardinia, shall continue the same as they were on the 1st of January, 1792.

The limits of the former states of Genoa, and of the countries called imperial fiefs, united to the states of the kingdom of Sardinia, according to the following articles, shall be the same as those which on the 1st of January 1792, separated those colonies from the states of Parma and Placentia, and from those of Tuscany and Massa.

The island of Capraia, which formerly belonged to the republic of Genoa, is included in the cession of the Genoese territory to the king of Sardinia.

Union of Genoa.

86. The states, which formerly constituted the republic of Genoa, are united in perpetuity to those of the king of Sardinia, to be possessed by him in full sovereignty, and to descend in the male line in the order of primogeniture, through the two branches of his house, viz. the royal branch and the branch of Savoy Carignau.

87. The king of Sardinia to assume the title of the duke of Genoa.

88. The Genoese to enjoy all the rights and privileges specified in the act entitled, "conditions which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese states to those of Sardinia."

Union of the imperial fiefs.

89. The countries called imperial fiefs, which were united to the former Ligurian republic, are definitely united to the states of his Sardinian majesty in the same manner as the rest of the Genoese territory.

Right of fortification.

90. His Sardinian majesty to enjoy the same right of fortifying such points of his states as he may judge proper, in the same way as is provided by the 3d article of the treaty of Paris, with respect to the sovereigns who signed the treaty.

Cessions to the canton of Geneva.

91. The king of Sardinia cedes to the canton of Geneva the districts of Savoy, designated in the article above, according to the conditions specified in the act, entitled "cessions made by the king of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva."

92. The provinces of the Chablais, and of Faucigny, and all the territory of Savoy, to the north of Ugina, belonging to the king of Sardinia, shall be part of the neutrality of Switzerland, according as it was recognized and guaranteed by the high allied powers.

Ancient possessions of Austria.

93 The powers who sign the present treaty, recognize the emperor of Austria, his heirs and successors, as legitimate sovereign of the provinces and territories which were ceded, whether wholly or in part, by the treaties of Campo Formio, 1799, of Luneville, in 1801, of Presburg in 1805, the additional convention of Fontainblean in 1807, and of Vienna in 1809, and in the possession of those provinces and territories which his imperial and apostolic majesty re-entered into in consequence of the last war, viz. Istria, both Austrian and Venitian. Dalmatia, the Venetian isles of the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cataro, the city of Venice, the Lagunies, the same as the other provinces and districts of Terra Firma, of the states hitherto Venitian on the left bank of the Adige, the duchies of Milan and Mantua, the principalities of Brixan and Trent, the country of the Tyrol, the Voralberg, Austrian and Venitian Friuli, the territory of Montefalcone, the government and city of Trieste, Carniola, the Upper Carinthia, Croatia, on the right of Saave, Fiume, the Hungarian Littorale, and the district of Castua.

Countries united to the Austrian monarchy.

94. By this article his imperial majesty obtains in full sovereignty for himself and sucessors

1. Besides the portions of terra firma of the Venitian states already mentioned, the other parts of of the said states, as well as all other territories situated between the Tessin, the Po, and the Adriatic sea,

2. The vallies of the Valteline, of Bormio, and of Chiavenna.

3. The territories which formed the ci-devant republic of Ragusa.

Austrian frontiers in Italy.

95. On the side of the king of Sardinia, such as they were on the 1st January 1792.

On the side of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, the course of the Po, the line of demarcation following the Thalweg or way of the river.

On the sides of the states of Modena, the same as they were on the 1st January 1792.

On the side of the papal states, the course of the Po as far as the mouth of the Goro.

On the side of Switzerland, the ancient frontier of Lombardy; and that which separates the vallies of the Valteline, of Bormio and Chiavenna from the cantons of the Grisons and the Tessin. Where the course of the Po constitutes the limit, it is agreed that the changes which the bed of that river may undergo, shall not, in future, have any effect upon the property of the islands found in it.

Navigation of the Po.

96. The general principles adopted by the congress at Vienna for the navigation of the rivers, shall be applicable to that of the Po.

97. This article provides arrangements by which the establishment known under the name of Mount Napoleon at Milan, shall be enabled to fulfil its engagements towards its creditors.

States of Modena, Massa, and Carrara.

98. His royal highness the archduke Francis D'Este, his heirs and successors, shall possess in full sovereignty the duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, in the same extent as they were at the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio.

The archduchess Maria Beatrix D'Este, her heirs and successors, shall possess the duchy of Massa, and the principality of Carrara, as well as the imperial fiefs in La Luniginna.

Parma and Placentia.

99. Her majesty the empress Maria Louisa, shall possess in full sovereignty the duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, with the exception of the districts included in the state of his imperial majesty on the left bank of the Po.

The reversibility of these countries shall be determined by the common consent of the courts of Austria, Russia, France, Spain, England and Prussia, always taking care to respect the rights of reversion of the house of Austria and the king of Sardinia, on the said countries.

Possessions of the grand duke of Tuscany.

100. The archduke Ferdinand, of Austria, is restored to all his rights of sovereignty over the

grand duchy of Tuscany and its dependencies, as he possessed them before the treaty of Luneville.

The stipulations of the second article of the treaty of Vienna, of the 3d of October, 1735, between the emperor Charles VI. and the king of France, to which the other powers acceded, are fully re-established in favor of his imperial highness and his descendants; as well as the guarantees resulting from those stipulations.

The following territories in addition are to be united to the grand duchy, and possessed by the grand duke Ferdinand and his heirs.

1. The states of Presides.

2. That part of the island of Elba and its appurtenances, which were under the superiority of the king of the two Sicilies before the year 1801.

3. The sovereignty of the principality of Piombino, and its dependencies.

Principality of Poimbino.

Prince Ludouist Buonconipagni retains for himself and his legitimate succesors all the property which his family possessed in the principality of Piombino, in the island of Elba, and its dependencies, before the occupation of that country by the French troops in 1799.

4. The former imperial fiefs of Vernio, Mentauto and Monte Santa Maria, inclosed in the Tuscan States.

Duchy of Lucca.

The principality of Lucca shall be possessed in full sovereignty by her majesty the infanta Maria Louisa and descendants, in the direct male line.—The principality is erected into a duchy, and shall have a form of government founded upon the principles of that which it received in 1805.

A rent of 500,000 francs is added to the revenue of this principality, to be paid regularly by the emperor of Austria and the grand duke of Tuscany, as long as circumstances shall prevent them from procuring for her majesty the infanta Maria Louisa, and to her son and her descendants, some other establishment.

102. The duchy of Lucca shall be reversible to the grand duke of Tuscany, in case of the death of her majesty the infanta Maria Louisa, or her son Don Carlos, and of their descendants; or in case the infanta Maria Louisa, or her direct heirs, shall obtain any other establishment, or succeed to any other branch of their dynasty.

The grand duke of Tuscany, in case the said reversion shall fall to him, engages to cede, as soon as he enters into the possession of Lucca, to the duke of Modena, the following territories:

1. The Tuscan districts of Fivizano, Pietra, Sante and Barga.

2. The Lucca districts of Castiglione and Callicano inclosed in the states of Modena, as well as those of Minueciano and Monto Ignoso, contiguous to the country of Massa.

Disposition relative to the Holy See.

103. The Marches, with Camerino and their dependencies as well as the duchy of Benevento, and the principality of Ponto Corvo, are restored to the holy see.

The holy see to resume its possessions of the longations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara, with the exception of that part of Ferrara, situate on the left bank of the Po.

His imperial majesty, and his successors, have the right of garrison in the fortresses of Ferrara and Commachio.

104. Declares the re-establishment of Ferdinand IV. on the throne of Naples.

Affairs of Portugal.

105. The powers recognize the justice of the claims made by his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal, on the city of Olivenza and the other territories ceded to Spain by the treaty of Badajoz in 1801, and considering their restitution as one of the measures proper to confirm between the two kingdoms of the peninsula, that complete and stable harmony, the preservation of which throughout Europe has been the constant object of their arrangements, formally engage themselves to employ, for the purpose of conciliation, the most efficacious efforts, in order that the retrocession of the said territories in favor of Portugal may be effected. And the powers recognized as far as depends on each of them, that this arrangement should take place forthwith.

Relations between France and Portugal.

106. In order to remove the difficulties which interposed to prevent the prince regent of Portugal from ratifying the treaty signed on the 30th May, 1814, between Portugal and France, it is decreed that the stipulation contained in the 10th article of that treaty, and all those which relate to it, are null and void, and shall be replaced by the provisions contained in the following article—(All the other clauses of the said treaty of Paris, are to be maintained and fulfilled.)

107. His royal highness, the prince regent of Portugal, to manifest his high consideration for his most christian majesty, agrees to restore to his said majesty French Guiana as far as the river Oyapoek, the mouth of which is situated between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude, a limit which Portugal has always considered as that which was fixed by the treaty of Utrecht.

The time for giving up this colony to be determined as soon as circumstances will permit, by a particular agreement between the two courts.—And they shall proceed in a friendly manner, as soon as possible, to the definite fixing of the limits of Portuguese and French Guiana, conformably to the precise meaning of the 8th article of the treaty of Utrecht.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

Navigation of rivers.

108. The powers whose states are separated, or crossed by the same navigable river engage to arrange, by common consent, all that regards the navigation of such river. For this purpose they shall name commissioners, who shall assemble at latest within six months after the congress, and who shall take as the basis of their work, the principles established in the following articles.

109. The navigation from the source to the mouth of the rivers shall be perfectly free, and shall not with respect to commerce, be forbidden, to any body, the regulations for the police being complied with, which shall be made uniform, as favorable to trade as possible.

110. The system for the receipt of taxes, as well as for the police, shall be the same along the whole course of the river, and shall apply to its navigable branches, as far as circumstances permit.

Tariff.

111. The duties on navigation shall be fixed in a uniform and invariable manner, and so independent of the nature of the merchandize as to render all examination of the cargo unnecessary. The amount of the duties shall not exceed the sum now paid, and shall be determined by local and existing circumstances.

In fixing the the tariff, the object shall be to encourage commerce, by facilitating navigation, and

the impost established on the Rhine, shall serve as the approximative rule. When once the tariff s settled it shall not be altered but by common consent of the states interested.

112. The officers of receipt shall be as few as possible, to be fixed by common consent.

113. Every river state shall be charged with the maintenance of the towing paths through its territory, and other works necessary for the uninterrupted navigation.

114. The customs due to the states shall have no connection with the payment for navigation. Care shall be taken that the officers oppose no unnecessary obstacles to navigation.

Regulation.

116. All that is contained in the preceding articles shall be determined by a mutual regulation, which shall include all that is necessary to fix ultimately. The regulation cannot be changed without the consent of all states bordering on the rivers.

Navigation of the Rhine, Necker, &c.

117. The particular regulations for the navigation of the Rhine, the Necker, the Maine, the Moselle, the Meuse, the Scheldt, which are affixed to the present act, shall have the same force as if they were inserted in the text.

Confirmations of treaties and particular acts.

The treaties, conventions, declarations, regulations and other special acts which are annexed to the present act, viz.

1. The treaty between Russia and Austria, of the 22d April (4th May) 1815.
2. The treaty between Russia and Prussia, of the 21st April (3d May) 1815.
3. The additional treaty relative to Cracow between Austria, Prussia and Russia, of the 21st April (3d May) 1815.
4. The treaty between Prussia and Saxony, of the 18th May, 1815.
5. The declaration of the king of Saxony on the rights of the house of Schoenburgh, of the 18th of May, 1815.
6. The treaty between Prussia and Hanover of the 29th May, 1815.
7. The convention between Prussia and the grand duke of Saxe Weimar.
8. The convention between Prussia and the duke and prince of Nassau.
9. The act on the federative constitution of Germany.
10. The treaty between the king of the Low Countries and Prussia, England Austria, and Russia, of 1815.
11. Declaration of the powers on the affairs of the Helvetic confederation, of the 20th March, 1815, and the act of accession of the diet, of the 28th of March.
12. The protocol of the 26th of March, 1815, on the cessions made by the king of Sardinia, to the canton of Geneva.
13. The treaty between the king of Sardinia, Austria, England, Russia, Prussia and France, of the

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14. The act entitled "Conditions which serve as the basis of the union of the states of Genoa with those of his Sardinian majesty."
15. The declaration of the powers on the abolition of the slave trade.
16. The regulations of the committee of navigation.
17. The regulations respecting the rank of the diplomatic agents—

Are considered as integral parts of the arrangements of the congress, and shall have throughout the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the general treaty.

119. All the powers assembled at congress, as well as the princes and free towns who have concurred in the arrangements, and in the acts confirmed in this general treaty, are invited to accede to it.

120. The French language having been employed exclusively in all the copies at the present treaty, it is declared by the powers that have concurred in the act, that the employment of that language shall not be drawn into a precedent for the future; so that every power reserves to adopt for itself in future negociations and conventions, the language it has heretofore employed in its diplomatic relations, without the citation of this treaty as an established example to the contrary.

121. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months, and by the court of Portugal in a year, or sooner, if possible.

A copy shall be deposited at Vienna, in the archieves of the court and state of his imperial, royal and apostolic majesty, in case any of the courts of Europe shall find it expedient to consult the original text.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna, on the ninth of June, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Here follows the signatures in the alphabetical order of the courts:

Austria.....	Prince METTERNICH, Baron WESSENBERG.
Spain.....	
France.....	Prince TALLEYRAND, Duke of DALBERG. Count ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
Great Britain.	CLANCARTY, CATHCART, STEWART.
Portugal.....	Count PALMELLA, ANTONIO DE SALDANHA DE GAMA JOAQUIM LOBODA SILVEIRA.
Prussia.....	Prince HARDENBERG, Baron HUMBOLDT.
Russia.....	Prince RASOTMOUFFSKI, Count STAKELBERG, Count NESSELRODE.
Sweden.....	Count AXEL LOEWENHIELM.

SCRAPS.

Mr. Scoresby, of Whitby, has announced a determination to visit the north pole. The Greenland ships advance to 81½ degrees, so that it may not be impracticable to travel over the ice in eighteen or twenty days. [*London pap.*

HARMONY OF WIVES.—Died, a short time since, in Cambridge, New-York, Mr. *Soloman Cronge*, of a wound in the hand, by the cut of a scythe, which occasioned mortification. What was most singular in the life of the deceased, was the fact, that he married two sisters, with each of whom he lived alternately a week at a time, during the whole period of his connubial connection, and by each of whom he had *thirteen* children. The two families, whose houses were not very distant from each other, maintained the utmost harmony and affection between them, and were all present (two wives and 26 children) at the funeral of their common husband and parent, whom the followed in mournful silence to the grave. *Vermont Reporter.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

We have received an interesting original review of the review of the life of the duke of Wellington, inserted in the 13th vol. of the (London) Quarterly Review—and been furnished with a copy of an article in replication to the attack upon gen. *Armstrong* by general *Wilkinson*, in what are said to be extracts from his address to the court martial held last winter, inserted in the Register of the 15th of April last. Every man "has a right to be heard by himself or by counsel," and having, rather inadvertantly, admitted the attack, we feel bound to record the defence, and here the business shall stop.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

Long as I have been accustomed "to appear before the public in print," I frankly confess, that I feel no little anxiety for the fate of the article that occupies so large a portion of this sheet—a portion that I should hardly have felt myself justified in appropriating to it, (to the exclusion of other matter) if its room had not been nearly supplied by the *gratuitous* supplement I have the honor to present to my readers. This anxiety arises from the nature of the thing itself. I have ventured upon untrodden ground, and attempted things of fearful amounts without precedent or guide, in many cases of no little importance, relying on my own fallible judgment, diverted too often from its pursuits by the numerous and perplexing concerns of an establishment like this, in which *all* that belongs to its various departments exists and depends on myself. I ask for it a candid perusal—I believe is is calculated to interest the most of my readers, and to provoke a spirit of enquiry that may be useful; and, certainly, there is not a line or word in it that can offend any of my countrymen: to whom it will appear, that the letter, though addressed to Mr. *Cobbett*, is as well adapted to their own uses. Its length is formidable, but there is a variety in its content that may assist to relieve its tediousness. Whatever of merit or of folly, of truth or of error, there may be in the calculations, it belongs entirely to myself; and, if I have succeeded in presenting such general views as shall instruct or amuse the patrons of the Register, or afford new excitements to cleave to the republic—or raise up a spirit of investigation that may develope the facts I have essayed to establish, all my objects will be accomplished.

To Mr. Cobbett,

Proprietor of the Weekly Political Register.

PART THE SECOND.

SIR,—Having touched upon a few subjects as freely as I thought the 'freedom of the *British* press' would allow, I shall now proceed to exhibit some of the many reasons on which I build my preference for a republican representative government over any other that has yet been contrived to secure the happiness of society; though, even in this sort of government, if the "legitimates" are to be believed, "the people are their own worst enemies," and require *protection*—"deliverance," by the *would-be-noblesse* forming a *balance against them*. However, I do not believe this doctrine, nor would I believe it, though all the *government-priests* in the world were to preach it until they were as thin as *whipping-posts*. But there is no danger of this—those gentlemen will never carry their *zeal* so far as to part with their *substance*.

We read in the good book—a book that they who pension and pay the priests and prostitutes of *Juggernaut* affect to have a deep interest in circulating—that "a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." This idea was beautifully commented upon in the grand procession we had in *Baltimore* during the embargo, intended to shew that our own proper resources, assisted by your orders in council, would soon make us independent of you. This procession contained about six thousand men. Very many of the trades and arts were exhibited on highly ornamented stages, drawn by 4, 6 and 8 horses each; and there was a ship—a little "fir-built frigate," among the rest. I had charge of a printing press—one of the first, I was told, that *Franklin* ever owned; a venerable machine, at which workmen were employed in printing an *ode to independence* as we moved through the streets, and we had type-founders and book-binders at work on the same stage. The farmers, about 600 strong, took the lead—they had a large stage finely decorated with the implements and productions of the husbandman. In the front was a beautiful tree, which a luxuriant vine had selected for its *rising*, transplanted entire and fixed firmly; from the top of this tree was displayed a rich silk flag, with the motto—"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT—LOOK AT THE PEOPLE AND JUDGE OF THE GOVERNMENT." So let us judge a *republic* and a *monarchy*.

As we are much better acquainted with the nature and effect of your government, and, indeed, are more deeply interested by its good or evil tendency than by that of any other except our own, I select it to furnish my contrasts, for we see, understand, and appreciate almost every thing by comparison. And, certainly, the friends of royalty will feel happy at this selection; for your government is the "*bulwark* of the religion and the liberties of the world!"—as might easily be proved by taking a look round the *Cape of Good Hope*, if evidence were wanting in Europe! It is possible, that some parts of the picture I may make, will surprise some of your countrymen, as well as of my own; and it may hurt the pride and appear "shocking—quite shocking" to others whose nerves are too delicate to *meet the truth*. This gives me no uneasiness. If *royalty* must needs be offended with the truth, I care not.

In the extra-supplement to the 8th vol. of my Weekly Register, I republished your excellent letter to lord Grenville, dated the 27th of June, 1815. There are very few, perhaps, none, of the points you have touched, that I shall affect to amend; but there are others of great moment that have not been attended to at all, and I request your patience (and that of all who may honor me by reading this article) while I proceed to an investigation of them. I shall be as brief as I can; but some of the subjects appear so very copious that I am not without apprehensions of being thought tedious—the thing that a writer, for the people, ought always to avoid.

UNITED STATES.

POPULATION. ☞ *See the note at the end.*

The population of the colonies that now form the United States, in 1758, was	1,058,000
By the regular census of 1790	3,929,326
By the same of 1800	5,303,666
By the same of 1810	7,239,903
At present, 1815, estimated at	8,750,000
The increase in 32 years from 1758 to 1790 was	2,871,326
" 10 " 1790 to 1800	1,374,340
" 10 " 1800 to 1810	1,936,237
" 5 " 1810 to 1815	1,260,097
In all 57 *ears.* *persons*	7,352,000

This shews you that we double our population in about 22 years—so that, in the year 1837, we may safely calculate upon a population of 17,500,000, without esteeming, as highly as we might, the present state of Europe, which will, probably, drive many tens of thousands to our shores during the period anticipated.

MEANS AND MANNER OF LIVING. Laying aside the general considerations urged in the *note on population*, which are, in my opinion, entitled to great weight, particularly as shewing that the road to wealth is open to all classes in one country and shut against the poor in the other, (who, in all nations, and especially with you, are by far the most numerous) I shall contrast the means that the people of the two countries have to get a livelihood, and shew the difference of manner in which they *may, must* or *do* live.

Wheat, meat, and the price of *labor,* afford us pretty certain criterions for these purposes, being most fairly to be presumed as standards for every thing else.

Wheat may be averaged in the United States at $1 50 cts. (6*s.* 9*d.* sterling money) for the bushel of 60 lbs.—*and at this price our farmers become rich.* [Pray mark this.☞]—Meat, say beef, veal and mutton, may be averaged at 6 cents per lb. and labor at 80 cents per day, the laborer finding himself in food. During the last summer, laborers in our cities and towns pretty generally received from 125 to 150 cents per day. But I rate the price at 80 cents.

One day's labor will, therefore, purchase—
32 lbs. of wheat, or
14 lbs. of beef.

To assist in coming to some valuable conclusions, let us suppose a laborer's family to consist of himself, his wife, and four children, and allow each person to consume bread equal to ¾ lb. of wheat, and ½ lb. of beef per day. One day's labor will therefore purchase bread enough for seven day's subsistence, or meat enough for 4½ days; or, of both a sufficiency to support the family *three* days, nearly.

☞These proportions are merely laid down as

ENGLAND.*

POPULATION in 1751	6,467,000
" 1785	8,000,000
" 1800	9,334,778
" 1810 including the army and navy, at home and abroad,	10,747,280
Giving an increase in 59 years of	4,280,280

Your increase, to have been proportionate to ours, should have been *thirty-eight millions and a half* instead of *four* millions, because your stock of people at the period stated was *six* times greater than ours.

The population of England has about doubled itself within the last 100 years—but it cannot progress at that rate hereafter. The checks to population have become too numerous and distressing to permit a much further increase; at least until means are contrived to raise the value of labor, or depress the price of food, which is nearly the same thing.

It may be urged that your colonies and wars have greatly impeded the march of population at home. At a slight view of this, many would accept it as an important fact; but, really, it is no such thing—for those colonies and wars have afforded the *means of living* to a much greater number of persons *in* England than have been lost *to* her by them. An increase of the population of a country as naturally follows an increase of the means of livelihood, as the springing up of the herbage in summer after rain. And besides, the insular situation of England has probably invited as many foreigners to settle among you within the last 20 years of commotion, as you lost by your wars and colonies. If peace on the continent be continued, they will soon leave you, for they can live much easier in any part of it than in England.

MEANS AND MANNER OF LIVELIHOOD. Wheat in England, is 9*s.* sterling, or, 200 cents per bushel, of 60lbs. the dollar rated at 4*s.* 6*d. and the farmers of your country appear in a desperate condition, notwithstanding your corn laws and all your other contrivances to bolster them up,* which we have nothing of: meat may be fairly averaged at 9*d.* or 17 cents, and perhaps higher—laborers' wages, as on the other side, may not exceed 24*d.* per day; but to avoid all sort of dispute, I put it down at 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 55 cents, for the average of England.

One days' labor will, therefore, produce
17lbs. of wheat, or
3 1-3lbs. of beef.

And supposing a family to be maintained as on the other side, the English laborer may purchase with his day's labor, bread enough to serve them *three* and one third, or meat enough for *one* day and a sixth; or of both, a sufficiency for about *three fourths* of *one* day. I am very sure that one day's labor will not do this in *England;* but I have at least designed to put the case in the most favorable light that it was possible to allow.

The result is—that a day's labor in the United States will support *seventeen* persons, one day, with a sufficiency of bread *and* meat, and that in England, the same labor will, in like manner, subsist only *five* persons for the same time. But even this advantage is not the greatest that the American laborer possesses—he is always cherished and sustained with the *hope* of bettering his condition, which gives an elasticity to his mind and a vigor to his exertions, that those destitute of it cannot possibly have.

*When I speak of England, *Wales* is always included. This is noted, because a distinction is frequently made in England.

UNITED STATES.

data. We know very well that men "do not live by bread alone," or meat alone, or on both of them. They must be clothed and housed, and have hundreds of other little expenses to meet, besides those incurred by what is merely necessary for food.

Having thus shewn the *means*, I shall proceed to say something of the MANNER in which laborers live. Those in the country generally eat bread and milk, with some cold or hot meat, or butter or cheese, or something else by way of a relish, for breakfast; at dinner, they have as much meat as they please, with bread and vegetables in abundance; their supper is nearly like the breakfast. In some parts, they use a great deal of indian corn, as *hominy* (a delightful standing dish on the tables of the most opulent in the middle and southern states) or in meal—not so much because it is cheaper than wheat (for the difference is, really, very little) but because they love it better; which, I think, is the best reason in the world for it. This corn may be cooked in a great many ways, and in every way is a very nourishing, wholesome and pleasant food—the best families using it as well as the poorest, to relieve and give the better relish to wheaten flour. Many of the laborers in the country have coffee and tea several times in the week, and it may certainly be said they indulge in them every Sunday, on an average, morning or evening, or both. In the towns and cities the laborers live more luxuriously, as you would call it; for they use a great deal more of coffee and tea, and seldom miss a drink of *grog* at their dinners, and probably another during the evening. It may be safely asserted, that the laboring classes in the United States may eat as much meat three times a day (if they like it) *as they please*—and, probably, they do eat it twice a day; and they have their feasting on turkeys, geese and other fowls, like the richest people in the land, for the *wife's* labor contributes a liberal proportion to support the household. It is by no means uncommon to see men whose only apparent means of livelihood is in their daily labor, carrying home a turkey that will weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. And this may easily happen, because at the season they are generally killed off, they are not much dearer than other meat, lb. for lb. I have seen the laboring negro in the market take a turkey or a pair of ducks that a merchant had refused, as being too high. The fact is, that the sober laboring man, with a prudent and industrious family, barring accidents, can absolutely live as *full* as the man of ten thousand a year, nor any more feel the want of a meal's victuals. You will observe I speak only of those who live temperately and are industrious and able to work—we are not without a portion who live wretched enough; but, generally, the fault is their own.————There are some, in all countries, that if they lived in a cook's shop would be at times half-starved, if the cooking of the victuals rested upon their own prudence and foresight—who would be too lazy to make the fire, or postpone doing it until they had finished their liquor, when they would be incapable of it. Our laborers do not average more than 11 hours work per day.

PAUPERS, BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS. The facts that belong to those persons are of the most interesting and important character, and I propose to investigate them with the greatest care. It will necessarily appear from what has been stated, that those classes are not numerous in the United States; but my information is not so extensive as is desirable, though

ENGLAND.

Manner of living. When I hear of a person in England giving two or three guineas for a pint of strawberries, or 20 or 30*l.* for a dozen of wine, I never fail to recollect a saying of a traveller that visited *Genoa*, whose book I read in my childhood, who had a remark somewhat as follows—"*Magnificent are thy* PALACES, *O Genoa, but thou hast also thy* GALLIES!"—and I begin to calculate how many persons went supperless to bed, that this prodigality might be indulged. The rich may live well any where; and probably this class are far more luxurious in Great Britain than in the U. States; and the *very rich* men are much more numerous with you than with us, nor do I want many such;—but where you have one man who makes or receives from 1 to $5000, a year, we have fifty. This is the class that is the bone and sinew of a country—the people that are "*comfortable*"—the soul of *independence—the last of all that will pay homage to a master.* A person whose labor, business or property produces him 2 or 3000 dollars a year, lives far better upon it in the United States, than a man can do on as many pounds in England, or lays up more money; which will readily appear, when, in addition to the facts that belong to the price of provisions, we superadd those relating to *taxes* and *tythes*, of which I shall speak by and bye. *But my ingenuity is put to the rack to find out how your laboring classes live at all.* My idea of the manner of it *must* fall short of the reality—ocular demonstration only can bring the image fairly before the mind. About eight years ago, when the state of your poor was highly to be preferred to what it is now, a respectable *Englishman*, now a resident here, related the following anecdote, which left a strong impression upon me. He said, that he arrived at New-York on a market day, and that the market particularly attracted his attention.—While he looked on, a butcher, cutting off a sheep's head, threw it into the street. He supposed this was done to "make a scramble," and prepared himself to see 50 or 100 people rushing to get it—but it excited the attention of nobody. After a while, a large dog, passing along, put his nose down and smelled it; it did not suit his appetite and he turned up ————, &c. "I then thought," said he, "that I was, indeed, in a strange country, seeing that a dog would not eat a sheep's head." Ninety-nine hundredths of the sheep's heads are thrown away in the United States; though sometimes our butchers sell them at one or two cents (a half-penny or a penny sterling a-piece) though they always give them to any that will ask for them, as a donation. I enquired of a butcher this morning as I was buying my beef, "how he sold bullock's heads?" "You may have one and welcome, if you want it," said he. I told him I had a reason for *asking the price.* He informed me, that when he sold a single head he generally got 25 cents (1*s.* 2*d.*) for it, but that a "person took them all the year round, at 15 cents, (8*d.*) to boil up for something"—I presume to make a size of. A shank of beef, that will make as much rich soup as 8 or 10 hard working men will eat, and afford meat enough for them all, may be bought for from 18¾ to 37½ cents, (10*d.* to 20*d.*). These are *city* prices. Your laborers average about 14 hours labor per day.

PAUPERS, BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS. I have before me a table, published by *Bristed*—in his book writ on the "resources of the British empire," shewing the number of paupers in every county of England, in 1805—*ten years ago.* I am very sure that number was not exaggerated; for I would suspect Mr. *Bristed* of any thing else than a design to m[illegible]

UNITED STATES.

it may serve all my present purposes with sufficient accuracy and effect.

By certain regular returns I have from three [maritime] counties, in three of the middle states, it it appears, that the paupers are about as 1 to 230 inhabitants—but the counties in the interior have not 1 to every 350 persons of the whole population. The sea-board is overcharged with these unfortunate beings, for many reasons that must strike the political economist on the first glance; and the middle states have a greater proportion than the eastern, southern or western—being those states to which emigrations from foreign parts have been the most frequent, and a large proportion of the paupers they maintain are foreigners, or worn out negroes. But even in these, none are maintained but the halt, the lame, and the blind, the aged and the infirm, mad people and ideots, except, that, in the winter season, some, who have been imprudent in the summer, seek a temporary asylum with them. From the facts that have come to my knowledge, I think it may be said that one tenth of the tenants of our poor houses are over seventy, and another tenth under 6 years of age. A *majority* of those within the periods of years that a man or woman is generally able to earn a livelihood, have ruined their constitutions by intemperance, and the balance is *nearly* made up of the maimed and defective—there are *none* that are sober and industrious and hale and hearty: for all such can make a living for themselves, and will not work for the public for victuals and clothes, only.

I have paid considerable attention to this subject, and feel pretty certain that I over-rate the paupers of the United States generally, at 1 for every 300 persons. But at this rate the whole amount of our paupers in 1815, on a supposed population of 8,750,000, will be 29,166.

Our "*beggars and vagrants taxing the public charity,*" are very few. In some states there are none such—You may travel 1000 miles through the country without being once asked for alms; and such as live in this way are too few to be worthy of notice in a general account. The reasons for this are simple; those unable to work are comfortably provided for in the poor's houses, and if any who are able to labor attempt mendicity, they are hoisted off to the *work houses*, the discipline of which is excellent to remove the "disease of *laziness.*" Of the few common beggars we have, a majority of them are foreigners or negroes. *Baltimore*, from the great laxity of its police, in this respect, has probably more of this class than all the cities of the union; yet, calling to recollection all I have seen in my walks, and assisting it by the observations of others, I hardly think we have fifteen such, certainly not twenty, and our population is between 50 and 60000. In the winter season, there are many in our cities that require casual assistance, which is granted freely, but privately, by others of the same neighborhood, or by funds voluntarily raised to furnish suitable wood, &c. to those whose necessities demand it; and those who do require it are such as, nine times out of ten, have "danced away the summer," or have been or are afflicted with disease in them selves, or in their families.

By referring to the documents in my possession, it appears that the average expence of maintaining our paupers, may be estimated at 45$ per annum, for each individual. So that the poor rates paid in the United States will amount to $1,212,470.

By this they are *plentifully* fed. Their general diet is supposed after this manner: bread and milk, or

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things appear *worse* than they were. The table, at length, may be seen in the 4th vol. of the WEEKLY REGISTER, page 114. Assisted by this and several other like tables, we have pretty sure grounds to go upon in our estimates of the paupers of England. The following abstract is interesting:

		Whole no. paupers.	Amount of poor rates.
In 1689	*persons*	563,964	*l.*665,362
1776		695,177	1,535,163
1805		818,851	1,943,649
1792		955,326	2,645,520
1803		1,039,716	4,113,164
1805		1,212,936	
1811		1,847,659	5,922,954
1812*		2,079,432	6,452,566
1815	(*estimated*)	2,500,000	7,800,000

The last items are *calculations* of my own, but I suspect are near the truth, as will appear by examinning the preceding data, given from high *British* authorities. The greater part of those returned as paupers must be persons able to earn a livelihood; but, no doubt, many of them, though yet in their prime, as to the years of their life, are such as have worn out their constitutions in attempting to support themselves and their families.

Therefore, *one fifth* of the whole population of England are paupers. In the United States there is one pauper to every 300 persons; in England there are 60 to the same number. *But further*—

Your "*beggars and vagrants taxing the public charity,*" are truly a formidable body! It is stated in the public papers that Mr. *Rose*, [*a man famous in this way himself, but on a larger scale!*] said in Parliament, "that the number of *mendicants* in the metropolis was estimated at 30,000, but probably it was much more." This pretty nearly agrees with some other calculations I have seen, and may be taken as tolerably correct, and gives us an idea of what there are in all England; which "with vagrants and gypsies and other persons taxing the public charity," have been estimated at 350,000

To which add the army and navy *paupers* pensioners, 100,000, and the maimed and diseased maintained in your many private hospitals, 100,000, 200,000

The regular paupers are, 2,500,000

And the fearful aggregate is 3,050,000

Three millions and fifty thousand *paupers* for a population of less than eleven millions; or considerably more than *one* to *four* of the whole population.

The poor rates of England the present year, I have supposed may amount to *l.*7,800,000, equal to $34,632,000.

But how the 2,500,000 paupers are fed by this sum, great as it appears, I cannot contrive. It allows, for each pauper, less than *fourteen* dollars *per annum;* which, from the comparative price of provisions already noted, is equal to much less than $7 in the United States, as to the quantity of good food it will purchase. Every pauper costs us $45, and there must be an *economy* far beyond my comprehension to reduce the charge down to *seven* dolls. including all the *feasts* to the overseers and church wardens,

*Mr. Colquhoun estimates the paupers for thi year at 1,548,400, which I must believe is far under the real amount. In 1805 England was in a state of *prosperity* compared with 1812, and then, by the returns of *counties* given by Bristed, the amount was 1,212,936. The increase of *poor rates* also furnishes us with a good idea of the real state of the case.

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mush* and milk, for breakfast and supper, with cold meat, occasionally; at dinner—meat, soup and vegitables,—of all as much as they please to eat. In sickness, they have whatever the physician prescribes,—wine, tea, and coffee and the like. They are also clothed at the public expence.

The cost of maintaining the poor of the United States, deducting from the number of inhabitants the army and navy, and the poor themselves, is for each other person, per annum, about 14 *cents.*

EXPENDITURES—REVENUES—DEBT. These things are so intimately connected that I shall treat of them all under one head, as briefly as I can, so as to be explicit:

War establishment. The expenditure of the United States for the year ending Sept. 1814, was about as follows:

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	2,245,355
Military	24,502,906
Naval	8,169,910
Interest on debt existing before the war	1,980,000
————Contracted since the war	2,950,000
On account of the principal of the public debt, say	3,000,000
	$42,848 165

In the military and naval appropriations were included permanent allowances of $200,000 for the purchase of arms for supplying the whole militia of the United States, and 200,000 for the purchase of timber—and also very considerable sums for the building of forts and ships and other vessels; and things of a permanent nature.

42,848,165 dollars are equal to *l.*9,650,489 sterling; or for the population of the United States, deducting the army and navy and paupers (not contributing to the public taxes) *four dollars and* 20 *cents* for each other person—equal to 18*s.* 11*d.* sterling†.

The peace establishment. Supposing the "treasury year" to end with one year after the proclamation of peace, might be estimated as follows:

	In the year 1811.	For the year 1815.
Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	1,360,859	1,500,000
Military	2,129,000	3,000,000
Naval	2,126,000	5,000,000
Indian Department	142,725	300,000
Interest on old debt‡	2,225,800	1,800,000
————New loans		4,200,000
	7,984 384	15,800 000

It is proper to be observed that the present military establishment of the United States is *considerably* less than it was in 1811, yet I have estimated the expence at nearly one million more, to cover an increased attention to works of defence and inciden-

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and the clipping and pairings of money expended for the public. If *your* paupers lived as *ours* do, they would cost you the enormous sum of $235,000,000 a year—that is, 2,500,000 at $90 each,‡ and if we could maintain ours as cheaply as you do yours (taking into view the difference in the price of provisions) they would cost us only 189,579 dollars, or a little more than *two cents* (1*d* sterling) for every other *tax-contributing person!*

If from your population, 11,000,000, we deduct these 2,950,000† paupers, beggars and vagrants, and from that again deduct the army and navy, and other persons exempt from the poor rates, supposed to be at least, 600,000 more, we have 7,450,000 men, women and children to pay *l* 7,800,000, which is about *l.*1 1*s.* for each, per annum, or 4 dolls. 60 cents.

EXPENDITURES—REVENUE—DEBT. The whole expenditure for the United Kingdoms, for the year ending January 5, 1814, *war establishment*, was as follows:

Charges on account of the national debt,§	*l.* 41,897,335
Civil list,	1,028,000
Courts of justice, mint, salaries, &c.	234,937
Royal family, pensions, &c.	332,412
Civil list of Scotland	113,176
Other bounties and pensions, &c.	391,465
Navy,	21,996,624
Ordnance,	3,404,527
Army,	29,469,520
Remittances to other countries (subsidies, &c.)	15,994,832
Miscellaneous services at home and abroad,	4,010,349
	118,872,813
Deduct for Ireland,	4,904,202
Total—Great Britain,	*l.* 113,968,610

113,968,610*l.* sterling are equal to $506,020,648—about five times the amount of all our debt; or, for the whole tax-contributing population of *Great-Britain** 50 *dollars* 90 *cents*, for every person, man, woman or child, in the island.

* Mush—Indian corn meal mixed in boiling water until it becomes so thick that it can hardly be stirred. A very wholesome, pleasant and nourishing food.

†Estimated population of the U. S. 1815		8,750,000
Deduct—army and navy	12,000	
Paupers	29,166	41,166
Tax-contributing individuals, persons		$8,708,834

The slaves are not deducted because their "legitimate masters" have to pay taxes for them.

‡$5,058,272 of the principal reimbursed this year.

‡90 dollars in England being equal only to 45 in America, for the purchase of food.

†I do not take the 3,050,000 because the soldiers and sailors partially contribute to the support of their unfortunate messmates, by a pittance retained from their wages,

§This includes a sum allowed for reducing the *principal.*

*England and Wales,		10,150,615
Scotland,		1,895,688
Army and navy,		640,500
Total Great Britain,		11,956,303
The above are from Mr. Colquhoun—		
Deduct—army and navy	640,500	
paupers, beggars, &c.	3,050,000—	3,690,500
Tax-contributing population,		8,255,803

Mr. Colquhoun estimated the paupers in 1812, at only 1,548,400—see the preceding note. But another writer in a London paper, stated them at 2,079,432 in the same year, and gave the poor rates as precisely amounting to *l.* 6,452,566. You can best judge between them; but when it appears in the above that I have made no allowance whatever for

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rals—and the naval is more than the double of what it was in that year—but our *negociation* with the Barbary powers, with the building of ships, &c. may amount to the sum supposed. *I* have no pretensions to the office of secretary of the treasury (or chancellor of the exchequer, as the person who fills nearly the same office is called in England) but I venture to say that, *in the whole*, it may turn out tolerably correct.

The supposed expence of the year 1815, for current expences, *belonging to the peace establishment*, is		15,800,000
From which we may safely deduct for the year 1816—the peace continuing—		
1. In the naval department, still keeping up a respectable force and building new vessels,	1,000,000	
2. In the interest of new debt	1,200,000	2,200,000
Probable expenditures 1816,		$13,600,000

☞ Appropriations for the payment of the public debt not noted.

In 1811 it was calculated that 9 millions a year, for the future, would be amply sufficient for all the wants of the United States, on a peace establishment—and the actual disbursement for current expences, will probably not exceed 11 millions, four or five years hence. But we have grown a great deal *larger* since 1811, as well in population (as in our own conceit) *and our stand among nations is materially changed*—I am, therefore, willing to admit that 12 millions will, hereafter, be necessary to meet these expences.* The allowance will be considered very large—but let it stand as the maximum of the cost of a peace establishment.

Revenue. The receipts and *dues* to the treasury for year ending in 12 months after the proclamation of peace, will exceed the most sanguine calculations. Several months ago I said it would probably amount to 40 millions, and many laughed at the "notion"—what it will be, may be estimated as follows:

Customs. A full and regular *peace* importation used to give us from 13 to 16 millions—the duties, *en masse*, were *doubled*, and a common peace supply would, therefore, give us	$30,000,000
But it seems the universal opinion that at least *twice* the quantity of goods, subject to duty, will arrive in the United States in this year, that ever did in one year before; many intelligent persons say *thrice* as much:—but, to keep within the most reasonable bounds, I will suppose an advance of only *75 per cent.*	22,500,000
Direct tax, and internal revenues	15,000,000
Public lands	1,000,000
	$68,500,000

There are besides some small branches of revenue not noticed.

the poor of *Scotland*, the fact may be admitted, even on Mr. *Calquhoun's* data, (furnished *three years ago*) that the tax-contributing population of *Great Britain* is not equal to that of the *United States*, say 3,700,000. But I allow it to be the same.

*That is, of government, without any thing appropriated to pay the principal or interest of the public debt.

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The peace establishment of Great Britain, *in perpetuity*, may be estimated to cost as follows:

For *interest* on the national debt, charges of management, &c.	*l.* 32,000,000
Civil list—courts of justice—mint, &c.—royal family, pensions, &c. and civil list of Scotland	2,000,000
Other bounties and pensions	600,000
Navy	9,000,000
Ordnance	1,000,000
Army	14,000,000
Miscellanies	5,000,000
	63,600,000
Deduct for Ireland,	3,600,000
And we have the 'round sum' for *Great-Britain*, of	*l.* 60,000,000

It appears to me, very plain, that you must raise about sixty millions a year for a peace establishment. I cannot believe the "wheels of your government" will go on for less. But, to avoid every thing like a desire to exaggerate, let us say it will require *only fifty millions a year* for Great Britain, supposing, that in a *further* reduction of the navy and army than I have allowed, or by other means, you may save, or have something equivalent to the ten millions thrown away. Well, *fifty millions* a year must be raised, and raise it in what way you will, *the people must, directly or indirectly, pay it.* To this principle some part of your revenue, incidental to exports and imports, may be plead in exception, and it may be said that *foreigners*, who purchase your goods, pay something to the support of your government. But this exception has more appearance than reality in it, *and far the greater part of those duties are paid by your own laboring poor, in the reduced price of their labor.* And those duties will *wholly operate as a tax on yourselves*, if Europe settles into peace; and the manufactures of *America* will contribute not a little to give that effect to it, as you will all plainly see in a very short time. But the duties that may fairly be said to be levied on *foreign* countries *(if any really are)* are of too small an amount to affect a general calculation. On the whole, we may conclude that you must levy *on the people of Great Britain* fifty millions of pounds sterling, (222 millions of dollars) a year, to pay the *current expenses*; which is 5*l.* 15*s.* or 25 *dollars* 40 *cents* for each tax-contributing individual; man, woman or child—paupers, soldiers, sailors, &c. being excluded. How can you pay this? Is it possible to pay it without *war* excitements? Your *war revenue* would do no great deal more than meet it. Can the war taxes be borne in peace, when the labor of all Europe will come in competition with you in your *manufactures*, and can undersell you, from the greater cheapness of living?

Revenue, &c.—The proceeds of all the war and peace [or permanent] taxes are thus given by *Colquhoun*, for the year, ending January 5, 1813. ☞ The balance between the proceeds and the expenditures for that year [108 millions] was made up by loans:

	Gross.	*Net proceeds.*
England	59,014,416	55,995,123
Scotland	4,519,892	4,155,599
Ireland	5,705,815	4,822,264
Isle of man		6,973
	69,140,123	64,979,959
Deduct for Ireland		4,155,599
Total, for G. Britain, *of all* the taxes,		60,824,360

The difference between the two columns shews

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This amount may be truly called enormous, and many here will smile at the calculation; but the influx of British and other goods has been so excessive [*as thousands will find to their sorrow*] that I feel no hesitation in making up an opinion, that 68 millions will be short of, rather than exceed, the real amount paid, or secured to be paid, or which has accrued, in the year specified.

This revenue will not, nor *could* it last. The whole country is immensely stocked with goods, and I should hardly suppose that the customs, at the old duties, will, for the *next* year, produce the old peace revenue of 15 millions—for though our population has greatly increased, and luxury makes astonishing progress, domestic manufactures—*family* manufactures, have advanced with much greater rapidity to the supply of our wants. Of this I shall say more hereafter. However, this excess for this year, which may be called a *war excess* though collected in *peace*, comes in very good season to put all things straight. Hereafter, 20 millions (or $2 30 cents, 10*s.* 4*d.* sterl. for each tax-contributing individual) will be quite a sufficiency—will be as much as can be used to advantage, and the need or utility of so much will decrease as the public debt is extinguished; the period for which is not far distant, if *you* permit us to have peace. We have no apprehension of a quarrel with any one else.

Taking the revenue at	$68,500,000
And the current expences as estimamated above, at	15,800,000
The balance is	52,700,000

Of this, let us say that 15 millions are required to wipe off "old scores" over and above the amount of the public debt, as estimated at 108 millions (some such there may be, though I know nothing of them) and we have 38 millions to reduce the principal of the public debt, and make it, for 1816, only 70 millions, equal to about *one-third* of what *your yearly expences* will be at that time.

Debt. The whole present debt of the United States may be assumed at 108 millions. I have not the papers at hand to give an absolute sum, but this is within 4 or 5 millions of the amount, more or less. We shall have all the particulars when congress meets. This debt will receive, *immediately*, a very powerful reduction, from the revenue of the present year. Our debt is less than *twelve* dollars for each tax-contributing individual.

The following results are fairly deducible from the facts stated:

1. That the *settled peace expenditure* of the United States will be 12 millions *per ann.* (*l.*2,702,702 sterl.) exclusive of payments on account of the public debt—which is 140 cents, or 6*s.* 3*d.* sterling for each tax-contributing individual.

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the "charges of management"—the people really paid 69 millions and upwards, while the government received less than 65 millions—there expenses *deducted* from the 50 that I have supposed the people of England must pay, will leave you a little more than 46 millions for *receipts*, allowing a proportionate reduction of expence for the sums raised. Certainly, it cannot be pretended that you will require *less* than 46 millions. THE COST OF COLLECTING AND MANAGING YOUR TAXES AND DUTIES WILL AMOUNT TO SIX OR SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE, PER ANNUM, THAN WE SHALL REQUIRE FOR OUR WHOLE SETTLED PEACE REVENUE.

Debt. Mr. Colquhoun states the public debt of Great Britain and Ireland to have stood thus, on the 5th of January 1813—

Funded debt of the United kingdoms,		*l.* 1021,289,497
Deduct—		
redeemed and in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund	100,693,913	
Stock cancelled &c	180,572,048	281,265,961
		740,023,536
Add—unfunded debt*—		
Great Britain	45,855,607	
Ireland—	1,258,904	47,144,511
Net amount of debt Jan. 1813—		*l.* 787,168,047

The gentleman proceeds to shew the real value of this debt in money, and says at the selling prices of the stock, the 740,033,575 *l.* would produce in money *l.* 501,867,487

Add the unfunded debt	47,144,511
	l. 549,011,995

Which he considers as the cash value of the whole debt, funded and unfunded, at the period stated.

The nominal amount of the debt on the 5th of January 1816 will be about	1200,000,000
Deduct—as for the items above, allowing the *increase* to have been 50 millions	331,000,000
	869,000,00
Unfunded debt	50,000,000
Net amount Jan. 1816—	*l.* 939,000,000

Now, if you will make a calculation on this, at the various rates per centum that your stocks bear, and for their various quantities, you will find that the 32 millions I allowed as the sum needful to pay the annual interest of your debt, though a mere calculation, will come near to the real amount. I compliment myself upon this, because neither of the estimates were made as the result of the other but separately and independently—and the calculations were prepared in a different way.

Every calculation for paying off this debt must be absurd, seeing that you will hardly be able to pay the interest, as is clearly shewn above.

The calculations respecting Great Britain depend on the duration of peace as well as those I have made in my own country.

The results are—

1. That the *settled peace expenditure* of Great Britain will stand at 50 millions (222 millions of dollars) or at 5*l.* 15*s.* or 25 dol. 40 cents, per annum for each tax-contributing individual, men, women, and children.

*Exchequer bills or treasury notes, chiefly.

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2. That a *settled peace revenue* of 20 millions a year (*l.*4,504,504 stlg.) or 230 cents (10*s.* 4*d* stlg.) for each tax-contributing individual, allowing us $6,400,000 to pay off the *principal* of the public debt, (the interest being provided for in our estimate) will meet all the current expences and entirely pay off the debt in from 9 to 11 years; and then we may settle down on 12 millions, as stated above.

3. That the *public debt*, when the *effects of the war* have ceased, say in 1816, will not exceed 70 millions of dollars (*l.*15,765,765 sterling) or eight dollars (36*s.* sterl.) for each tax-contributing individual.

4. That with a settled peace revenue of 12 millions, the debt being paid off, we may allow $5,500,000 a year to military and naval purposes, *over and beyond* what they required in 1811, to meet the altered condition of things.

☞It is proper to note, however, that we have, also, our *state* governments to support; these may cost us, including the road and poor and all other taxes, from 30 to 40 cents more for each tax-contributing individual. It is not worth while to go further into the calculation of these, as county rates exist also in England, much heavier than our state and county rates together, besides your poor rates, tythes, &c. &c. &c.

TYTHES, (blessed be God!) *none.*

The people of the United States, and especially our eastern brethren, think themselves about as really religious as any other people, and perhaps we are, generally, about as good as any. If *humanity* be a test of advancement in religion, we might adduce a thousand cases like this——

That captain *Lawrence*, best known to Englishmen as the captain of the unfortunate *Chesapeake* frigate, risked the lives of his men, and actually lost three gallant fellows, in his efforts to save the crew of the sinking sloop of war *Peacock*, from a watery grave—and that his brave companions absolutely divested themselves of their clothing to cover the poor naked Englishmen, late their enemies, but now their prisoners, escaped from death, with only what they happened to have on in the battle.

The clergy here are supported by the voluntary gifts of the people, who give or let it alone, just as they please. Hence that class of the community, being responsible to the people, and in every respect living on their bounty, or sense of religion, are, at least, compelled to assume the appearance of moral, sober and good men, and I believe generally are so. You might attend a thousand fox hunts, or visit a thousand gambling houses without seeing one of them. The whole amount of what they *all* receive, is not equal to the sum paid by the *dissenters* in England, to their own priests, of choice, as we pay; though they also pay those of the church of England, of necessity. For, though the clergy are sufficiently numerous in the United States, they do not live in that stile that it seems necessary to confer on dissenting ministers in England, to give them a standing with the dignitaries of the *regular church*

RESOURCES.—In the annual or daily product of the labor of individuals, over what is required for subsistence, and in the existing property, no doubt, lay the resources of a government. But adventitious circumstances may sometimes make it more easy for one country, placed in general results like another, to contribute a greater sum than another. It is to these circumstances that Great Britain is indebt-

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2. That no *settled peace revenue* can pay off your debt and that you must be saddled with its interest forever, unless, indeed, a revolution should apply the spunge to obliterate it.—There is no hope that will be *settled* otherwise.

3. That the *public debt*, taking it as a cash value (according to Mr. Colquhoun's manner) is about 80*l.* sterling, or 355 dollars, for every tax-contributing person in Great Britain, as above.

4. That with this *settled revenue* of 50 millions, as stated before, the debt will remain in perpetuity, the sinking fund doing nothing to its reduction, as the interest arising on the stocks that belong to it is not calculated in the interest to be paid. At any rate, if the debt does not increase you will do exceedingly well, and ought to very thankful.

TYTHES. The amount of the tythes "the greater and lesser," exacted from the people of England, for the "support of the church," amount to the inconceivable and enormous sum of about £7,000,000; equal to $31,080,000, or 3 *dolls.* 50 *cents*, (15*s.* 9*d.*) for each tax-contributing individual.

You also think yourselves a very religious people,—You persecute the Catholics at home and protect them abroad—Your priests pray for the downfall of the pope, and your prince regent, the head of your church ("God bless him!") sends soldiers to Rome to hold him up! And so you go on, with *Bible* societies and pensions to the priests of *Juggernaut.*—If, as on the other side, *inhumanity* be the fruit of a disregard for religion, we might fill a volume with cases like this——

Captain *Lawrence*, faint and dying, was denied a drop of his own wine, to cheer expiring nature—his crew were fired upon and killed long after resistance had ceased, and the officers and men of the *Chesapeake* were robbed of their clothes and other property, and many of them reduced almost to the nudity of nature, by their conquerors.

The "regular clergy" of England, being independent of the people; and many, perhaps, one half of them, exacting tythes of a community, or parish, they do not reside in and seldom visit, doing the "Lord's business" by *journeymen*, are not bound to pay more respect to morality, sobriety and goodness, than other men; and we are told (but people will tell lies sometimes) that it is by no means uncommon to find them at fox chases, gambling houses and the like,—any where, but in their closets, studying new sermons for the benefit of the souls of those who are compelled to pay them. The dissenting clergy in England, being responsible men like our own, have the same character for zeal in their vocation and charity in their manner of applying it.

RESOURCES.—Mr. Colquhoun gives the following as the result of his estimates:

1. Exhibiting the value of landed and other public and private property in Great Britain and Ireland, amounting to	*l.*2736,640,000
2. In nine dependencies in Europe	22,161,330
3. In seven colonies, &c. in North America,	46,575,360
4. In fourteen colonies and settlements, W I.	100,014,864
5. In fourteen colonies in the West Indies,	75,220,000
6. In four settlements in Africa,	4,770,500

UNITED STATES.

ed for the ability to support her numerous burthens of taxes and tythes and poor rates, &c. Thus—one man, whose income or business is worth *l.*10,000, can contribute more to the support of a government, in money, than 500 men, each receiving *l.*100 a year, though the aggregate of the latter is larger five fold. The latter must live as well as the former—and they can spare *nothing;* but the rich man may contribute *l.*9,900, and still live as the 500 men do Here, in my opinion, is the great secret of what has astonished the world. It is by the overgrown fortunes of the *few* that England raises by taxes such immense sums—that in this is the extreme misery of the *many,* is no odds; the ends of royalty and its ministers are served, and they care not what it costs.

But, to be brief—

I estimate the value of the property of the United States, public or private, at $4850,000,000

Equal to nearly *l.*1,100,000,000 sterling. ☞*See the note at the end.*

The value of the real and personal property of the United States may be estimated to double itself in ten years. This remark is the result of frequent reflection and a good deal of observation on the progress of things; and may, also, more substantially appear from what follows.

Product of labor.—It appears very evident that as we have as many tax-contributing individuals in the United States as are in Great Britain, that we must have more productive laborers, because we have a much smaller number of those who live without some occupation. But I shall consider them as the same, and, for the purpose of a comparison, suppose there are two millions of men in each performing some daily business, productive of capital.

Two millions of men, at 80 cents per day, $16,000,000

As has been stated, the American laborer earns three days food for his family in one day—say, bread and meat sufficient to subsist them. It will then follow, that the profit of *three* days labor of all the people of the United States, over the cost of their living, will be $32,000,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

7. In five settlements in Asia,	38,721,000
Total 53 colonies and dependencies	3024,103,144
8. East India company territories, or territory managed by it	1072,427,751
Total of estimated value of landed public and private property	*l.*4096,530,895

☞The colonies, &c. are given for general reference only. The burthens we have been speaking of rest upon *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* and therefore their value is all that concerns us at present.

Great Britain and Ireland	2736,640.000
Deduct for Ireland one-sixth	456,106.666

Value of real and personal property in Great Britain, *l.*2280,533,334

Equal to $10127,770,000.

Product of labor.—☞See the remark on the opposite side.

Two million of men at 2*s.* 6*d.* or 55 cents per day $11,000,000

As it has been stated, and I think proved, that the labor of a man in England will not find his family in *bread* and *meat* sufficient for their subsistence, it follows, that if all the people of that country, were to eat bread and meat every day, that three days labor would produce a profit of.....*nothing.* Indeed, that they would be in debt, at the end of the three days for three-quarters of a day's living. But there *is* a daily profit made—*it is made by not eating bread and meat,* but living on something a great deal cheaper; the coarsest and homeliest fare that can be imagined to support nature.

My idea of their being as many productive laborers in the United States as in Great Britain, is generally supported by the following items from Mr. Colquhoun:

Unproductive laborers, whose exertions do not create any new property:

	Persons.
Royalty, nobility and gentry	416,000
State and revenue, army, navy, half pay and pensioners,	1,056,000
Clergy, law, physic,	281,000
Universities, schools, &c.	567,937
Paupers,*	1,548,400
Total	3,870,672

Mr. C. calculates however, that the productive laborers of Great Britain create a new property every year of the value of 13 millions and upwards. If this be correct, it may safely be said that those of America create a value of 130 millions annually.

I have thus got through the most of the things I designed to notice when I commenced this letter; but there is one, quite a "hobby" with me, that is only remotely alluded to, though of great and growing importance—and that is our *manufactures.* Sir, the progress of these is astonishing, and they will go on to the completion of a sublime independence for high-minded America, the chucklings of your ministerial prints, on account of the late vast export of goods to this country, notwithstanding, which accidental or artificial causes created so great a demand for, as I shall clearly shew when I take up the subject—as our merchants and shop-keepers now *see* and will very soon FEEL, to the ruin of thousands. The capital vested in manufactures within the last six years, has raised up a new interest among the people as wealthy and as powerful as the commercial, which will have its weight in all the measures of government, as well as the rest, as it should.—I might, perhaps, afford you, at present, much information as to these, but to do the matter the justice that its importance deserves, I shall defer it for a few weeks, during which many new lights will be afforded through the pretty general meetings of the manufacturers of the United States, now holding to petition congress to protect and defend them, in some degree, as *your* manufactures have been and are protected and defended. The peace has not stopped the progress of those establishments, as was expected; and the fact is proved

*See preceding notes as to paupers.

(however *queer* some people may think it!) that a *spindle* will do as much work in the United States as in England. This will be *news* to thousands of your lord *Sheffields;* but, depend upon it, it is true. New factories grow up as by magic, and those of *old* standing (5 or 6 years!) are daily going on to the fullness of strength originally designed. The fact is, that they grow up and improve so rapidly, that *every day's* intelligence would make a man alter his ideas of their amount and importance. There is, perhaps, no one in America that is more inquisitive as to what is going on in this way than myself; but, truly, while I was writing the preceding paragraph, a gentleman called at my office, and accidentally gave me the first notice I had ever received of a woollen cloth manufactory that he and others had erected, within five or six miles of this city, which he said was calculated for, and should make, more than 100 yards of broad cloth per day, in less than twelve months. Six years ago, all the cotton spindles in Baltimore or its vicinity, were driven by one horse mill—about 33,000 are no* driven by water or steam power, and the number will amount to about 36,000 in 3 or 4 months, besides one other great mill for 6 or 8000 more just erected;—near Providence, R. I. they drive 130,000 spindles, and the whole country is filling with mills. But of this, more hereafter.

I observe you have taken hold of *my* old friend lord *Sheffield.* Really, sir, you have handled the old man severely! I have a great regard for him—for, being what the world calls a 'good-humored fellow,' I say, *blessings on the makers of fun*—and his book, which I have several times noticed in my paper, entitled "*Observations,*" &c. on the commerce, &c. of the United States, has made me laugh as much as any other book of its size that I ever saw. The famous work of *Cervantes* is not more redundant in the ridiculous than that of his lordship.

Your's respectfully,

H. NILES.

Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1815.

☞ Since the preceding calculations and remarks were in type, I have *read,* for the first time, your 5th letter to lord SHEFFIELD. I see that you have noticed two or three things that had considerably occupied my attention and in which we appear to differ. I allude, particularly, to the public debt and the interest payable upon it. You fix the debt at about 1000 millions, and its interest at 43 millions, and calculate your whole population at 10 millions, which makes the debt equal to *l.*100 (444 dollars) for every soul "taking in babies, paupers, gipseys, beggars, soldiers, sailors, seapoys, prisoners in jails, and convicts on board the hulks," as you say. On the other hand, I have estimated the *cash* value of the debt *unredeemed,* &c. as being less than 700 millions, as *l.*100 stock will only bring 58 to *l.*65 in money—have rated the interest at 32 millions, because I deducted the stock "redeemed" or "cancelled," and allowed that *l.*80, *in cash,* for each "tax-contributing individual" might pay off the debt.—And further, I have taken the population of Scotland into the account. There is more a difference of *appearance* than of fact in these things.—We make the gross amount of the debt nearly the same, and *if it were to be paid off,* about 1000 millions would be required for it, and the interest on the whole is as you have estimated it—but I have deducted from that amount the interest on the stocks redeemed, &c.

NOTES.

Population The people of the United States increase with a rapidity unparalleled. There is nothing like it any other part of the world; but the causes of it are obvious and imposing. The climate is healthy,* land is plenty, the soil is bountiful, industry is rewarded and enterprise walks forth unrestrained—AND THE PEOPLE ARE FREE. We have very little *law*—an Englishman who had resided in my neighborhood eight or ten years, once observed, he almost doubted if we had any, *for he had never felt it.* He was at the head of a large manufactory. The war gave us some *law,* and we have a few taxes and excises like you. But they are of no consequence—the whole proceeds of them hardly amount to 175 cents for each person, and we shall soon be clear of them, if *you* will let us alone; the duties on imports being enough to satisfy all that we shall want in time of peace. Our people marry very early, because the coldest calculator sees a a way before him to subsist a family, with prudence and industry. The same labor that will maintain one man in England will give food to a man and his wife and 3 or 4 children in America. Large families are rather desired than dreaded, and our farmers jocularly say, they are *l.*100 richer for every child they have—which has its *meaning,* in the general advancement of their fortunes. The wealth of the United States grows much faster than their population. This partly arises as well from the facilities afforded, as in the almost *universal ambition to get forward;* and there may be said to be very few, if any, amongst us who are sober and industrious, though ever so poor, who do not *calculate* on a day of independence and ease; and tens of thousands, once of this class, are now among the most substantial people we have. In England it is "once a journeyman weaver always a journeyman weaver." It is the policy, perhaps the *necessity* of your government, to keep the poor down; but the very opposite is the interest and spirit of ours. Cases somewhat like the following are to be found in almost every street of our cities and in every township of the United States: There is a man at the head of one of our most respectable mercantile houses, a man beloved, and almost revered for his numerous virtues—one of the kindest and best of men, the peaceful citizen and the honest patriot—a man beyond the reach even of the rancour of party, though decisive in his politics, who once was a journeyman shoemaker and a subject of your king.—If he had remained at home, he might still have been a journeyman shoemaker—but his *word* would pass for a million in Europe or America. The probability is, (and if any American will examine his own circle he will see it as well as myself) that at least one half of our wealthy men, over 45 years of age, were once common day laborers or journeymen, or otherwise very humble in their circumstances when they began the world. This is made a reproach by your high-toned "legitimates." *Let us be reproached with it,* say I, *while the world lasts!* You have some such with you, but they are of little account, if you except those who have acquired their fortunes by government jobs and the *other things* you abound with, not quite so honest as they might be.

Europeans, especially Englishmen, settling in the United States, who lived decently at home, have a universal complaint to make about the "imperti-

*"The climate of America is unhealthy," said an Englishman to Franklin—"that is not yet fairly proved," returned the sage, "for all the children of the first settlers are not yet dead."

Dence of servants," meaning chiefly *women* and girls hired to do house-work; for *I* never yet knew a native white man of this free country in service as a common waiter or servant. These girls will not call the lady of the house *mistress* or drop a *curtsey* when honored with a command; and, if they do not like the usage they receive, will be off in an instant, and leave you to manage as well as you can. They think that the employer is quite as much indebted to them as they are to the employer, and hence the "impertinence" spoken of. That they are sometimes unreasonble, is true enough—I have myself suffered much inconvenience from it, but God forbid that I should wish to check the *cause* of it.—It would be like "*regulating* the *freedom* of the press," as the phrase is in Europe, which is to destroy its *liberty*. Those girls who behave as they ought, soon get married and raise up families for themselves. This is what they *calculate* upon, and it is this calculation that makes them "saucy." I notice these things, which to some may appear trifling though I do not believe *you* will consider them so, to shew the unanimous spirit and hope of the people of getting forward; and on this hope, which industry realizes in so many cases, we have the foundation for that increase of people which has astonished the world—that the breed we have is a good one, *Wellington's* "invincibles" and your "unconquerable tars," as well as the *Algerines* can testify.

The population of England may be considered as nearly full. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that the United States, 22 years hence, may have a number of people equal to that of the *three* kingdoms, England, Ireland, and Scotland, at that period. The difficulty of obtaining a mere livelihood is constantly on the increase, and the event will shew that a general peace in *Europe*, from which the poor of those countries have hoped so much, will rather add to their difficulties than diminish them. The trade of Great Britain will, certainly, decline, and the demand for her manufactures be assuredly lessened. And, besides, all those *hundreds of thousands* of persons who were subsisted by the war, as soldiers or sailors, and in all the mechanic and other arts exerted to furnish its various and vast supplies, will be thrown upon the ordinary labor of the country, and reduce its value in course. Those persons must live as well as the rest; and as the population was already too great for the peaceful labor required, the consequences may be calculated I think it may safely be said, that the late war, in all its departments, furnished employment for, at least, *one million of men*, English, Irish and Scotch; and subsisted at least two millions and a half of people, of all classes. What are these to do? It is a serious enquiry. A consideration of it, probably, may induce the ministry to make a new quarrel.

There is one great drawback on what may be considered as the effective population of the United States, in our slaves, amounting to something more than a million in all. But these unfortunate beings contribute immensely to the national wealth by their labor, and increase our resources in various ways, for their "legitimate" masters, directly or indirectly pay heavy taxes on their account. I never reflect on the condition of this people without extreme pain—but *negro* slavery is more easily reasoned against than removed, however sincerely and honestly desired. There is no man, not even the *humane* lord *Castlereagh* himself, that feels more earnest for the emancipation of the blacks than I do —I hold none in slavery; I never will hold any:—but their *color* is, I apprehend, an eternal barrier to their admission into society; unless, as some philosophers suppose, the climate in time, (the importation being stopped, as it is) may remove this distressing impediment. And here we are placed in a peculiar case, and what it would be adviseable to do is full of doubt and difficulty. But I am not about to discuss the subject now. I may add, however, that the condition of our slaves has been greatly ameliorated within the last 20 years; and that I really believe their present state is preferable to that of the laboring poor of *Great Britain*—except that the latter *think* they have freedom, and the others *know* that they have not.

I am fearful of spinning out this subject to a terrific length, but it is most important in all and each of its parts, and I will be the more brief on others; for I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on the colossal hypocricy that is going about the world in regard to *negro* slavery, the slavery of the *blacks*. This foul thing prevails in both hemispheres—we have thousands of men in the United States who are excessively shocked, almost made sick, with seeing an advertisement in one of our newspapers for the sale of a gang of 40 or 50 *black* men, who hear of *like* transfers of millions of *white* people with perfect insensibility. They will rake up all history to adduce cases of hardship suffered by the blacks, and read with the calmness of stoicks, of the hundreds of thousands of whites given by *one* certain woman, famous in "legitimacy," to her male prostitutes, to be held in property more absolute, and service more severe, than our slaves are. There is a villainy in this that puts patience at defiance, and almost bears down that christian forbearance we are taught to extend to the guilty. I freely and sincerely give credit to some god-like men in England and America who have exerted themselves to effect a prohibition of the trade in [black] human flesh; but I have, indeed, quite as much sympathy for the people of my own color as for those of any other; and cannot possibly esteem those philanthropists that would give freedom only to one. It appears to me quite as absurd for a person to clamor for the emancipation of the negroes and advocate the "legitimacy of kings," as it is for a planter, with a whip in his hand, to contend for the abject submission of his blacks, while he speaks of "liberty and equality." In both cases there is a *master*; but the latter is a less extensive evil than the former, and therefore the less to be deprecated. And what is the doctrine of *perpetual allegiance* but that on which *negro slavery* is sustained? Certainly, the holders of black slaves have as much reason to contend for a "*divine right*" over those born on their farms, of their "legal" slaves, as the king of *Great Britain* has to command the *perpetual* services of all born within his dominions.—Let the sophist point out the difference, if he can. The Louisiana negro has just as much to say in the choice of a *master* as the natural born Englishman, if the creed of the "legitimates" be correct. But tell me, in what respect is the *Russian* peasant, for instance, better off than our slaves? I venture to assert that the general advantage is on the side of the latter—that they are better protected by the laws and less subject to oppressive and distressing acts of cruelty. The Russian is the property of a *master*, the same as the negro; and he is liable to be made a *fighting machine* of, which the other is not. Why, then, is it that you have so much sympathy in England only for the *blacks*? Some say, that *your* sugar colonies having a full supply, you have exerted yourselves to prevent a trade in negro slaves that you may make a monopoly of that sweet commodity. But I have not room to examine this

matter as it deserves, and as I may at some future period, for which purpose I have some interesting facts collected. It is rank hypocrisy. Who can believe that lord *Castlereagh* was really influenced by feelings of *humanity* when he contended for the abolition of the black slave trade at *Vienna*, and yet so powerfully advocated (by gold) the sale and transfer of millions on millions of white people, just like the negroes are disposed of—See *Poland, Saxony, Italy*, including *Genoa*, &c. &c. Were not the men *counted* in those exactly as slave dealers would count their slaves, and were they not transferred as much against their consent? A part of the Saxons opposed the transfer, and were shot for mutiny. What *more* could be done with revolted negroes?

Your king is the greatest dealer in *human flesh* in the world—for many years past it has been his custom to buy any body that could and would hold a musket; and, what is worse, he bought them with the express view of putting them in places of danger, where he was sure that many of them must be *murdered*. I say *murdered*—for the poor creatures had no part in his quarrels, nor did they exercise their free will in coming into his service. The *men* of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and all the rest, even the 'turban'd *Turks*,' have been as fairly and absolutely bought by the British nation, as ever was a cargo of negro slaves—the money and the men were counted, and their efficiency was inspected, the same as a doctor would be employed to examine the health, &c. of negroes in the market. All the twisting and turning in the world cannot alter the nature of this fact—but this was done, even the *Turks* were bought to fight and to be murdered, for "*re-li-gi-on!*" O! foul and blasphemous hypocrisy!

And further—the miserable wretches thus purchased were not valued half so highly as if they had been negroes. King George only paid 30*l.* a piece for the *Hessians* he sent into America, to catch *Washington* and the rest, and hang them. Who will pretend to assert that they had any more to say at that sale, than a Congo negro in the public market has?—'Pshaw!—impudence itself will not deny it.*

Do not suppose from these observations that I am most remotely an advocate for negro slavery. Indeed, I am not. But I confess I have a sensibility for *white* slaves as well as for black slaves; and am so dull-sighted that I cannot see any *real difference* between the "legitimacy of kings" and the principle of negro slavery. I frankly admit, that the work of reformation should begin at home. We have began it and made great progress in it, and it would be completed, with great expedition, if we could get over the difficulty that arises from the difference of color, making us *separated* races of men. How this is to be removed, heaven only knows—we can only wish it were removed. But the fact ought to be recollected—that the introduction of this people was not the act of the *republic*—it was a *royal* business, chiefly by the "*illustrious house of Brunswick*," that saddled us with this misfortune; and, like other acts of your "beloved king," we must get rid of it as well as we can.

Resources. It is with a diffidence bordering nearly on fear, that I venture on an estimate of all the real and personal property of the United States.—The late assessments for the direct tax have afforded us some data whereby to make a calculation for the former; which, however, must still be arbitrary and uncertain—for it appears to me that the assessors in different states have acted upon different principles; and, besides, I have not yet seen many of their returns.

Most of the rest of the items are founded on mere matters of *opinion*, which is always various and uncertain. However, valuations of the property of nations are founded chiefly upon it, and are not to be relied on, though they may afford a *general idea* of considerable interest; and this is all that they can do. I will only further observe by way of apology for the daring attempt, that the schedule below has been made up by a reliance on facts, where facts were attainable by me; and that the items that have no facts whatever for their regulation, were adopted after considerable reflection.

I have thought on this subject, at times, for many years past, but not with an idea that I myself should ever venture on so grand an estimate. But there was one thing that I had fixed upon, and I have found my opinion corroborated by that of all others to whom I have mentioned it—which is, *that the wealth of the United States has been at least doubled within the last ten years*, and in the result given I had the satisfaction to find that this principle, applied to the calculations of Mr. *Blodgett* (the only gentleman that I have ever heard of who attempted such a valuation) considerably strengthens my opinion of my own—for, it is proper to say, that, resolving to keep my mind unbiassed by any items he has given us, I totally refused to look at his book until I had sketched my own; and that I had no recollection of the aggregate he gave us.

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*The following extract is happily suited to the preceding remarks:

Extract from L'Observateur,

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION AT BRUSSELS.

[L'Observateur is printed without date or number, just as the editors have leisure to compose them—the following articles appeared in June and July, and are translated from the French.]—*Aurora*

"In acceding to the treaty of alliance, concluded at Vienna the 25th of March, 1815, England reserved to herself the liberty of furnishing her contingent either in men or money, at the rate of 30 pounds sterling (about 650 francs) per man per annum. Before the French revolution, the average price of a negro was 3000 francs; the abolition of the trade, and the devastation of the French and Spanish colonies, has augmented the price, insomuch that it is now from 3300 to 3900 francs.—Common flesh, *(chair a canon)* does not last long in Europe; by good calculators, its duration has been estimated at two years; suppose it lasts five; according to this basis, a white soldier is rated in London at 3250 francs. We then see that a difference in color makes some in the p[illegible] of slaves; and that in Europe, the centre of lig[illegible] civilization, a wholesale traffic is carried on b[illegible] potentates."

"One man it is said, menaces the security and the repose of Europe, and all the powers of this part of the world coalesce to overthrow him. Wonderful event! A stranger without partisans among the class of landholders, of merchants, of all that hold a rank in society, even in France, supported only by the lowest order of the people, puts in motion the universal league of kings. A haunt of pirates, which, for two centuries, has desolated European commerce, and renders every nation its tributary, has never been menaced with destruction, by a people indignant at its depredators; but it has found useful support among the others."

Schedule of the real and personal property of the United States.

Lands, lots and buildings, in the U. S. and their territories, subject to tax	2,740,000,000
Lands and buildings not subject to tax - - -	30,000,000
Public lands—400,000,000 acres, many millions of which are among the most valuable lands in the world, and, if carefully managed, will produce five times the sum now estimated - - -	800,000,000
Slaves—1,200,000, at $200	240,000,000
Shipping, public and private -	50,000,000
Banking and insurance companies, and other monied institutions for turnpike roads, bridges, canals, &c.	150,000,000
Manufactories of all sorts—capital invested, and stock of goods and materials on hand - -	200,000,000
Articles in the hands of agriculturalists, merchants and mechanics—household furniture, farming utensils, mechanical tools and implements, wearing apparel and money, &c. at $350 for each family, say 1,200,000 - -	*420,000,000
Stock—horses 2,000,000; horned cattle 6,000,000; sheep 8,000,000; swine 6,000,000; and all other domestic animals - - - -	220,000,000
	4,850,000,000

Mr. Blodgett's valuation for 1805, was 2,505,500,000 dollars. *Economica* p. 96.

Affairs at Detroit.

FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY.

A friend has handed us for publication in the Pittsburg Mercury, the following documents, from No. 1 to No. 9, inclusive, in relation to some recent occurrences at Detroit. These documents will be read with much interest. They afford evidence of the hostile disposition of the British commanding officer towards the American government and people; they show the length to which he is disposed to go, in maintaining the British ascendancy over the minds of the Indians; and they furnish the most unequivocal testimony of a desire in the British authorities, to cherish and promote among the savages dispositions hostile to the United States, to be employed as future events may render necessary. These circumstances, connected with the preparations making by the British government, throughout the whole extent of the Canadian lines, loudly call for preparations also on the part of the U. States.

The principle set up by the British authorities, of *taking cognizance of alleged offences committed within the limits of the United States*, is too absurd to admit of a moment's dispute. It is altogether unwarrantable. It strikes directly at our national sovereignty. In this light it must have appeared even to col. James himself. Why then is the pretension advanced? Was it supposed that the American authorities were too timid to resist the preposterous claim, or too unjust to afford redress where it was due?—No! but the pompous interference of his majesty's agents in behalf of his old allies, in a matter which did not conern them, was designed to give the untutored savages exalted ideas of the friendship, the power, and the dignity of the British government—to make that government appear to them as the avenger of their wrongs. It was not a love of justice, but a design to magnify his own importance, which prevented col. James from directing the Indians to the proper authority, the American government, for a hearing of their complaints.

Governor Cass has, however, met the application with becoming dignity and spirit. While the American courts are left open for the hearing of alleged offences, he suffers no interference of a *foreign power* with questions coming within the *American jurisdiction*. He will not suffer an American citizen to be transported to his majesty's dominions, for alleged crimes committed within the American territory.

In these remarks we have confined ourselves entirely to the unwarrantable interference of the British authorities. That the killing of the Kickapoo Indian was an act of self defence, we believe, from a perusal of the documents, admits of no doubt; as well as that the Indians in the neighborhood of Detroit, perhaps with the connivance of the British, are in the constant habit of committing depredations on the property of the American citizens.

We have one remark more to make. Why have the British authorities, in offering a reward for the offender, substituted the American currency, *dollars* in the room of *pounds or guineas*, which is the usual practice in their proclamations and other public documents? Was it intended by this, to operate on the minds of the citizens of the Michigan territory and thereby to excite them to acts unbecoming their own character, and the rights and dignity of their government? The question must be answered in the affirmative. But, we trust the attempt will be found as futile as it is insiduous.

No. I.

Sandwich, 5th October, 1815.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, that it has been officially reported to me, that an Indian was yesterday murdered under most aggravated circumstances, in a canoe close to Gross Isle, by a shot fired from an American boat, having eight or ten men in her, supposed to be soldiers; and that an officer or non-commissioned officer was in the boat at the time this cruel act was perpetrated. This boat must have left Detroit yesterday.

I need not point out to you the line of conduct necessary on this occasion. I shall direct an inquest on the body to-morrow morning; and I beg leave to remind you, that this murder has been committed on the body of an unoffending Indian, and *my pointing out the custom of savages*, would be unnecessary in the present instance.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant. H. JAMES, lieut. col. comd'g.

His Excellency gov. Cass, Detroit.

No. II.

Detroit, 5th October, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

*I was much tempted to raise this item a great deal higher—the foreign goods in the hands of the merchants and shop-keepers and dealers, are probably worth more than one-fourth of the amount, and the stock of grain, &c. needful for the *mere consumption* of our people until the next harvest, *cannot* be worth less than 100 millions, or there will be a famine, which is not apprehended. If a person will examine the rest of the articles named in the items, he must feel satisfied that it might have been considerably advanced and still have continued within the range of probabilities. On the whole, I apprehend, after the best judgment I have of the matter, founded upon many calculations, arbitrary to be sure, that the value may he put down at five thousand millions of dollars.

of your letter of this date. I will cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the murder alleged to have been committed upon an Indian by a party of men in an American boat. If a murder has been committed by American citizens, and the perpetrators can be detected, they will suffer the punishment which the laws of all civilized nations provide for such an offence.

In an application of this kind, it was unnecessary to allude to the *Indian custom of retaliating upon innocent individuals*, injuries which any of their tribes may have received. The laws of this country operate with rigid impartiality upon all offenders; and confident I am, that no dread of the consequences will ever induce the courts of justice to punish the innocent, or to screen the guilty.

I will send a person over in the morning to attend the inquest, in order to procure such evidence as may elucidate the circumstances of the transaction, and lead to the detection and consequent punishment of the offenders.

I am sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Col. James.

No. III.

Detroit, 7th October, 1815.

SIR—Since my letter of the 5th inst. in answer to yours of that date, I have ascertained with precision the circumstances of the transaction which formed the subject of your communication.

The Indian alluded to was killed while in the act of presenting his gun at Mr. M'Comb, by one of the party who was with him. The event was connected with that predatory system which the Indians have pursued for some time upon the islands in the mouth of the river, and which if not checked, will be attended with still more disastrous consequences to them. I state these facts, not in consequence of the representation which I had the honor to receive from you, but merely in justice to Mr. M'Comb, that erroneous impressions may not prevail with respect to his conduct in the business. The Indian was killed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States; and a British officer has, consequently, no right to require, nor ought an American officer to give, any explanation upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Lieut. col. James.

No. IV.

Petit Cote, 21st October, 1815.

SIR—Herewith I beg leave to forward a copy of a letter addressed to me by the deputy superintendant of British Indian affairs, in this district; its contents will fully bring to your recollection the circumstances, and I make no doubt you will cause a similar restitution.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

H. JAMES, Lieut. col.

No. V.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Amherstburg, 21st Oct. 1815.

SIR—Yesterday, in council, the prophet requested that you should be informed, that the Americans had stolen eight horses and a colt, off Stony Island, belonging to the Kickapoos, to which place they had crossed them before the Indian was killed, preparatory to their going to their own country. He said, that if the Americans were disposed to be peaceable, they would make no difficulty in having those horses restored; and requested you will have the goodness to make the demand from them; that last summer, when some of their young men stole a number of horses from the other side, you requested them to be restored; at that time they listened to your words, and immediately gave them up.—Those horses were stolen a few nights after the Kickapoo was killed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. CALDWELL, A. D. S. G.

Liuet. col. James, &c. &c.

No. VI.

Detroit, 26th October, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. enclosing one from a Mr. Caldwell.

The terms of his letter prevent me from taking any notice of it. Upon the general relation of the Indian tribes to our respective governments, and the right of mutual interference, such misunderstanding has prevailed, and I am so anxious to remove all collision as well of sentiment as of action, that I will take the liberty of stating my opinion upon the subject. The jurisdiction of the United States and of Great Britain within their territorial limits, is exclusive. If the Indians residing under the protection of either, are injured, they must apply for redress to the government of the country within which they live, and can obtain only that redress which its laws prescribe. If an Indian is injured in his person or his property within this territory, our laws have amply provided for the punishment of the offender, and the redress of the party injured. We do not acknowledge in principle nor shall we ever admit in practice, the right of any foreign authorities to interfere in any arrangement or discussion between us and the Indians living within our territory. Any other principle would render the sovereignty of the United States merely nominal; and by giving to the agents of another government the right of interfering, would lay the foundation for continued disputes.

If the Indians were in the habit of stealing horses from your side of the river, and bringing them here, I should consider it my duty to put a stop to the practice and to restore the property. This was the case of the Indians who stole horses from the Miami last summer, and took them to Malden. You directed their restoration, and in a similar case I shall cheerfully follow the example.

But, if the injury is done in Upper Canada, there exists no right in the United States to interfere, and if done here, there is no right of interference in the British authorities there. Were an Indian injured at Malden, you would think the course of procedure undecorous, and the demand inadmissible, should an Indian agent here hold a council upon the subject, and demand of you that the injury should be redressed, and in substance tell you that the alternative of peace or war depended upon your decision. I am inclined to think you would form the same opinion of him that I do of this Mr. Caldwell, and impute his conduct to a profound ignorance of the relative rights of nations, or to a more artful, though less unpardonable motive, that of preserving an influence over the Indians to be used as subsequent events may render expedient.

In the application of these principles, I have only to observe, that Stoney Island, whence these horses were stated to have been taken, is in this territory; that the horses were not taken from there to Canada, and that a British officer has consequently no right to make any claim in behalf of the Indians upon the subject. But, sir, to yourself personally, I freely say, that I did not hesitate a moment to en-

quire into the transaction. I found that these horses were taken from Stony Island to Gross Isle, under the impression that they belonged to people of this territory, and for the purpose of reclaiming them; and that four others and a colt followed these. As soon as the fact was reported to me, I directed that the whole should be brought here with a view to restore those which had not been stolen.

On their arrival here, one was identified, as the property of a citizen of this place, and has been delivered to him. The other shall be delivered to the Indians who own them, as soon as they appear to claim them.

With much respect, sir, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Lieut. Col. James.

No. VII.

Five hundred dollars reward.

WHEREAS, by an inquest taken by the coroner of the western district, it appears to the magistrates in special session assembled, that an Indian of the Kickapoo nation was, on the evening of the 4th inst. wilfully murdered, on the navigable waters of the Detroit river, by persons unknown.

A reward of five hundred dollars will be given to any person or persons that will secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, in some one of his majesty's jails in this province.

Done in special session at Sandwich, the 18th day of October, in the 55th year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed) R. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

A true copy,

(Signed) JAMES ALLEN, C. P. W. D.

No. VIII.

By LEWIS CASS, *governor in and over the territory of Michigan.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered by the magistrates of the western district of Upper Canada, for the apprehension of the person alleged to have murdered an Indian on the 4th inst. on the navigable waters of the Detroit river, and for securing him in any jail in that province; and whereas, the Indian in question was killed while in a canoe, within a few rods of Gross Isle, by a man upon that island, and as it is stated, while in the act of presenting his gun at one of the party which was with him; and whereas, the island of Gross Isle is in this territory, and the right of the United States to its jurisdiction has never been contested, and the Indian at the time he was killed, was a considerable distance on the west side of the middle of the water communication between lakes Erie and Huron, which forms the boundary between the United States and the possessions of his Britannic majesty:

Now, therefore, that pretensions so unfounded may be resisted, and attempts so unjustifiable may be repelled; that the people of this territory may not be transported to a foreign country for acts committed here; and that the Indians residing within the United States, may not be taught to look to the agents of another government for that protection and redress which our laws so fully afford, and a foreign influence thereby acquired and exercised over them as incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, as it is with the amicable relations existing between them and Great Britain, and the hope that those relations will continue, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby requiring all persons, citizens of this territory, or residing therein, to repel by force, all attempts which may be made to apprehend any person on the west side of the middle of the water communication aforesaid, whether upon the land or the water, by virtue of the advertisement before mentioned, or of any process which may issue from any authority, other than that of the United States, or of this territory.—And to apprehend and secure all persons offending in the premises, that they may be dealt with according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed, at Detroit, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEWIS CASS.

No. IX.

Detroit, October 27, 1815.

His excellency governor Cass.

SIR—Agreeable to request, I transmit to you for your information, a statement of the facts relative to the killing of an Indian on the shore of Gross Isle.

I was on my way in a batteau, accompanied by nine men, to Gross Isle. When arrived within about a mile of my house, on Gross Isle, I heard the report of a rifle, which proceeded from the shore. I immediately ordered the men to put to shore with the boat. The shore where the batteau landed was high on a bluff—I ascended it unaccompanied by any of the men; when arrived at the summit of the bank, I discovered an Indian tent pitched and a bark cabin. I entered the cabin, where I found one Indian, a squaw, and two or three young children. I observed the squaw was working at something which she endeavored to conceal; upon a nearer examination of the matter, I found that the object of her labor was a number of cattle's feet. I asked the Indian where he procured so many of them; he informed me he had got them at the *wigwam*, pointing to my house. I told him I had not killed any cattle this summer, and consequently he must have taken that liberty himself. I then left him and returned to the batteau, where I desired two or three of the men to come with me and see what these fellows had been committing. The men followed me up to the hill and entered the cabin, where in addition to the cows or cattle's feet, they found two or three tails, which appeared to be taken from animals that had been but lately killed. I then informed the Indian that if I caught him or any of his tribe upon the island after to-morrow, that I would come with the men I had with me then, and massacre every one of them. I was then proceeding to the batteau, with the intention of going off, when I perceived four or five Indians issuing from the woods, with their rifles upon their shoulders. They came up to the place where I was standing, and passed by me to their canoe, which lay about twenty yards from the batteau. When they had arrived at their canoe and were entering it, I (still standing on the top of the hill with the three men) called to them and bade them be off and never more to make their appearance on the island.—Whilst I was speaking to them, the Indian whom I found in the cabin came forward and addressed them in the Indian language, upon which they set up the most hideous yell I ever listched to in my life. The canoe in which they were during the time I was speaking to them, had been shoved or paddled from the shore about ten or twelve feet, when one of the Indians seized his rifle, (which he had placed in the bottom of the canoe) and levelled it at me, with what intention I could not divine at the time. The men in the boat cried out, "*Mr. Macomb, he is going to shoot you,*" upon which one of the men who

was near me, immediately fired upon him and killed him. He fell in the bottom of the canoe and was taken over to the English side. It was with the greatest difficulty I could prevent the men in the boat from firing upon them after the first one had fired. I then ordered the men to return with me to the boat, and we proceeded on our way to my house. This, sir, is a true statement of facts; and, permit me to add, that I have often been annoyed by these insolent fellows, who have been heretofore instrumental in killing my cattle on the island.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, DAVID R. MACOMB.

Sworn to before me at Detroit, the day and year as above written. JAMES ABBOTT,
Justice of the peace.

CHRONICLE.

Treaty of commerce. The London Morning Chronicle of Oct. 6, positively says that no such "*treaty is signed,*" between Great Britain and the United States. If a *treaty* has not been *signed,* we believe that some arrangement pretty much like one has been agreed to, and that the British acted upon it in removing their discriminating duties.

Algerines and Dutch. By a vessel from Cadiz we learn that the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean was at Leghorn, and that it was said an Algerine fleet of 30 sail, including small vessels, had put to sea for the purpose of meeting the Dutch.

Commerce. Since this day week (says a late *New York* paper) there have arrived at this port, *fifty five* sail of vessels from foreign ports, mostly ships, with valuable cargoes; and after the storm of Easterly weather which now prevails, it is highly probable as many more may come in, in the course of another week.

Gen. Jackson, now at Washington city, is receiving every mark of respect that a grateful people can bestow.

Gen. *Cushing,* late of the United States army, has been appointed collector of the port of New London.

Gen. Mitchell, formerly governor of *Georgia,* has been re-elected by the legislature in the place of gov. Early. On the first ballot the votes were, for gov. Early 51—Gen. Mitchell 47, and 22 scattering—on the second ballot, Gen. M. 97, Gov. E. 49 and 4 scattering.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
November 22, 1815.

GENELAL ORDER.—The several memorials, recently presented to the War Department, relative to changes of uniform, have been considered.

The uniform of the army established during the war, must be observed by the officers of the Peace Establishment, and fancy dresses, resembling the military, without conforming to the regulations, are not to be worn.

By order of the secretary of war,
D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. Gen.

Seamen. Since the reduction of their navy, the British seem as anxious to get rid of "foreign seamen" as they were before to steal them. Some of the London papers told us a little while ago that all such were to be discharged, and behold! on the very day that the people of New-York, (the 25th November) were celebrating the anniversary of the evacuation of their city by the British in 1783, a ship arrives from England, as a *cartel* with 173 impressed seamen recently discharged from British ships of war, and another vessel is expected with the *people of color,* which the British officers, wanting men, *mistook* for Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen!

It is stated that in several places the British seamen forcibly board private vessels to ascertain if there be any "foreign seamen," insisting on their discharge, to get home or subsist as well as they can.

The unfortunate Epervier. An officer of one of the U.S. ships just arrived at Newport, has furnished the following list of the officers of the Epervier:—Lt. com. Shubrick; lieut. Barnwell; lieut. Drury; sailing master Wright; midshipman Coulter, and Hunter, and several others. Passengers, capt. Lewis; lieuts. Neal and Yarnell. The Americans released at Algiers were also on board.

We have had a report that the Epervier was sunk by a British 74, because lieut. Shubrick nobly refused to shew his commission. There is no probability in this story.

Shipping at New-York. On Saturday last there were lying in the harbor of New York, 121 American and 18 foreign ships; 1 American and 2 foreign barques; 84 American and 22 foreign brigs; 1 foreign galliot; 128 American and 6 foreign schooners; 234 American and 3 foreign sloops;—total 602 merchant vessels. This enumeration does not include small vessels, of which there are a great number.

William B. Giles, of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Brig Enterprize.

"We remained at Malaga about two days and then returned to Gibraltar—here we were joined by all commodore Decatur's squadron, excepting his own ship. Our fleet now consisted of the Independence, Macedonian, United States, Constellation, Congress, Ontario, Erie, Enterprize, Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Flambeau, Torch, Spitfire, Spark and Lynx. It was a proud sight for an American to see in a British port just at the close of a war with her, which the English thought would have been the destruction of our navy, a squadron of seventeen sail, larger perhaps than our whole navy at the commencement of that war. At Malaga the governor waited on commodore Bainbridge on board his ships an honor which he had never deigned to pay to *any* admiral before.—On our arrival at Gibraltar the commodore fired a salute of *seventeen* guns, which was returned with *fifteen.* Commodore Bainbridge immediately sent an officer on shore to inform the lt. governor that he had fired 17 guns, and expected his salute to be returned *gun for gun,* and he therefore *demanded* that *two* more guns should be immediately fired. The lt. governor apologized and fired the other *two* guns. Thus you see, my dear———, that an American commodore can now *demand* respect from those who formerly would scarcely have noticed him.

"You have no idea of the respect which the American character his gained by our late WARS. The Spaniards, especially, think we are devils incarnate: as we beat the English, who beat the French who best *them* whom nobody *ever* beat before—and the Algerines, whom the devil himself could not beat."

TELEGRAPHS.—*New York, Nov.* 23.—Mr. Schulz, we understand, has obtained a Patent from the President of the United States for a newly-invented Telegraph, which it is intended to submit to the corporation of this city for the purpose of having it adopted at the Narrows. It exhibits whole sentences in the same regular order as common reading.

☞Many articles in type omitted—But nothing important. *Bonaparte* has landed at St. Helena.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

No. 15 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1815. [WHOLE NO. 223.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The documents and papers to be laid before congress, from the different departments, relative to the particular concerns of each, respectively, will, doubtless, be, as well for the past as the future, of the most interesting character, and no labor or expense shall be spared to insert every thing in detail that may appear useful. We have made excellent arrangements for receiving all such.

We have matter enough on hand, that ought to be inserted, to fill four or five numbers of the Register. Among the articles are three letters on *naval affairs*, lately published in the *Columbian*, having reference to those which recently appeared in this paper, revised and communicated by their author. All which shall be disposed of as fast as is possible, compatible with a due regard to variety and passing events. Also, the patriotic communications of the governors of Georgia, North-Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina to their respective legislatures.

The present number is rich in statistics. We are promised a similar exposition of the facts, resulting from the late assessment of *Maryland*, and will be very thankful to receive them from other states. These tables are among the most interesting and important things we shall have to record.

Biographical Memoir

Of Governor Tompkins, of New York.

The lives of men who have risen to distinction, in any country, become an interesting and laudable object of curiosity to the public. In a free country, such as our own, where the same road to honours and preferment, is open to every man, it affords an useful lesson to trace the early career of genius to that maturity of vigour, that places a citizen above his fellows. During the many severe and arduous struggles which the United States have had, as well in their internal as in their external relations, since their memorable declaration of independence, to maintain it unimpaired, no man has given more important proofs of patriotism than the subject of this memoir; and from the commencement to the termination of our last contest with Great Britain, his services have been unremittingly devoted to his country. To the life of such a man we look with peculiar interest, for the early developement of those vigorous powers whose constant exertion for the public good, has placed him in the first rank of public benefactors.

John Tompkins, the great grand father of our present subject, together with his brother Nathaniel emigrated with their families, from the north of England, during the religious persecutions which distracted that country, to Plymouth in the then province of *Massachusetts*. There they remained but a short time, having become joint patentees of a tract of land in East Chester in the state of New-York, to which they removed. John supported through life the character of an honest man, and died at an advanced age, leaving two sons and a daughter. His eldest son Joshua from whom the governor is descended, lived also to a very advanced age, and nobly sustained the reputation of the family by the incorruptible probity of his conduct.—He had twelve children; of whom Jonathan Griffin T. the Governor's father was the sixth. He was born on the 8th of June, 1736, and at the age of four years was adopted by, and entered the family of Jonathan Griffin, a respectable farmer and merchant residing at Fox Meadows on the river Bronx, who was his uncle by marriage, and from whom he received his name. At a proper age Jonathan was put to the study of physic; but not being pleased with the profession, he returned, after a short time, to his uncle and continued to superintend his farming and mercantile concerns. In 1758 he married Sarah, the daughter of Caleb Hyatt, Esqr. of *White Plains*. She bore him twelve children, and died in April, 1810, at the age of 70, universally respected for the many virtues which distinguished her life. In 1772 Jonathan being cut off from all hopes of inheritance from his uncle, by the marriage of that gentleman with a widow of large family, purchased the farm at Fox Meadows where he still continues to reside. At the commencement of the revolution, he was found ready to take an active part with his country; and at the battle of White Plains was driven from his house and farm by the enemy, to which he did not return until the close of the war. *Elijah Crawford, James Varian*, and himself were the only inhabitants of the town of Scarsdale (or Fox Meadows) who advocated the cause of their country against oppression. Crawford was killed in the early part of the war. Varian was wounded and retired to Danbury in Connecticut; after the peace he returned to his farm and died a few years ago at an advanced age.—Mr. Tompkins was a member of the state convention which adopted the declaration of independence, and the constitution of the state. Immediately after the convention, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for West Chester county. He was a member of the legislature during the whole period of the revolution, and for several years after its termination; and was named upon almost all the important committees during that time.—On the institution of the University of the state, he was appointed one of the Regents, and continued to hold that situation until his resignation of it in 1808. He was appointed the first judge of the county, which honorable station he held until he arrived at the age of constitutional exclusion. In 1801 he was chosen a member of the state convention, after which he chose to retire from public life, and has since devoted himself exclusively to domestic concerns, and to the superintendance of his farm. Although now on the eve of four-score years, he continues to enjoy the most perfect health, and the possession of all his faculties in unimpaired vigour—the consequence of an industrious, temperate and well spent life

Daniel D. Tompkins, the subject of this memoir, is the seventh son of the venerable patriot Jonathan G. and was born on the 21st June, 1774, at Scarsdale (Fox meadows) in Westchester county. In early youth his constitution was extremely delicate, to which circumstance he is indebted for the classical education which his father determined to bestow upon him. To this end, he was placed, in September 1787 at the grammar school of Malcom Campbell in New York, from whence, at the end of a

year, he was removed to the academy at North Salem, in his native county, then under the superintendance of the Rev'd Anzi Lewis. Here he continued until May 1792, when he was entered of the Sophomore class in Columbia college. At his first examination, he discovered such uncommon proficiency, that he was placed at the head of one of the most respectable classes that ever graduated at that college.*

During the whole period of his collegiate course, his conduct was highly exemplary and honorable to himself, and for the last year he imposed upon himself a double share of labour and study, having entered the office of Peter Jay Munroe, Esq. as student of law. Compelled as he was to perform the arduous duties of clerk in an office of so much business, it required all his industry and all the exertion of his vigorous intellect, to preserve at the same time the pre-eminent stand which his classical attainments had gained for him in the college. This he accomplished, however, with undiminished reputation, and at the commencement in 1795, he received his diploma, and was appointed to deliver the *valedictory*—a mark of distinction which is always conferred upon the best scholar. In this case the honor was in no small degree enhanced by the consideration of the many excellent scholars of which his class was composed.

At the August term in 1797, Mr. Tompkins was admitted an attorney of the Supreme court, and after the usual period, a counsellor. As a practitioner at the bar, few young men ranked higher, or received a more liberal share of business. The talents, ability, and stern integrity which he displayed on all occasions soon made him a favorite with *the people*, from whom he has since received the highest political honors which they could bestow upon him. Born in the times of persecution and oppression, nursed in the lap of revolutionary war, and imbibing from his earliest infancy, a spirit of independence from the example of his patriotic father, young Tompkins could not be otherwise than a republican. In the *party* struggles of 1799, 1800, and 1801, he bore a prominent and conspicuous part; and to his individual exertions in the latter years, may, in a great measure be attributed the success of the republicans in the election of the illustrious Jefferson to the presidency. In the 7th ward of the city of New York in which he had married the daughter of Alderman Mendhorne, and where he resided, he was personally known to almost every citizen. The confidence which they reposed in his prudence, talents and integrity was unbounded. This ward which had been *federal* gave an unexpected majority to the *republican* interest which decided the election of the city, the state, and ultimately of the union.

In 1801 Mr. Tompkins was elected a representative of the city, in the convention then called for the purpose of revising the constitution of the state. In the debate on that construction of the constitution which deprived the governor of the right of exclusive nomination to office; he was the only republican member at first who declared and voted against it.

The federalists were but feebly represented in this convention; and it was in the power of the majority to have reduced the number of the senate by vacating the seats of eight *federal* senators. The liberality of Mr. Tompkins could not brook the idea of turning out his political opponents, except in fair *election combat*. He therefore planned and submitted to chief justice Thompson, then also a member of the convention, a project for vacating *by ballot* the seat of eight senators from such classes as that the inevitable result would be the vacation of the seats of *four federal* and four republican senators. Chief justice Thompson reduced the proposed plan to resolutions, which were the next day introduced and adopted by the committee. This liberality was highly appreciated at the time by the federal members of the convention.

In 1802 he was elected a member of the state legislature; but would have declined accepting, had it not been for the unanimous solicitation of the nominating committee, who hoped by his means to heal the breach which then first began to manifest itself between the friends of Clinton and Burr. Upon the election of chief justice Lewis to the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Tompkins was unanimously appointed to succeed him as judge of the superior court of New-York. This appointment received the decided approbation of all the gentlemen of the bar, of both political parties, and particularly of the late general Hamilton. In 1804 he was elected to represent the city of New-York in the congress of the United States, as a colleague of the learned Dr. Mitchell. In 1806, upon the death of John S. Hobart, district judge of the United States for the district of NewYork, the appointment was conferred upon judge Tompkins, without his solicitation or knowledge; but he declined accepting it, and continued to discharge the duties of chief justice of the state until the spring of 1807, when his fellow citizens turned their eyes upon him, then only 32 years of age, as the rival candidate of Lewis for the chief magistracy of the state. The immense majority by which he was elected, was at once the best evidence of the correctness of his *judicial* conduct, and the most satisfactory proof of the undiminished confidence of the public. The accuracy of his decisions, and the eloquence of his charges and addresses as chief justice, have received the united approbation of his brethren of the bar, and of the community.

Upon the day of his induction into the office of governor, the intelligence was received of the base and wanton attack of the British upon the frigate Chesapeake, in the waters of the United States; and with it the orders of the president, calling upon the governors to organize their respective quotas of militia. The electric spark of patriotism flashed through the soul of Tompkins, and in an instant the peaceful judge was transformed into the armed soldier. The adjutant general of the state was sick, and unable to attend to his duties; but this did not delay the execution of the president's orders. In a few weeks governor Tompkins' quota was organized, and disciplined in a manner which evinced the most consummate military knowledge.

In the year 1808 the command of all the regular and militia force, on the frontiers of New-York, was given by the president to governor Tompkins, with a view to their being employed in aid of the revenue and civil officers; but no specific instructions

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* The class was composed of—
The late Rev'd. Dr. John B. Linn, of Philadelphia.
——— Effingham Warm, of New York.
——— Myers, of Schenectady.
The Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, of New York.
——— James Ingris, of Baltimore.
——— Philip Duryel, of Saratoga.
The Hon. John Ferguson, late Mayor of N. York.
——— Pierre Van Wyck, late Recorder.
——— William Ross, Senator.
——— Silvanus Miller, Esq. Surrogate of New York.

were given to define the extent of their powers and duties on that service. In this state of the affair, the governor, with that energy and promptitude of character which had marked every action of his useful life, took upon himself the responsibility of issuing the necessary orders, the result of which proved that the president's reliance upon him was not misplaced. His instructions to the military on this occasion received also the marked approbation of general Wilkinson, then commander in chief of the army.

In 1812 he gave a proof of energy and upright independence of principle which excited the astonishment and admiration of the whole United States. It will be recollected that the legislature of New-York had lent a favorable ear to the petitions of various banking companies for incorporation; and a system had been projected, and fostered by bribery and corruption, which threatened irreparable evils to the community. In his communication to the legislature, in February of this year, the governor dwelt upon this subject with peculiar force, and clearly and ably pointed out the inexpediency and danger of multiplying the banking institutions; but such had been the gigantic strides of corruption that the pernicious law would have been enacted, had not the governor exerted his constitutional privilege of *proroguing* the legislature. This was the first time that such a measure had been resorted to, under the present form of government; and, as might have been expected, it excited unusual warmth of animadversion.

Every thing conspired to render the succeeding gubernatorial election in New-York an object of universal interest to the people of the United States. War had been declared against Great Britain. A numerous and powerful party of disaffected citizens had shewn itself in the Eastern states. A "northern confederacy" had been formed, with a view to paralize the energies and cripple the resources of the United States; and it became the avowed object of many persons of high consideration in that section of the union to make a *separate peace* with the enemy of the republic. But to make this horrible project effectual, it was necessary to gain *New-York;* and upon that state, first in population and wealth, rested the hopes and the fears of all, as they desired to preserve or to destroy the constitution. The bold and unprecedented stand which gov. Tompkins had taken in the prorogation of the legislature, had raised up an host of enemies among the *banking interest;* and disaffection had reared its gorgon head even in the ranks of *republicans;* many of whom united with their political opponents in denouncing him as a tyrant and despot. A majority of *federal* members had been elected to the state legislature, and to congress; the disastrous issue of our first campaign had spread dismay among the friends of the general government; and the most influential and popular leader of the opposite party was set up as the rival candidate. In this perilous crisis the hopes of the union rested upon Tompkins; for, in his re-election was involved, in a great degree, the capacity of the government to prosecute the war with effect. Those anxious hopes were not disappointed. Firm as the rocky mountains of his native state, the rude storm of opposition howled against him in vain—the shafts of malevolence aimed at his character, but served to mark him as *the people's shield—they* knew him—*they* loved him—*they* trusted him again, and *saved the union.*

That this last assertion may not be received with incredulity, it will only be necessary to take a view of the geographical situation of New-York; and to recollect, that though governor Tompkins was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, yet one branch of the legislature, the council of appointment, and of course the principal military officers of the state were violent in their opposition to the national administration, and to the prosecution of the war.

The local situation of New-York exposed it in a peculiar manner to hostile attack; the citizens were disaffected in the east—the enemy harrassed the northern frontier from Champlain to Presqu'isle, and threatened the capital of the state in the south. Unaided by the constituted authorities appointed to share with him in the government of the state, the governor had alone to sustain the arduous, embarrassing and responsible duty of defence. This was a situation, well calculated to dismay the stoutest heart. But Tompkins rose superior to circumstances—undaunted and undismayed, he leaned upon his own strength; and by the firm, unshaken energy of his conduct, astonished and confounded the rebellious spirits of the east, and silenced, or rendered ineffectual the opposition of his own state.

In the winter of 1813—14, having recommended to the legislature to raise volunteer regiments for the defence of the frontier, and to organize a militia force for the protection of the city of New York, without effect; he was compelled again to call into action the resources of his own vigorous mind; and, accordingly, upon his own responsibility, while the legislature was still in session, issued orders for organizing a *brigade of volunteers,* to the command of which he appointed general Peter B. Porter. In defiance of all opposition, and with officers commissioned only by the brevet assignments of the governor, this noble band of patriots were soon ready for the field. The gallant conduct of *Porter's brigade* in every action of the Niagara campaign, and their example to the militia at the memorable sortie from Fort Erie, which have crowned them with imperishable laurels, is alone sufficient to prove the wisdom and prudence of the governor in their organization and appointment—a measure which was most probably, under Providence, the means of saving the remnant of the gallant army of Niagara.

In the eventful campaign of 1814 we find the talents and energy of the governor again called into action. Not only was the Niagara frontier in danger, but apprehensions were excited for the fate of Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg and New York.—Equal to every emergency, and unappalled by the disapprobation or censure of the legislature, the governor called into the field a large body of militia and organized a corps of sea fencibles without waiting the slow sanction of an unwilling legislature, and by every other means of prudent precaution, placed the exposed and valuable harbor of New York in a state of defence. In this important measure, he received the cordial support and co-operation of the gallant Decatur, who commanded the naval force of the United States on that station.

About this time intelligence was received of the strange, unexpected, and disgraceful *capture of Washington;* and of the intended movement of the enemy towards *Baltimore.* The feelings excited on this occasion, may be easily imagined.—*Decatur*—in the splendor of whose name all *epithets* are lost—*Decatur* resolved at once to push forward with his sailors and marines to the assistance of Baltimore; and invited general Lewis, who then commanded the regulars at New York, to include in the expedition 500 of his infantry. These officers waited upon governor Tompkins to ask his approbation of the plan: It was obtained instantly

but the governor thought it not enough to grant a cold assent to the measure; he offered to *accompany them himself* as far as New Brunswick, that his example might add spirit to the enterprize. General Lewis afterwards withdrew his co-operation at the solicitation of the corporation; but the governor continued firm: and but for the glorious news of the enemy's retreat from Baltimore, which arrived just in time to prevent it, Decatur, with his gallant associates, would have been on the march in a few hours.

In October, 1814, the president appointed governor Tompkins to the command of the 3d military district, which comprehended one of the most valuable portions of the United States, and included the largest and most heterogenous military force that ever before fell to the command of an American general. The complete organization, the correct discipline, and the efficient services of the troops of this district, afforded the best evidence of his fitness for that high and important station; while the cheerful acquiescence in his orders, the warm expressions of gratitude, of confidence, and of respect for his character, which flowed in addresses from all quarters, on the *disbandment* of these troops, must have brought a recompense to his mind which none but the patriot can appreciate —it was the only recompense which he asked, or received for all his arduous toils.

During the most embarrassing time of the fall of this year, at a moment when the pervicacity of the eastern states, was throwing every obstacle in his way, to add to his labors and perplexities, the general government were desirous of fitting out an expedition to dislodge the enemy from Castine. They had applied to the governor of *Massachusetts*, as more immediately concerned, for his aid in raising the necessary funds—this aid was refused. In this dilemma, the situation of the general government was hinted to governor Tompkins. A hint to him was enough. Nobly forgetting the perverse opposition of Massachusetts to all his own labors, and regarding her only as a sister of the union, for whose safety *the whole* were interested, he magnanimously came forward with his individual credit, and upon his own responsibility, raised the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars*, which he forthwith subjected to the orders of general Dearborn, then commanding in Massachusetts. Comment upon such an instance of noble generosity and disinterested patriotism, would only sully its lustre. He will find his reward in the love of a grateful people.

It only remains to speak of Mr. Tompkins in his less conspicuous, though not less useful character, of governor of New York. When he entered upon the duties of that office, there was but *one arsenal*, and not a single magazine in the state. There are now *eleven* of the former, and *three* of the latter, abundantly supplied. The arsenal at New-York, in its arrangements and equipments, is, perhaps, equal to any thing of its kind in the world; and is an object of universal admiration to those who visit that city. The arms belonging to the state exhibited a strange medley of various manufactures, calibres and lengths, which rendered them not only inelegant in appearance, but nearly useless in service. New York now possesses the best collection of muskets in the United States—of uniform manufacture, and of a model which has been since very generally adopted.

The interests of literature have also received the fostering attention of the governor; and, notwithstanding the many unpropitious circumstances of the times, a greater number of colleges and academies have been erected and endowed, than in any former period of the same extent of time, in the history of the state. The facilities of intercourse throughout the state, by land and water, have been greatly encouraged and advanced; and the reputation of New York, at home and abroad, has never stood upon so commanding an eminence, as under the guardianship of governor Tompkins.

At the close of the late war, the governor purchased a farm in Richmond county, commanding an elegant view of the city; where he constantly resides, when not called away by the duties of his public station, enjoying the sweetest solace of which the mind of man is susceptible—the veneration and esteem of all his neighbors.

British Corn Law.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following is the substance of the corn law which has recently occasioned such a ferment in England. It has already gone into operation, notice having been given that the prices are below the limit prescribed for prohibiting importation for home consumption.

It is enacted that after the passing of the corn law, corn, meal or flour, the produce of any foreign country which may now be imported, shall be allowed at all times to be brought into the united kingdom, to be warehoused there under the existing regulations, without paying any duty whatever; and the same may at any time be taken out of the warehouses and exported without paying any duty, under the regulations already in force. And the same may be also taken out of the warehouses and entered for home consumption, whenever the like articles shall be admissible into the kingdom for home consumption.

Whenever the average prices of British corn, made up and published in the manner already required by law, shall be at or above the following rates, viz: wheat at or above 80s. quarter—rye, peas and beans, 53s—barley beer or bigg, 40s—and oats, 27s; foreign corn meal and flour shall be permitted to be imported for home consumption, free of duty. But when the average prices of British corn shall be below the above rates, foreign corn shall neither be imported for home consumption, nor taken out of the warehouses for that purpose—The average prices are to be fixed quarterly, on the 15th of Feb. May, August, and November. But if within six weeks after permitting importation for home consumption on any quarterday, the average prices shall be below the above mentioned rates, notice is to be given and importation prohibited from all ports between the river Eyder and Bidaston, until a new average shall be made.

From the British colonies in North America, importations may be made for home consumption, free of duty, whenever the price of wheat be at, or above 67s the quarter; rye, peas and beans 44s; barley, beer and bigg 33s. Corn, meal or flour, from the colonies, whenever not admissible for home consumption, may be warehoused free of duty, and taken out of warehouse for exportation, or for home consumption, when the average prices will permit, in the same manner as the same articles from foreign countries.

Notice was given, May 15, that the ports would be shut in a few days against the importation of foreign grain for home consumption, and would continue shut until the 15th of August.

Pennsylvania Statistics.

We are indebted to the *Democratic Press* for the following table; but have left out several columns given in that paper, believing every useful purpose might be gained by briefly noticing them at the bottom:

Abstract of lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, owned or possessed on the 1st day of April, 1815, within the state of Pennsylvania, returned by the United States' assessors, revised and corrected by the board of Principal Assessors.

DISTRICTS.	LANDS & LOTS SUBJECT TO TAXATION.				DWELLING AND OUT-HOUSES SUBJECT TO TAXATION.		TOTAL VALUATION AS DETERMINED BY PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS.		QUOTA FOR EACH DISTRICT.	
	Acres.	*Per.*	*Square Feet.*	*No. of lots*	*No. Dwel*	*No. Ou'-Ho*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1. Philadelphia city,			37,838,293		8491	4005	32,812,743		69,113	31 1-2
2. Philadelphia county,	74,654	7	144		11277	5683	22,128,369	50	46,662	82 1-2
3. Chester and Delaware counties,	511,679	10	213		7153	11062	32,325,807	80	68,166	49
4. Montgomery county,	285,565	80			4603	5743	12,474,617	53	26,305	64
5. Bucks county,	356,809	142	112		5257	7346	16,314,349		34,402	61
6. Lancaster county,	525,812	1	44		7918	7574	39,228,851	75	82,723	17 1-2
7. York,	779,021	68	191		7340	8480	16,830,307	20	35,490	62 1 2
Adams,							9,211,222	90	19,424	1
8. Northampton and Wayne,	1,550,792	62	16,172,029		6395	6207	21,063,237	52 1-2	44,416	74
9. Berks,	725,776			1,397	6630	6823	26,082,656		55,000	9 1-2
10. Dauphin and Lebanon,	349,165	87		1,311	3708	2118	19,102,388	40	40,281	63 1-2
11. Franklin,	967,022			57	5277	6577	12,353,167	20	26,049	53
Cumberland,							13,700,688	1	28,890	88 1-2
12. Northumberland,	913,178	40		949	5383	4759	10,176,478	59 1-2	21,459	47 1-2
13. Mifflin and Huntingdon,	958,535				3403	3510	10,545,722		22,238	11 1-2
14. Bedford, Somerset and Cambria,	1,829,708	82	405		3569	2420	8,393,014	64	17,698	63
15. Fayette,	714,485	65			3498	3809	4,329,818	45 1-2	9,130	43
Green,							1,796,117	56 1-2	3,787	53 1-2
16. Washington,	487,508	5	176,440		4186	4422	5,826,708	82 1-2	12,286	97 1-2
17. Alleghany,	938,792	80		2,419 1-4	4855	3775	5,837,659		12,310	6 1-2
Armstrong,							705,294	3 1-2	1,487	27 1-2
18. Westmoreland,	4,024,967	114	2,791,210	196 1-2	4449	4284	4,990,351	85 1-2	10,523	32
Indiana,							901,249	4 1-2	1,900	49
19. Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, Potter and M'Kean,	3,220,594	121	3,122,172		1676	1459	4,851,366	69 1-2	10,230	23 1-2
20. Luzerne, having the same limits as it had before the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford were laid off,	1,662,502				3431	2438	3,633,16[illegible]	30	7,661	37
21. Lycoming and Tioga, same limits as before the county of Bradford was laid off,	1,702,772	76			1972	1143	4,268,57[illegible]	57	9,001	9 1-2
22. Mercer, Butler and Beaver	1,015,427	49		194	4391	3205	3,651,95[illegible]	40	7,700	89
23. Crawford, Venango, Erie and Warren	2,189,418	86	27 1-2		2516	2097	3,098,755	12 1-2	6,534	44 1-3
	22,775,188	55	60,101,340 1-2	6,523 3-4	117 883	108,939	346,633889	32	730,958	32

N. B.—The lots in Berks, Dauphin, Westmoreland, Indiana and Northumberland counties, contain each about 1-4 acre. The lots in Alleghany are generally 60 by 180. The lots in 22 districts may be computed 3 to the acre. The lots in 11 districts contain 1-4 acre each. Additional Notes—The columns omitted, alluded to above, are—1. A return for 9 counties only, of the "lands and buildings not subject to tax"—viz. 8,548 acres and 15 perches, and 2,614,242 square feet of land—the latter in Philadelphia city and county; and for the same counties 418 churches, meeting and school-houses. 2. The return of slaves, in all 160—viz. 16 under 12—92 between 12 and 50, and 52 upwards of 50 years old, with their value, 13,330 dolls. 3. The valuation of the several districts as fixed by the principal assessors thereof, viz. 305,895,637 dolls. 11 1-2 cents—to which the board of principal assessors added, so as to give the result stated.

North-Carolina Statistics.

An abstract view of the value of lands and slaves in North Carolina, as assessed for the direct tax of 1815.

		Value of land.	Value of slaves.	Average value of land p. acre.	Average value of each slave	Proportion of tax paid by each county.
		Dolls.	Dolls.	D. c.	D. C.	D. C.
1st District.	Currituck	348,473	348,858	2 64	166 28	3,258 76
	Camden	412,618	31[illegible],721	3 55	200	3,423 20
	Pasquotank	496,342	352,262	4 25	179	3,894 44
	Perquimons	563,021	409,211	4 63	187	4,569 50
	Gates	544,444	574,944	3 37	168 40	5,261 12
	Chowan	645,360	577,364	6 66	198 56	5,736 23
	Hertford	830,081	675,486	4 18	188 73	7,076 17
2d Dist.	Bertie	1,350,096	1,297,362	3 82	202 40	12,448 05
	Martin	587,503	510,358	3 09	201	5,160
	Northampton	1,528,862	1,431,848	4 96	202 4[illegible]	13,891 84
	Halifax	[illegible],061,54[illegible]	1,858,563	5 43	215	18,424 50
3d District	Washington	437,512	292,171	2 59	200	3,429 52
	Tyrrell	332,014	221,955	2 72	215 0[illegible]	2,603 66
	Hyde	813,287	489,8[illegible]	2 39	235 7[illegible]	5,370 32
	Pitt	1,399,719	880,548	3 94	216 2[illegible]	10,717 25
	Edgecomb	1,926,572	1,435,450	4 34	229 68	14,753 80
	Beaufort	810,819	568,016	2 44	212 27	6,480 75
4th District.	Green	549,244	478,470	3 72	212	4,830 26
	Craven	1,787,931	977,391	3 81	202 56	12,997 2
	Carteret	385,131	265,225	2 43	206 88	3,056 68
	Jones	711,020	476,402	3 53	193 10	5,580 89
	Lenoir	724,993	586,328	3 63	207 41	6,163 21
	Johnston	846,865	595,865	1 79	213 05	6,781 30
	Wayne	1,144,626	602,231	3 52	193 29	8,210 22
5th Dist.	Warren	1,945,425	1,285,937	3 60	227	11,561 78
	Franklin	916,713	979,905	3 32	213	8,914 10
	Nash	703,034	766,692	2 15	222	6,906 71
	Granville	1,161,446	1,664,355	2 64	220	13,281 26
6th District.	Onslow	605,153	556,185	2 62	240 37	5,435 2
	New-Hanover	1,293,399	1,017,104	3 61	242 36	10,859 35
	Duplin	729,097	799,075	1 83	*	7,182 41
	Sampson	769,301	583,291	1 71	219 52	6,357 18
	Brunswick	516,189	468,947	1 17	244	4,630 14
	Bladen	554,276	558,619	1 26	239 80	5,230 61
	Columbus	167,964	214,048	85	*	1,795 45
7th District.	Cumberland	1,293,805	929,975	1 71	233	10,442 37
	Robeson	504,103	400,665	1 03	247	4,252 36
	Montgomery	519,637	446,184	1 24	257	4,559 41
	Richmond	463,992	382,038	1 56	246	3,971 65
	Anson	509,548	571,370	1 40	235	5,080 34
	Moore	359,029	227,680	1 11	235	2,757 55
8th D.	Wake	1,721,800	1,501,536	3 05	225	15,149 68
	Orange	1,917,993	1,216,347	3 25	236	14,731 40
	Person	511,745	661,892	2 21	261	5,516 10
9th Dist.	Rockingham	729,472	568,180	2 33	241	6,098 96
	Caswell	786,946	945,755	3	213	8,143 70
	Guilford	1,186,254	397,203	3 05	251 87	7,442 25
	Stokes	899,669	502,500	2 38	259 28	6,590 20
10th D	Rowan	2,176,720	1,179,650	2 83	242 40	15,774 94
	Randolph	891,207	254,550	2 18	233	5,385 6
	Chatham	1,063,085	795,222	2 11	237	8,734 4
11th D	Lincoln	1,285,198	696,960	3 03	235 30	9,316 14
	Mecklenburg	1,309,334	944,864	3 20	246	10,594 74
	Cabarrus	640,274	299,216	1 41	233 63	4,415 60
12th Dis.	Buncombe	669,069	228,276	1 32	261 48	4,217 52
	Haywood	201,916	62,964	1 28	263 60	1,207 95
	Burke	840,481	422,389	1 34	249 86	5,935 49
	Rutherford	942,914	454,258	1 42	248 32	6,566 71
13th Dis.	Surry	841,226	335,243	1 60	262 50	5,529 40
	Wilkes	457,253	273,772	1 77	242	3,435 82
	Iredell	892,458	638,462	2	255	7,195 33
	Ashe	211,321	46,117	1	262	1,209 96
				Total,		440,497 58

* *No particular return was made of the slaves in these counties.—The tax is 47 cts. per $ 100.*

New-Jersey Statistics.

FROM THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

List of the number of acres of land, dwelling houses and out-houses in the respective counties in the state of New-Jersey, as taken by the assessors this year, under the act of congress laying a direct tax in the United States, with the valuations of the slaves in the state, and the total valuations of property subject to the tax, as reported by the principal assessors of each district; and the valuations as fixed by the board of principal assessors.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acres of land.	No. of dwelling houses.	No. of out-houses	Valuation of slaves—dollars.	Total valuation by principal assessors.	Total valuation, as fixed by board of principal assessors.
1. District { Bergen county, Essex county,	224,636	2913	3698	293,635	8,666,775	7,496,848
	132,198	3869	3980		9,548,944	8,295,834
2. District { Sussex, Morris,	430,817	6657	6995	*135,956	9,144,547	10,424,783
	242,067				6,088,111	7,703,895
3. District { Hunterdon, Somerset,	315,027	3855	4040	389,602	18,432,772	11,283,629
	184,590	2126			8,355,413	7,018,647
4. District { Middlesex, Monmouth,	202,539	3195†		223,492	7,714,076	8,099,739
	315,264	1718			7,617,443	8,788,147
5. District { Burlington, Gloucester,	318,773	3543	4487	9,615	11,916,752	11,320,915
	361,458	2704	2501		8,363,197	7,944,971
6. District { Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May;	170,516	1852	1610	3,186	4,453,725	5,344,370
	245,935	1911	1236		3,447,834	4,137,400
	83,332	644	402		555,062	865,896

P. S.—It may be proper to observe, that the equalization of the valuations on the respective districts was not agreed to by all the assessors. The principal assessor of the second and sixth districts complained of the decision, and remonstrated against the principle on which the decision was made—that was, the quota of the different counties, as settled by the legislature, as both illegal and improper. And it is probable, as the subject will be thoroughly investigated, that in case of any future direct tax, a more correct rule of equalization will be observed.

NOTES—*In this district the abstract did not contain the number of dwelling-houses and out-houses of each county distinctly, but the aggregate of the two counties.

†In this district the assistant assessors did not ascertain the dwelling-houses and out-houses correctly. Often lots were named, which contained buildings that are not included in the above enumeration; and, therefore, the number is, by far, too little.

Georgia Statistics.

Statement of the valuations of lands, lots, with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves, within the several counties of the state of Georgia, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors, and the amount of the quota of each, at the rate of 33 cents on every 100 dollars valuation.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Valuation as revised and settled by the Board of principal assessors.	Amount of the quota of the tax.
	dolls. cts.	dolls. cts.
First District.		
Chatham,	7,278,949 44	*4,020 53
Bryan,	605,686 78	1,998 76 6
Liberty,	1,669,432	5,509 12 5
M'Intosh, Glynn, Camden, Wayne,	3,521,178 41	11,619 55
Effingham,	402,652 27	1,328 75
Bulloch,	272,941 87	970 70
Tatnall,	214,925 80	699 35
Emanuel,	130,030 4	429 26
Second District.		
Scriven,	1,095,702 91 1	3,615 82
Burke,	2,505,845 72	8,269 29
Richmond	2,620,390 00 7	8,647 29
Jefferson,	1,196,186 43 6	3,947 42
Washington,	1,408,091 53 5	4,646 71
Montgomery,	160,015 00	1,196 42
Third District.		
Columbia,	2,756,390 25	9,096 9
Warren,	1,495,176 87½	4,934 8½
Hancock,	2,650,941 42	8,748 11
Greene,	2,466,546 11	8,139 60
Fourth District.		
Elbert,	1,848,224 00	6,087 96
Wilkes,	3,263,286 00	10,749 15
Lincoln,	1,019,456 00	3,358 00
Madison,	316,181 00	1,041 49
Franklin,	885,230 00	2,915 90
Fifth District.		
Oglethorpe,	2,353,723 00	7,766 95 5
Clark,	1,275,065 00	4,207 71 5
Jackson,	1,158,420 00	3,822 78 6
Morgan,	1,668,977 94	5,507 62 6
Sixth District.		
Laurens,	833,398 26	2,750 22
Pulaski,	622,466 48	2,054 14
Wilkinson,	583,249 92	1,925 73
Telfair,	167,987 42	554 36
Twiggs,	844,677 67	2,837 44
Baldwin,	1,982,812 77	6,543 38
Jones,	2,135,539 28	7,047 23
Putnam,	2,212,787 97	7,302 21
Jasper,	1,964,869 16	6,483 7

☞The valuations of the property of the state of Georgia, subject to the direct tax, amount to $57,746,771 16 cents, of which, considerably more than one half is raised on the valuation of slaves.

SUMMARY.

First district	46,563 03
Second	30,322 95
Third	30,917 83
Fourth	24,152 51
Fifth	21,305 82
Sixth	37,486 78
Quota of the state,	$190,748 97

The Floridas.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept. 21.

It was natural to expect, after a war like that of the peninsula, in which so much British blood and treasure were exhausted, that the subject of indemnities would come on the carpet, as soon as the object was attained and peace established. It was a very difficult matter, however, to settle this point, in consequence of the indefinite terms of the treaty made by Mr. Canning, and the difficulty of treating with Ferdinand and his ministers, who, far from being prepared to give an indemnity, rather thought we had done more harm than good in aiding to liberate the peninsula, and would have been happy if an Englishman had never trod their ground. Hence, by every means in their power, are they now trying to undo what little, social as well as political, improvements we sought to introduce, and it will be no wonder, if in the next edict issued by the inquisition, it be deemed a crime of heretical pravity, for a Spaniard to be heard speaking English. This indemnity question, consequently, has met with great difficulties, as well for the reasons just assigned as because the services to be compensated were performed to the cortes, and it would be very inconsistent, after his past conduct, for Ferdinand to seek to remunerate them, and indeed he only knows of them by hearsay.

Under this state of things it is easy to conceive the great dilemma in which the ministers have been placed, as well as their worthy representatives in Madrid, who have not learned logic enough to undo the syllogisms and other knotty arguments the monastic counsellors of Ferdinand bring forward on this subject. This indemnity question was, however, warmly agitated in Madrid in November last, and the whole weight and influence of England at last wrested from the tenacious Spaniards, it is generally believed, an indemnity, viz. East and West Florida. It is generally supposed that several demands were made before this point was agreed on, viz. a free trade to Spanish America, the cotton trade of Spain, the Island of Puerto Rico, the Spanish part of St. Domingo, Cuba, the Balcares, Canaries and for what we know, the Philippine Islands. Either of these bonuses, separately, might, perhaps, have satisfied our wishes, but the Spaniards were too wise to let one go; so it would seem as if he had been forced to be content with the Floridas, because Spain could retain them no longer on account of the North Americans and the neighboring revolutions of Mexico. In making this concession, however, it is not clear, whether some valuable principle has not been given up, and whether some condition has not been exacted from us, opposed to the feelings and wishes of the people of England.—Time will enlighten us on this point a little more, but in Spanish America, we ought to remember, there is at present a general insurrection against tyrannical power, a strong and irresistable impulse of human nature groaning under oppression, a revolution, in short, the most just and interesting in its nature as well as its consequences to the world, to be found in the annals of history.

To suppress this revolution, we know that the Inquisition has been armed with the bayonet and the dagger, that religion has been prostituted, and that all the energies of rancor and malice have been set to work. To suppress this revolution also Spain has frequently called upon England under a plea, that in our treaty we *had guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish monarchy.* It would be long and tedious to carry our readers through the various occasions in which Spain has urged England to interfere and decide against her ultramarine provinces, but this treaty has even, by the agents of the latter, been interpreted into the right of demanding the persons of Spanish Americans landing in England. It has hitherto been thought that these remonstances, on the part of Spain, have been unnoticed, but in our last treaty there is an additional clause, inserted on August 24, 1814, as the 3d additional article whereas the body of the same is signed on 5th July, same year, which has created some alarm. It is as follows:

"His Britannic majesty being anxious that the troubles and disturbances which unfortunately prevail in the dominions of his Catholic majesty in America should cease, and the subjects of these provinces should return to their obedience to their lawful sovereign, engages to take the most effectual measures for preventing his subjects from furnishing arms, ammunition, or any other warlike article to the revolted in America."

To this another circumstance of a more important nature has lately been added, tending to prove that some change has taken place in the policy of England, which in the last parliament was pledged to be strictly, nay, delicately, neutral between Spain and her ultramarine provinces. If so, it is now generally asked, can this be in consequence of the cession of the Floridas to England? Can we have bartered our honor, our national foresight, and integrity, together with our mercantile interests, for this bauble? Let us look for a moment on the real merits of this gift on the part of Spain and what will accrue to us, by being made lords over the Floridas.

We are not aware, that from time to time, long and elaborate memoirs have been presented to government, on the subject of the Floridas, since we held possession of that country, so there have also been respecting the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama, and in all probability they have been on a par. They have been represented as Dorados, or the Elysian fields, and commercial avidity has delineated a comparative desert into a magnificent vent for goods. Yet it is a fact, that the soil of West Florida is sandy, and that the climate is unhealthy, as our experience taught us from the year 1763, till we gave it up, which we even seem to have been glad to do. Neither East nor West Florida supply furs, for the game is extinct, nor are there Indians now to hunt or consume goods. West Florida has indeed some advantages of locality, from being the channel to the sea of a large and fertile tract of country extending from the 31 degree to the sources of the Pearl, Alabama, and Chatahoche rivers; but all this belongs to the United States, and hitherto these rivers have scarcely been used. East Florida possesses no harbors; and indeed the population of both is so extremely thin, that, as commercial and agricultural points, they cannot present an advantage worth the expense of keeping them. They have long been a burden to Spain, who had annually to draw from Mexico 151,000 dollars for their expense of administration. Spain, therefore rids herself of a load, for she is sensible that the inhabitants, who endure all the horrors of Spanish legislation, &c. without either protection or benefits, and behold the rise of Louisiana since its cession to the United States, will not be long before they wish to form part of the same confederation. Nay, this dread of progressive liberty has long given umbrage to the cabinet of Madrid; for this they owe an old grudge to the North Americans, as well as for aiding the revolutions of the Mexicans; but as Spain is too

feeble to retaliate, she is now glad to get England to do it for her.

Spain, therefore, in making us masters of the Floridas, would give what to her is scarcely worth keeping, and indeed what she cannot keep long; and we seem to think, that what is worth giving, is worth having. But our possession of the above country seems to be founded on the advantages of a military position, and as a future bridle on the United States. On this score it deserves particular attention.

Beaujour, in his sketch of the United States, a work that certainly developes the views and situation of that country better than any other before published, says, "that the Floridas to the south appear sooner or later, destined to be united to the American republic, since they form part of the boundaries delineated by nature." The government as well as the people of the United States have the same idea; and if England takes possession of that country, they are persuaded it is solely for the purpose of being a thorn in their side, to annoy them in time of war, and counter-balance any attack they may wish to make to the north. Mr. Ellicot, who some years back measured the boundary line between Spain and the United States, observed, "that West Florida must be highly important in a commercial point of view, and, if connected with the country north of it, capable of prescribing maritime regulations to the Gulph of Mexico." That is giving to understand, that in the hands of the United States, and as an outlet to the sea for a great part of the Mississippi Territory and Upper Carolina, and connected with a fertile range of country, in a rapid state of progression, it might be made of great consequence; but these advantages could never be realized by Spain or England, as solitary possessions of a strip of sea coast, and shut out from the interior. Besides, it is only when these back countries are settled and cultivated, that these advantages are to be realized; and this is indeed the material reason why the United States are not possessed of them already. Yet their holding them certainly enters into the future views of the United States; and being so near, with the population in their favor, it is evident they can take them whenever they choose. It is, therefore, when we have laid out large sums in barracks, new cities, (for our garrisons can never be put into Pensacola and Mobile, once the tomb of our countrymen,) and in other necessary objects to make an establishment, that the United States' back-woods-men will sound their bugle, at the first symptoms of war, and all our trouble and expense will be lost.

Whatever then be the consideration we give for the Floridas, it can only be viewed in the light of a bad debt, for which we get what we can; but when we come to consider that this must be the cause of a new war with the United States, sooner or later, if we can get nothing better, would it not be more advisable to dash the sponge over our debt against Spain, than hereafter endanger the Canadas? By the war out of which we have just emerged with the United States, we have given that country a tone of importance greater than it would have attained by thirty year's growth, and certainly its inhabitants will never henceforward endure what they have been in the habits of hitherto bearing. The possession of the Floridas can, consequently, bring upon us nothing but a war, and if obtained by the sacrifice of any principle dear to the feelings of Englishmen, and essential to but title, disgrace must be the issue. It is then necessary for us to look narrowly into this affair, before the meeting of Parliament, for in it many of the vital interests of this country are implicated. It indeed seems to be the lot of nations, to derive no instruction but from experience, nor, nowadays, do they avail themselves of the past folly of their neighbors. Absorbed as we are in modelling Europe to our wishes, North and South America seem to be entirely neglected, or, if thought of, merely to destroy the future prospects a combination of fortunate circumstances has presented. Sufficient gall has already been infused into the minds of the North American people; their manifesto respecting the late war, and particularly some of its detached features, have been rancorous enough; and if we purchase from Spain a country for the purpose of fomenting dissentions in the bordering States, and placing a barrier to the independence of South America, we create a sympathetic feeling throughout, of which our children may experience the fatal consequences.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 4.—This being the day appointed by the constitution for the commencement the first session of each congress—

At 12 o'clock, the president pro tempore took the chair; and, the roll being called over, it appeared that the following gentlemen were present, besides the president, (Mr. Gaillard.)

Messrs. Barbour,	Horsey,	Sanford,
Brown,	Howell,	Tait,
Campbell,	Hunter,	Tichenor,
Chace,	Lacock,	Varnum,
Daggett,	Roberts,	Williams,
Fromentin,	Ruggles,	Wilson.

A quorum being present, the senate proceeded to business.

Mr. Varnum and Mr. Hunter were appointed on the part of the senate, to wait on the president, and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A communication was received from the citizens who have voluntarily erected a building on the Capitol Hill, for the temporary accommodation of congress; and Messrs. Horsey, Lacock and Fromentin were appointed a committee on the part of this house, to examine and report on the state thereof.

The concurrence of the other house was requested in the two preceding votes.

Messrs. Lacock, Howell and Daggett were appointed the committee of accounts.

Mr. Roberts was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills.

Messrs. Fromentin, Sanford and Tichenor were appointed the committee on engrossed bills.

A resolution for appointing a joint committee on the library concerns, was read three times, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 4.—At 12 o'clock, the clerk took the chair; and, calling over the roll of members by states, it appeared that the following members were present, viz.

From New-Hampshire.—Messrs. Atherton, Cilley, Vose, Wilcox.

Massachusetts.—Messrs. Baybies, Bradbury, Brigham, Brown, Conner, Hulbert, King, Nelson, Parris, Pickering, Reed, Rice, Ruggles, Strong.

Rhode-Island.—Mr. Boss.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Champion, Davenport, Law, Mosely, Sturges.

Vermont.—Messrs. Chipman, Jewett, Langdon, Noyes, Lyon, Marsh.

New-York.—Messrs. Betts, Birdsall, Brooks, Comstock, Crocheron, Gold, Hammond, Lovett, Moffit, Savage, Schenck, Taylor, Throop, Townsend, Ward, Wilkins.

New-Jersey.—Messrs. Baker, Bateman, Southard.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Crawford, Darlington, Hahn, Heister,

Hopkinson, Ingham, Lyle, Maclay, Milnor, Piper, Smith, Wallace, Whiteside, T. Wilson, W. Wilson.

Delaware.—Mr. Cooper.

Maryland.—Messrs. Herbert, Stuart, Wright.

Virginia.—Messrs. Barbour, Breckenridge, Burwell, Gholson, Goodwyn, Hawes, Hungerford, Lewis, M'Coy, Nelson, Newton, Pleasants, Roane, Smith, Tate, Tucker.

North-Carolina.—Messrs. Bryan, Clarke, Culpepper, Macon, Murfree, Stanford, Williams, Yancey.

South-Carolina.—Messrs. Calhoun, Chappell, Lowndes, Mayrant, Middleton, Moore, Taylor, Woodward.

Georgia.—Messrs. Forsythe, Hall, Lumpkin, Wilde.

Kentucky.—Messrs. Clarke, Clay, Desha, Johnson, McLean, Ormsby, Sharp, Taul.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, Powell, Reynolds, Thomas.

Ohio.—Messrs. Alexander, Caldwell, Clendenin, Creighton, McLean.

Louisiana.—Mr. Robertson.

A quorum being present—

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker; and the tellers having examined the ballots, reported, that the whole number of votes given was 122; that there were

For Henry Clay - - -	87
Hugh Nelson - - -	13
T. Pitkin - - -	9
N. Macon - - - -	7
Joseph Lewis - - -	2
T. Pickering - - -	1
Blanks - - - -	3

Henry Clay was therefore duly elected, and conducted to the chair; from which he addressed the house as distinctly as the effects of a late serious indisposition would permit; returning his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, paying a high tribute to the merits of his predecessor in the chair; pledging the exercise of his best abilities in discharging the duties imposed on him, and throwing himself on the indulgence of the house for occasional errors of judgment, &c. particularly in his present ill health.

The oath to support the constitution having been administered by Mr. Wright to the speaker, the speaker in turn qualified all the members present.

The delegates from the territories, Mr. Lattimore, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Stephenson, were then also qualified.

The house proceeded to elect a clerk: when it appeared that of 122 votes, *Thomas Dougherty*, esq. had 114, and was therefore duly elected.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Joseph Wheaton, offering himself as a candidate for sergeant at arms.

On motion of Mr. Wright, after some little discussion—it was

Resolved, that Thomas Dunn be appointed sergeant at arms; Thomas Claxton, door-keeper; Benjamin Burch, assistant door-keeper to this house, &c.

The several resolutions passed by the senate were received, read and concurred in.

Mr. *Wright* and Mr. *Hopkinson* were appointed the committee on the part of this house to wait on the president of the United States.

Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Forsythe*, and Mr. *Champion* were appointed to enquire into the state of the new building prepared by the citizens for congress.

The usual orders as to rules, &c. were adopted.

Washington City Dec. 6.—In the senate, Mr. Bibb, of Georgia attended yesterday in addition to those already announced.

In the house of representatives, the following gentlemen attended, in addition: from Pennsylvania, Mr. Irwin; from Maryland, Mr. Baer; from Virginia, Messrs. Sheffy, Johnson, Kerr; from North Carolina, Messrs. Gaston and Forney.

No other business was done yesterday, than reading the president's message; of which five thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the house, and one thousand for the use of the senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday, at 12 o' clock, the *president of the United States* transmitted to both houses of congress, the following message, by Mr. *Todd*, his secretary:

Fellow citizens of the senate
and of the house of representatives:

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service under commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship commanded by the Algerine admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary, as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honor of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been by subsequent transactions with the regency of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force which followed under commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, affords reasonable prospect of future security for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

Is is another source of satisfaction, that the treaty of peace with Great Britan has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquility of our western and northwestern frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose,

The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment, has been attended with difficulties which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops; and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a compleat execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment, the staff officers who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war: but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank, from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit, could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candor, by a general standard of positive merit, the army register will it is believed, do honor to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid to display the beneficence, as well as the justice of the government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of treasury notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars; and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in treasury notes. With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the treasury on the 1st of January there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the treasury notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty-nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty-four millions of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of treasury notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably, be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims, which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of congress may lead honorably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expences, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States: But, when it is considered that the new, as well as the old, portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected, that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbors and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of congress during the present session.—It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting, successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will, also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of congress, to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which

the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose, which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension, and gradual completion, of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of congress, whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities, from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public, the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend, also, an enlargement of the military academy, already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn, also, the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union, to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the imperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures, will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country, the roads and canals which can best be executed, under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expence bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more the art of man, to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, with a laudable enterprize and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favorable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the district of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein, subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return, examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union and strength to the political fabric, of which that is the foundation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are laboring under the distresses of war, or struggling

with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit; of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favored and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

Wednesday Dec. 6.—A petition from Boston, praying a repeal of the duty on hats—and a memorial from the inhabitants of the *Mississippi* territory, praying admission into the union, were presented, and referred.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor* of New York, the house proceeded to the appointment of the standing committees.

The house being resolved into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. *Condit* in the chair,

Mr. *Taylor* moved a reference of the several parts of the presidents message to committees as follows:—

That part which relates to foreign affairs; that which relates to the military peace establishment; that which relates to naval affairs, to the establishment of an uniform national currency, to the making of roads and canals, to the establishment of a national seminary in the District of Columbia, and to the classification and organization of the military—all severally referred to select committees. That part which relates to an alleviation of the burdens imposed under the necessities created by the war and to the revenue, to the committee of ways and means; and that which relates to manufactures, to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Taylor* then moved that the several committees so appointed, should have leave to report by bill or otherwise; which was granted.

The proceedings in committee were agreed to by the house.

Thursday, Dec. 8. The standing committees were appointed as usual—a list of them shall be inserted in our next.

Mr. Lowndes made a favorable report for accepting the house prepared by the citizens for the accommodation of congress; the house agreed thereto and passed a bill accordingly.

The Rev. *Spencer Cone* was appointed chaplain.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury was received and ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 7.—The bill from the house authorising the prescident to lease the new building on Capitol hill for the accommodation of congress, was read three times and passed.

Two other members appeared, viz from Ohio, Mr. Morrow; from Connecticut, Mr. Dana.

Foreign Articles.

Marshal Oudinot has been appointed commander in chief of the national guard of Paris.

It has been agreed that Lucien and Louis Bonaparte may reside at Rome—Joseph in Russia.

The Parisian punsters call Blucher, their friend *Plusher*, (the most dear, or one that cost them most.) Blucher in a letter to his sovereign, speaking of France, says, "this *detested* nation."

Several frames of houses have been shipped from England for St. Helena.

It is said the allies contemplate the restoration of Gustavus to the throne of Sweden.

A new nation is talked of, to be formed from some of the French and German territories; to be called the kingdom of the Rhine—the archduke Charles to be the sovereign.

Personal attachment. The Polish colonel Pistowski, (says a London paper, of Oct. 7th) who had solicited and obtained permission to join Bonaparte at the island of St. Helena, set out in the brig of war Cormorant, which has sailed for the island.

The families of the late marshal Brune and gen. Labedoyere, were about emigrating to the United States; and marshal Ney, it is said, would follow with his household, on his expected acquittal.

A pamphlet has just been published, by Debusscher, at Ghent, entitled "Doubts to be cleared up respecting the birth of the son of Napoleon."

A letter from the ex-ministers to Louis XVIII. on their resignation, had been transmitted to England for publication, as it could not be inserted in any of the enslaved gazettes of France.

Sir George Prevost was to be tried by a court martial. The charges preferred against him are said to be, for advising capt. Downie to attack the American squadron on lake Champlain, when it was imprudent so to do without the co-operation of the land forces, and for not having afforded that co-operation—for not storming the American works on shore, at the commencement of the action—for having disregarded the signal for co-operation which had been previously agreed on; and for not having attacked the enemy on shore, either during the said naval action or after it was ended, whereby the squadron might have been saved.

Devastation of Alsace. The emperor of Russia has ordered lists to be made out of the widows and orphans and of the peasants in Alsace, whose villages have been destroyed by the events of the war. Routes are delivered to those who choose to repair to Russia. The greater part proceed to the Taurida. [The people of Alsace are chiefly protestants, and they have suffered excessively. There are many things to be approved of in Alexander.]

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated September 30, 1815.—"The allies are beginning to strip the Louvre of all its proudest ornaments, and I much fear, that soon but little will remain of that once immense display of imperial magnificence and taste, but the bare walls. I look upon this dismemberment of the arts, as one of the greatest calamities attending the overthrow of Napoleon. The dispersion of these great monuments of art over all the countries of Europe, will render difficult to all, and impracticable to most travellers, the gratification of a liberal curiosity, which before might have been indulged within the precincts of a city. A military execution took place here on the 27th inst. under circumstances peculiarly interesting:—Two generals of Bonaparte's old army—twin brothers—men who had never been separated from the moment of their birth,—the resemblance so strong between them that they could scarcely be distinguished from each other—their attachment so extraordinary, and so complete a coincidence of opinion, even on the most trifling subjects, that they were scarcely ever known to act separately or dress differently!

"They were condemned to death for adherence to Bonaparte after the return of the king—a crime which hundreds of thousands have been guilty of—but being men of talents, fortune and influence, they were peculiarly obnoxious to the Bordelais. They died as brave men only can. They marched with a firm step to the place of execution—would allow no bandage over their eyes—carried the troops through their exercise—gave the fatal word, and both fell at the same moment. They entered the world together, were never separated through life, and quitted it at the same moment."——*N. Y. Eve. Post*

Labedoyere. A letter from Paris says, "a French colonel of infantry was ordered to command the detachment which was to execute the sentence of Labedoyere. He refused, and said he would sooner be shot himself. For this act of disobedience, he was immediately dismissed the service, and a non-commissioned officer commanded the party which shot the delinquent. Several persons in plain clothes, when Labedoyere had expired, rushed into the circle, and dipped their handkerchiefs into the blood."

General Porlier. The fate of this interesting man, who made the late attempt in Spain to rid his country of the fools and villains who govern, is certainly sealed. He was put to death, after several day's exposure to the peltings of a bigotted mob, instigated by "holy fathers" in the church, monks and friars. It is truly laughable to see to what the stupid (or blasphemous) Spanish authorities attribute the want of success of Porlier—they attribute it to the "*most holy virgin of the Rosary!*" As curiosities, as well as for record, some of their proclamations on quelling the insurrection, as well as those of Porlier, &c. to excite it, shall be inserted The general was abandoned by some of the troops that had just joined him; trembling, perhaps, at fear of vengeance from "St. *Pocomo's* breeches," and given up to the priest party. His second in command has escaped to England, and several of his followers and inferior officers have been executed.

The French fortresses understood to be ceded to the allies by the late treaty, are Landau, Sarre-Louis, Philippeville, Marienburg, Versoix, Valenciennes, Condé, Maubergé, Landrecy, Le Quesnoy, Cambray, Givot, Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Rocroy, Mon medi, Avesnes, Thoinville, Longwy, Bitche and Fort Louis, and perhaps others. Most of these are very strong places, and completely hedge in France, to secure her—*independence.*—Some of these appear perpetually ceded—others are to be garrisoned for five years.

The *British* soldiers at Dieppe have been attacked by the French "*patriots*" (as they would have been esteemed if the thing had happened in Spain) with knives or any other weapon they could lay hold of. But tranquility, by the aid of the military, had been restored.

Specie. The price of specie has rapidly fallen in England Dollars, at Liverpool, Oct. 19, *5s. 3d.* per ounce—which is about *par.*

Murat. We have now a report that Murat is organizing an insurrection in Corsica.

The count Lobau (gen. Monthon) has been sent from England to Ostend, to be delivered to the Prussians, who demand him as a *prisoner.* Prussia, then, is still at war with France!

The *Ionian* isles are to form a republic *under the protection of Great Britain.*

The emperor of Russia, it seems fairly to be understood, was the barrier to the annihilation, as it were, of the French nation, by the rapacious Prussians and British. The latter would have every thing, possible, belonging to commerce and manufactures; the other would have every thing.

The late grand review of his troops, was considered in France as a *political* manœuvre, to give weight to his verbal communications on the subject of the treaty imposed; which is severe enough, but, we believe, would have been much more so, if he has not interfered in a manner that commanded attention.

An Algerine force lately landed between Rome and Naples, and took much property and many prisoners.

Spain still refuses to ratify the act of the congress of Vienna; and Portugal has not decided.

A revolution has taken place in Smyrna; the Dey deposed, and a regency appointed.

The accounts of the duke of Wellington having been lately hooted out of the king of France's box at the Italian theatre, in Paris, is perfectly correct. This box is exclusively reserved for the royal family; and it seeems that the duke having gone to the theatre in compliment to Catalina, her husband showed him into it, he not knowing whose it was.

Many of the adherents of Bonaparte, among whom are several silk manufacturers, were preparing to emigrate to the United States.

The French have nicknamed Louis XVIII. *l'Inevitable*—the Unavoidable.

The London papers mention, that letters from the French ports state, that the emigration is greater from France than ever was known. Every vessel that quits a French port direct for *America,* is loaded with artizans, manufacturers, and people of property. The silk weavers, quitting their native country, are more numerous than any other description of people.

Military tribunal. The duke of Belluna (Victor) and generals Lauriston, Borde, Soult, and gen. the prince of Broglie, &c. have been appointed for the trial of all military offences committed in France during the late "usurpation."

Taxation. By a letter from Bordeaux it appears that the *Americans* who happened to be there, were most heavily taxed towards paying the contributions levied by the allies for "delivering" France!—Some of them have paid from 8 to 12,000 francs! This is a sort of robbery that if it had been done by *Napoleon Bonaparte,* would have been trumpetted to all the world——*as it is, it is well enough, for it is "legitimate."*

Carnot. In all the changes of France this man has *commanded* respect and attention. It is stated that the emperor of Russia, of his own accord, offered him an asylum in his states, which he declined. He is also said to have sent him a safeguard in which he guarantees his security!

Extracts from the answer of the peers and deputies to the French king's speech:

By the peers.—"All the peers, sire, feel the duties which the sacredness of the functions, joined to the honor of your choice, imposes upon them. *Hereditary counsellors of the crown,* born defenders of the rights and liberties of the people, supreme judges of attempts which menace the security of the throne and the state, we will, sire, always be ready as subjects to obey you, as citizens to devote ourselves to the safety of the country, as peers of France to *strengthen the royal prerogative,* with all the powers which the two chambers may judge necessary for dissipating factions and causing the laws to triumph."

By the Deputies.—"The ills of the country are great—they are not irreparable.

"The first consolation is in the return of the legitimate king. What guarantee in fact exists in this dogma of legitimacy, created much more in the interest of people than in that of kings! This tutelary principle has watched for us—it maintained the succession of our kings and prepared for us, after so many storms, an asylum in the shade of the throne. Violence usurped authority, but imperishable right survived violence.

"Legitimate kings alone know how to devote themselves for their people. Your majesty has proved it more than once."

French contributions. Of the 700 millions of contributions, says the Morning Chronicle, of the 16th October, there are to be given to the

Netherlands	60 millions
Lower Rhine	20
Upper Rhine	40
Piedmont	10
Spanish frontier	7½
	137½—about £5,7000,000 sterl.

About 175 millions of francs, 7 millions sterling, are to be employed in repairing or erecting fortresses on the north and north-eastern frontiers of France. The remaining 388 millions, about 16 millions sterling, are, it is understood, to be divided amongst the four great powers.

Ireland. The state of this country becomes more and more deplorable. The papers are filled with narrations of acts of violence—such as assassinations, conflagrations, &c. The *rebels* are in great force.

French funds—6 per cents, 57.

Maria Louisa. A Vienna paper, noticing the account of the renunciation of the throne of France by Maria Louisa for herself and her son, says—"at *Vienna* we have not the least knowledge of these transactions." The whole affair is, therefore, probably, an imposition to subserve political purposes in France.

France, appears full of storms and tempests, yet restrained by the presence of the foreigners. A "seditious spirit," as it is called, is manifested every where; and "suspected persons" are said to abound in all parts. Strange policies (by way of wagers) are opened as to France, in England, but the London editors have declined to give the particulars.

The Prince Regent has issued a proclamation against the refractory seamen at Newcastle, &c. He offers a pardon to those who are concerned who will inform against a principal; and a reward of 100 guineas to any one not concerned who will apprehend any one that is. A formidable naval and military force has been sent to assist the civil authority in subduing the seamen.

Troops were marching to the north of England to "deliver" the seamen of their disaffection—Coals had risen 20 per cent at London in consequence of the embargoes the sailors had laid at Shields, &c. Many of these poor fellows turned adrift, worn out and exhausted in the service of the king, are in a wretched condition, indeed. In some neighborhoods the people are compelled to protect their potatoe fields with fire arms against the wants of the famishing seamen! Many midshipmen and other petty officers, it also appears, have resorted to robbery for a living. Those who were on *our* coast are adepts in this line of business.

Louis XVIII. has established a privy council—to discuss only what is specially submitted to them.

Troops are proceeding from England to Ireland.

The Austrian archdukes John and Louis are on a visit to England.

On the 27th of September an *Algerine* squadron made two attempts to land men on the island of Elba; but were beat back. A *Tunisian* galliot has been taken.

Stocks, London, Oct. 21.—3 per cent. Consols, 61 1-4; Omnium, 15 3-4.

Rack-rents.—As an instance of the depression of lands in Ireland, *The Drogheda Journal* contains advertisements of upwards of 1700 acres of different farms to be let, mostly in the neighbourhood of that town, the greater part of which were thrown up by farmers unable to hold them longer.

The governor of Rome has taken severe measures to prevent the introduction of newspapers and other political works in the papal territory.

The ambassadors of foreign powers who are to reside at Paris, are—baron Vincent, for Austria; Pozzo di Bargo, for Russia; sir Charles Stuart, for England; baron Humboldt, for Prussia.

Spain. There has been a sudden revolution in the Spanish court. On the 7th October last about 30 persons, who had been about the king or in his confidence, were banished from Madrid, and there is some talk that the patriots lately immured will be restored to liberty. But we hope no permanent good while fool Ferdinand remains on the throne, and the priests rule. The cause of these changes is unknown.

Emigration. The vessels recently from Europe, brought out many passengers.

The authority at Limerick, (Ireland) have issued a proclamation, giving 48 hours notice to the misguided inhabitants of that city, to save themselves from the Insurrection Act, by delivering up all arms, ammunition, or offensive weapons they may have in their possession.

The *Cork Chronicle* says, that there are to be 10,000 troops quartered in the county of Tipperary during the ensuing year. There are 32 counties in Ireland.

Toleration! Two of the new peers of France, refusing to take the oath prescribed without a reservation on the subject of religion, (being Protestants) have been excluded from their seats. This must be *joyful* news to the protestant world!

Two persons have been condemned to several months hard labor for wearing the tri-colored cockade. One of these had it covered with white stuff, but sufficiently transparent to shew the true colors. Another person has been imprisoned for singing the

Marseilles hymn in his own house. Truly the French are "delivered" of every thing but the *privilege of being slaves.*

The kingdom of Poland, it appears, is to have no diplomatic corps, nor ministers of foreign relations, and will have no ministry near the courts of foreign powers. [This is the boasted independence which the magnanimous Alexander has been promising that unfortunate country. It is now nothing more than a province of Russia.]

A late *Paris* paper says—We understand there is a design among those characters who have made their revolutionary principles so conspicuous for the last 25 years, to establish a colony in the island of Madagascar.

Charles Bell, esq. pin and needle maker, and John Sharp, esq. linen draper, have been sworn in as sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Mathew Wood, esq. needle maker is lord mayor of London. In returning thanks for the honor, he said he would maintain as far as lay in his power, not only the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, but of *all the world*—and while he enjoyed the office of Mayor it should not be disgraced by the want of either hospitality or *dignity.*

Ney. There is a report that Ney will escape without a trial.

The *Swiss* have resolved that no Frenchmen shall reside in their territories who are not true *Bourbonites!*

Of all the sovereigns of Germany, the king of Wurtemberg is the only one who yet refuses his assent to the act of the confederation of Germany.

CHRONICLE.

Several small vessels have been wrecked by late storms on lake *Erie.* The policy of building large vessels for the commerce of the lakes, is recommended.

The Niagara Journal informs us, that lieut. *Drury,* who committed the outrage on the American schr. Mink, on lake Erie, (see page 152,) has gone to Kingston, "under pretence of submitting himself to a court-martial."

At a late entertainment given to general *Jackson,* by the people of Georgetown, Col. the secretary of the treasury gave the following toast—"*speed to the plough, and prosperity to the loom.*" We hope this may be considered indicative of the spirit of the government.

North Carolina. The popular branch of the legislature of this state, is said to consist of 62 republicans and 55 federalists. All the branches of the government are, as usual, republican.

A dreadful gale has been felt at Jamaica—and the damage sustained was very extensive.

Buenos Ayres. Our accounts from Buenos Ayres are highly satisfactory. Royalty and toryism seem quite under foot—let them remain there! The republicans have established a mint at *Potosi,* and the coinage of the present year is expected to be considerable. The royalists from Lima, under Don Juan Ramizer, have been completely defeated—Ramizer, with several others high in command, being killed—the loss is said to be irreparable to the Spaniards. They were about sending assistance to the republicans of Chili, Their admiral, *Brown,* has a fleet of 23 vessels—his flag ship carries 42 guns. Buenos Ayres is defended by 200 pieces of cannon, in three lines, well manned. At a review on the 15th of June, 13,000 men were under arms. The commanders of 45 neighboring districts report 137,000 men ready for service, at the first moment—they are chiefly provided with horses to move with the greater facility. Waggons are collected and 2,200 oxen in readiness to draw them, besides 1900 horses. These things were provided for the expedition from Spain, which has, however, enough to do at Carthagena. There is, also, a good hope that Peru will entirely shake off her dependence on Spain.

Carthagena. The royal force in the neighborhood of this important place, appears to have frittered almost to nothing, by battle and disease.

Died, on Sunday last, Dr. JOHN CARROLL, archbishop of Baltimore, in the 80th year of his age.—He was interred with much form and solemnity, on Tuesday last. The whole city and neighborhood mourns the decease of this venerable prelate, kind neighbor and excellent man. The liberality of his sentiments and his innocent life, wrested from all who knew him the homage of respect and attention; and to his personal exertions, more than to any other, we owe the happy toleration in opinion, as well as in fact, that so eminently prevails between the protestants and catholics of this city; and we fear his loss, in this respect, will long be deplored by the good of every persuasion. He died full of years and full of honors. May his spirit of charity descend on his successor, the head of the catholic church in the United States—and upon all high in authority over the differents sects—that true piety may be promoted, while brotherly love prevails!

An unknown lady has made, through a reverend gentleman, a donation of three thousand dollars to the "Bishop's Fund." This fund, already respectable receives continual additions. [*Boston paper.*

The legislature of Tennessee have resolved to move the seat of government from Nashville after the 1st day of March—the choice vibrates between Murfreesborough and Knoxville. They have determined to thank gen. Jackson in the most formal manner for his services—to present him with a gold medal—and generals Carroll and Coffee with swords.

Steam power—From a late London paper. An important improvement has recently been made in the construction of steam engines, by which no more than one-twentieth part of the coal consumed in an engine of 20 horse, or any other required power, becomes necessary. The construction is as follows:—A furnace, holding about a peck of coals, is made movable into a large iron vessel and has a flaug, which when introduced into the vessel, closes the opening in that part; in an instant the air is rarified; the expanded air passes through a tube, presses upon the piston of a pump, and produces in this a motion of about four feet; the rod of the piston then becomes the moving power of the furnace backwards and forwards; and this is effected about 60 times in a minute. Suppose the air to be rarified about three times, there will then be an excess of two atmospheres, equal to the pressure of 30 pounds on every square inch. The expansion being uniform, there is no danger from explosion; the construction being simple, the expence is comparatively small.

The largest ships of war now in the world, (says the Boston Yankee) are owned by the United States. The New Orleans and the Chippewa, now in lake Ontario, are 16 feet longer than the British ship Lord Nelson. They are proportionably wide, but not so deep as the largest ships in the English navy. Our 74's would appear like frigates along side of these huge ships, which have been named in honor of two of the greatest victories yet achieved by the American land forces.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 15 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1815. [WHOLE NO. 224.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

Never, perhaps, were the advantages of a work like the WEEKLY REGISTER, more manifest, *in a single number*, than by that we have the honor herewith to present to our readers. While the ordinary newspapers have been forced to divide and thereby lessen the interest of the elaborate report of the secretary of the treasury, we are able to give the whole at once, and afford to the enquiring mind one of the richest feasts of financial knowledge that ever was, probably, impressed upon a sheet of paper. Let not its length intimidate any one from examining it carefully.

This very long article has entirely deranged the contemplated business of the week, but no apology is necessary because we have devoted our pages to it. A supplement will, perhaps, be published next week to bring up our *lee-way*.

Annual Treasury Report.

In obedience to the acts entitled respectively, "an act to establish the treasury department," and "an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury has the honor to lay before congress the following report comprehending

I. A cursory review of the financial operations of the government, in reference to the recent state of the war.

II. A view of the finances for 1815, with estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for 1816.

III. Propositions for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit.

1. *A cursory review of the financial operations of the government, in reference to the recent state of war.*

In order to introduce to the consideration of congress with advantage, the measures which will be respectfully suggested, for replacing the finances of the United States upon the basis of a peace establishment, a review of the financial operations of the government, in reference to the recent state of war, appears to be a necessary preliminary.

The restrictive system, which commenced in the year 1807, greatly diminished the product of the public revenue; but it was not until the crisis involved an actual declaration of war, that the augmentation in the expences of the government became obvious and important. With the occasional aid of temporary loans, the ordinary receipts of the treasury had exceeded the ordinary expenditures, even during the period of a suspended commerce; (*) and a report from this department, presenting the estimates for the year 1812, seems to have given the first intimation, that the portion of extraordinary expences to be incurred for the military and naval service, on account of the then existing state of the country, would raise the demand upon the treasury, to a considerable amount, beyond the estimated product of the current revenue,(†) The ordinary disbursements for the year ending on the 30th September 1811, were stated as amounting to the sum of 13,052,657 dolls. 73 cts.; and the ordinary receipts for the same year were estimated as amounting to the sum of 13,541,446 dolls. 37 cts.; independent of a temporary loan (raised in 1810 and repaid in 1811) as well as of the balances in the treasury at the commencement and the close of the year. But the estimates for the year 1812, required on account of the current expences, the sum of 9,400,000 dollars.

For the civil and diplomatic departments	1,260,000	
For the military department (including the militia, the indian department, the charge of arsenals, army and ordnance, &c.)	3,415,000	
For the naval department,	2,500,000	
And for the interest on the public debt,	2,225,000	
		9,400,000
And the subsisting revenue to meet these expences was estimated at the sum of 8,200,000 dollars, proceeding		
From the customs	7,500,000	
From the sales of public lands	600,000	
And from miscellaneous payments	100,000	
		8,200,000
Leaving a deficit for which it was proposed to provide by a loan amounting to the sum of		1,200,000

Such were the limited objects of expence, and such the limited means of supply, at the commencement of the year in which war was declared. An increase of the expence, and a diminution of the supply, must have been anticipated, as the inevitable consequence of that event; but the government reposed with confidence, for all the requisite support, upon the untried resources of the nation, in credit, in capital, and in industry. The confidence was justly reposed; yet it may, perhaps, be considered as a subject for regret, and it certainly furnishes a lesson of practical policy, that there existed no system, by which the internal resources of the country could be brought at once into action, when the resources of its external commerce became incompetent to answer the exigencies of the time. The existence of such a system, would, probably, have invigorated the early movements of the war; might have preserved the public credit unimpaired; and would have rendered the pecuniary contributions of the people more equal, as well as more effective. But owing to the want of such a system a sudden and almost an exclusive resort to the public credit, was necessarily adopted as the chief instrument of finance. The nature of the instrument employed was soon developed; and it was found that public credit could only be durably maintained, upon the broad foundations of public revenue.

On the opening of the session of congress in November 1811, the legislative attention was devoted to the organization of the military and naval departments, upon the enlarged scale of a war establishment; so that the appropriations for this purpose, far exceeded, in a short time, the estimates and the resources of the treasury, as they have been already described. Ways and means were, therefore, provided to meet the extraordinary demands thus created; but they were derived exclusively from the operations of foreign commerce and of public credit.

1. The Mediterranean fund was at first continued until the 4th of March, 1813, and afterwards until March, 1815, (when it became extinct) affording an additional duty of 2 1-2 per cent. ad valorem, on all imported goods paying duties ad valorem, and a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon

*See the annexed table A, exhibiting a statement of the gross annual receipts and disbursements of the treasury from the year 1791, to the year 1814.

†See the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, dated the 29th of November, 1811.

additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States*

2. There were imposed an additional duty of 100 per cent. upon the permanent duties on goods imported into the United States from any foreign place, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States; and an additional duty of 1 dollar 50 cts. per ton (the previous duty being at the rate of 50 cts. per ton) upon all vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers. But the continuance of the act being limited to the expiration of one year after the conclusion of the peace, these additional duties will cease on the 17th of February, 1815.†

3. An authority was given to raise by loan, a sum not exceeding 11,000,000 of dollars, and to create stock for the amount, bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the expiration of 12 years from the 1st of January 1813. The payment of the interest, and the redemption or the purchase of this stock, are charged upon the sinking fund.‡

4. And an authority was given to issue treasury notes for a sum not exceeding 5 000,000 of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 5 2-5 per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such places respectively, as should be expressed on the face of the notes, one year after the day on which the same shall have been issued. The notes were declared to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all public lands sold by their authority; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption or the purchase of these notes, were charged like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund.§

The effect of the additional ways and means provided by congress, from time to time, during the late war, may readily be traced. From the treasury report, dated the 1st of December 1812, it appears that the actual receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September 1812, including a portion of the loan, and of the issue of treasury notes, amounted to the sum of 16,782,159 dollars 40 cts. (almost double the amount of the previous estimate) and that the actual disbursements, for the same year, amounted to the sum of 18,368,325 7-100 dollars (which was, also, almost double the amount of the previous estimate) independent of the balance in the treasury, at the commencement and the close of the year.‖ But the estimates for the year 1813, required, on account of the accumulating expenditures, a sum of 31,925,000 dollars.

For the civil and diplomatic departments	1,500,000
For the military department	17,009,000
For the naval department	4,925,000
And for the interest and reimbursement of the principal of the public debt	8,500,000
	31,9 5,000

And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures was estimated at the sum of 12,000,000 of of dollars, proceeding

From the customs	11,500,000	
From the sale of public lands, &c.	500,000	
		12,000,000

leaving a deficit, for which it was proposed to provide, 1st, by the outstanding balances of the authorised loan and issue of treasury notes; and, 2d, by a new authority to borrow, and to issue treasury notes, to the amount of $19,925,000

During the sessions of congress, which commenced in November, 1812, and closed on the 3d of March, 1813, the appropriations for the army, the navy, and the other branches of the public service, were considerably augmented, but (without adverting to the imposition of a small duty upon imported iron ware*), no new source of revenue was then opened; but additional aid was extended to the treasury, by authorising a repetition of the appeal to public credit.

1. An authority was given to raise by loan a sum not exceeding 16,000,000 of dollars, and to create stock for the amount, bearing interest, not exceeding the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the 1st of January, 1814. The payment of the interest, and the redemption or purchase of this stock, are charged upon the sinking fund.†

2. And an authority was given to issue treasury notes for a sum not exceeding 5,000,000 of dollars, absolutely—with a provisional authority to issue an additional sum of 5,000,000 of dollars, to be deemed and held to be part of the loan of 16,000,000 of dollars, authorised as above stated, to be raised. The notes were to bear interest at the rate of 5 2-5 dollars per cent. per annum, to be reimbursable at such places respectively, as should be expressed on the face of them, one year after the day on which they should be issued; to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all the public lands sold by their authority; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption or purchase of these notes, were charged, like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund.‡

The necessities of the treasury becoming, however, more urgent, and the reliance on the public credit becoming more hazardous, congress determined, at a special session, which commenced in May, 1813, to lay the foundation of a system of internal revenue; selecting, in particular, those subjects of taxation, which were recommended by the experience of a former period, and computing their general product at the sum of 5,000,000 of dollars.‖ The continuance of these taxes being limited, at first, to one year after the termination of the war, they acquired the denomination of "the war taxes;" but, by subsequent laws, almost all the existing revenues are pledged, with the faith of the United States, to provide for the payment of the expences of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, according to the contracts; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt; until those purposes shall be accomplished, or until congress shall provide and substitute by law, for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive. In the session of May, 1813—

1. A direct tax of 3,000,000 of dollars, was laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the states respectively for the year 1814; and it was afterwards subjected to the general pledge above stated.§

*See the act of the 25th March, 1804—7 vol. 133—and the 31st January, 1814—11 vol. 2[illegible]—and the act of the 27th of February, 1813—11 vol. 40[illegible].

†See the act of the 1st July, 1812—11 vol. 261.

‡See the act of the 14th March, 1812—11 vol. 72.

§See the act of the 3[illegible]th June, 18[illegible]—11 vol. [illegible]5.

‖See the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, dated the 1st of December, 1812.

*See the act of the 25th of February, 1813, (11th vol. 385.)

†See the act of the 8th of February, 1813, ([illegible]1 vol. 367.)

‡See the act of the 25th of February, 1813 (11 vol. 377.)

‖See the letter of the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, dated January [illegible], and the report of the acting-secretary of the treasury, dated 2d of June 1813.

§See the acts of the 22d of July, and the 2d of August, 1813 and the 9th of January, 1815, (12 vol. 53, 135, 35.)

2. A duty of four cents per pound was laid upon all sugar refined within the United States. The continuance of the duty, was limited to one year after the war; and as the general pledge has not been applied to it, the duty will cease on the 17th of February, 1816.*

3. A duty was laid on all carriages, for the conveyance of persons, kept by any person for his own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers; which was graduated according to the denomination of the carriage, from the yearly sum of twenty dollars, to the yearly sum of two dollars. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war: but the general pledge has been applied to it, with some modification in the mode of laying and collecting the duty.†

4. A duty was imposed on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, which was graduated according to the capacity of the still, the time of employing it, and the materials consumed. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it, with considerable modifications in the principle and provisions of the law.‡

5. A duty was laid on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels, at the rate of 1 per cent. of the purchase money of goods, and of 25 cents for every hundred dollars of the purchase money of ships and vessels. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it, with a considerable addition to the amount, and a modification of the provisions of the law.§

6. A duty was laid on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, graduated according to the place of retailing, and the nature of the article retailed. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it.‖

7. A duty was laid on notes of banks and bankers; on bonds, obligations, or promissory notes, discounted by banks or bankers; and on foreign or inland bills of exchange above 50 dollars, and having one or more endorsers; graduated according to the nominal amount of the instrument. The continuance of this duty was limited to one year after the war; and as the general pledge has not been applied to it, the duty will cease on the 17th of February, 1816.¶

But besides the direct tax and the internal duties, there were added to the resources of the treasury, during the sessions of May, 1813—

8. A duty of 20 cents per bushel upon all salt imported from any foreign place into the United States; which being limited to the war, and not being included in the general pledge, will cease on the 17th of February, 1816.**

9. And an authority to raise a loan not exceeding 7,500,000 dollars, and to create stock for the amount reimbursable at any time after the expiration of 12 years, from the 1st of January, 1814. The rate of interest was not limited by the law; but it was provided that no certificate of stock should be sold at a rate less than 88 per cent. or 88 dollars in money for 100 dollars in stock. The payment of the interest and the redemption, or the purchase of this stock are charged upon the sinking fund.*

The sources of revenue thus opened in 1813, could not, however, be expected to aid the treasury until 1814; and, accordingly, in the annual report from this department, dated the 8th of January, 1814, neither the direct tax, nor the internal duties, will be found as an item of the actual receipts into the treasury, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1813. The amount of those receipts was stated, in the proceeds of the customs, of the sales of public lands, &c. at 13,568,042 dollars 43 cents, and in the proceeds of loans and treasury notes at 23,976,912 dollars and 50 cents, making together 39,907,607 dollars 62 cents: and the actual disbursements of the same period were stated at 32,928,855 dollars 19 cents, independent of the balances in the treasury, at the commencement and the close of the year.† But the estimates for the year 1814 required a sum of 45,350,000 dollars:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	1,700,000	
For the payment of interest on the old and new debt, and the instalments of the principal of the old debt	12,200,000	
For the military establishment	24,550,000	
For the naval establishment	6,900,000	
		45,350,000
And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures was estimated at the sum of 14,370,000 dollars, proceeding from the customs and sales of public lands	6,600,000	
From the internal duties and direct tax	3,500,000	
From a balance of loans and treasury notes	4,270,000	
		14,370,000
Leaving a deficit for which it was proposed to provide, 1st, by a part of the balance in the treasury; and, 2d, by loans and treasury notes, amounting to		30,980,000

For the deficit, thus approaching the sum of 3 millions dollars, the only provision made during the session which commenced in December, 1813, rested again upon the public credit:

1. An authority was given to issue treasury notes for a sum not exceeding 5,000,000 of dollars, absolutely; with a provisional authority to issue an additional sum of 5,000,000 of dollars, to be deemed and held to be part of any loan which might be authorised during the session. The notes were to bear interest at the rate of 5 2-5 dollars per cent. per annum; to be reimbursed at such places respectively, as should be expressed on the face of them, one year after the day on which they should be issued; to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all public lands sold by their authority; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption, or purchase of these notes, were charged, like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund.‡

2. And an authority was given to raise by a loan a sum not exceeding 25,000,000 of dollars; and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December, 1814. Neither the rate of the interest, nor the price of the stock was limited; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption, or purchase of the stock, are chargeable on the sinking fund.§

The embarrassments of the treasury, after the adjournment of congress in the year 1814, became extreme. It appears‖ that the disbursements during the first half of that year, had amounted to the sum of 19,693,731 dollars 27 cents:

*See the act of 24th July, 1813, (12 vol. 88.)
†See the acts of the 24th July, 1813, and 15th December, 1814, (12 vol. 101, 12.)
‡See the acts of the 24th of July, 1813, and 24h December, 1814 (12 vol. 105, 18.)
§See the acts of the 24th of July, 1813, and the 23d of December, 1814, (12 vol. 111, 26.)
‖See the acts of the 2d of Aug. 1813, and the 23d of December, 1814, (12 vol. 184, 26.)
¶See the act of the 2d of Aug. 1813 (12 vol. 204.)
**See the act of the 29th July 1813, [12 vol. 127.]

*See the act of the 2d of August, 1813, [12 vol. 209.]
†See the annual report of the acting-secretary of the treasury, dated the 8th of Jan. 1814.
‡See the act of the 4th of March, 1814, [12 vol. 275.]
§See the act of the 24th March, 1814, [12 vol.]
‖See the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, dated Sept. 1814.

For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences	1,444,0[illegible]2 60	
For the military department	11,210,938	
For the naval department	4,012,199 90	
For the public debt	3,026,3[illegible]0 77	
		19,693,78[illegible] 27
And the balance of the appropriations for the same objects of expenditure required during the other half of the same year was stated at the sum of		27,576,391 19
But the actual receipts into the treasury during the first half of the year 1814, had amounted to 19,219,946 dollars 33 cents, proceeding		
From the customs	4,182,083 25	
From the sale of public lands (including those in the Mississippi territory, the proceeds of which are payable to the state of Georgia)	540,065 63	
From the internal duties and direct tax	2,[illegible]9,272 40	
From postage and incidental receipts	166,744	
From loans	9,679,676	
From treasury notes	2,[illegible],000	
	19,219,946 33	
And it was estimated that there would be received from the same sources of revenue (including loans and treasury notes to the amount of 8,3[illegible]0,000 dollars) during the other half of the same year, the sum of	13,160,000	
	32,379,946 33	
To this amount add the balance of the cash in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1814	4,722,693 22	
And the estimated aggregate of the funds to meet the demands on the treasury to the close of the year 1814 was the sum of		37,102,585 55
Leaving a deficit for the service of 1814, after absorbing all the cash of the treasury amounting to the sum of		10,167,586 91

To supply this deficit of 10,167,586 91 dollars; to provide an additional sum for the contingencies of the year; and to accelerate the fiscal measures which were essential to the prosecution of the war, in 1815, the interposition of the legislature was deemed indispensable. The plan of finance, which was predicated on the theory of defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war by successive loans, had already become inoperative. The product of the revenues had ceased to furnish an amount equal to the expenditure of the former peace establishment, with an addition of the interest upon the debt contracted on account of war. And the sudden suspension of specie payments at the principal banks established in the different states (however it may be excused or justified by the apparent necessity of the case) had exposed the government, as well as private citizens, to all the inconveniences of a variable currency, devoid alike of national authority, and of national circulation. The treasury could no longer transfer its funds from place to place; and it became, of course, impracticable to maintain the accustomed punctuality in the payment of the public engagements.

Under these circumstances, the congress was convened by the special call of the president, in September, 1814; when the citizens of every occupation and pursuit, seemed eager to second the legislative efforts to replenish an exhausted treasury, and to renovate the public credit. Commerce continued to contribute, perhaps, to the extent of its capacity. Agriculture, though suffering the want of a vent for some of its important staples, was every where prepared for the requisite exertion. Domestic manufactures, which had scarcely surmounted the first struggle for existence, yielded to the patriotic impulse: And the capital of individuals, in all its variety of form, offered a ready tribute to relieve the necessities of the country. Thus, during the session which commenced in September, 1814, and closed on the 3d of March, 1815,

1. The following internal duties were increased in their amount; the duties were rendered permanent; and the general pledge was applied to them:

1. The direct tax was raised to an annual sum of six millions of dollars; and it was extended to the district of Columbia.
2. The duty on carriages was raised, and a duty on the harness, was added.
3. The duty on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors was continued, and a duty on the spirits distilled was added.
4. The duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, were raised.
5. The rates of postage were raised 50 per cent.

2. The following new duties were permanently laid; and the general pledge was applied to them. But it was at the same time declared, that so long as the duties imposed upon the articles of domestic manufacture should continue to be laid, the duties then payable on the like description of goods imported into the United States, should not be discontinued or diminished.

1. Duties on various articles manufactured or made for sale within the United States, or their territories; as specified in the annexed table marked B.
2. Duties on articles in use, to wit—
   On household furniture, the value in any one family, (with certain exceptions) exceeding 200 dollars in money, according to a scale graduated from 1 dollar on a value of 400 dollars, to 100 dollars on a value of 900 dollars.
   On every gold watch kept for use—2 dollars.
   On every silver watch kept for use—1 dollar.

But besides establishing these sources of revenue (and others were contemplated at the period, when the treaty of Ghent was announced) congress sought to confer upon the treasury the means of anticipating the collection of the duties; of recovering the punctuality of its payments; and of inviting the co-operation of the monied institutions and monied men of the United States, in plans for restoring an uniform national currency. With these views various measures were sanctioned.

1. An authority was given to raise by loan a sum not exceeding 5,000,000 of dollars (particularly destined to provide for the expenditures of the last quarter of the year 1814) and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the 31st of December, 1814. No limitation was prescribed as to the rate of interest, or the price of the stock, but it was declared, that in payment of subscriptions to this loan, or to loans authorised by any other act of congress, it should be lawful to receive treasury notes becoming due on or before the 1st of January, 1815, at their par value, together with the interest accrued.

The payment of the interest, and the redemption, or the purchase of the stock to be thus created, were charged upon the sinking fund, but the act contained these further assurances: 1st. That in addition to the annual sum of 8,000,000 of dollars heretofore appropriated to the sinking fund, adequate and permanent funds should be provided and appropriated, during the session of congress, for the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal of the stock; and, 2dly. That an adequate and permanent sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish the public debt, contracted during the war, should also be established during the same session of congress.

2. An authority was given to anticipate the collection and receipt of the duties on licenses to distillers of spiritous liquors, and on distilled spirits, by obtaining a loan upon the pledge of the duties, to an amount not exceeding 6,000,000 of dollars, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and a similar authority was given to raise a like sum, at the same rate, by the pledge of a direct tax.

3. An authority was given to issue treasury notes, for so much of the sums authorised to be borrowed under the acts of the 24th of March, and the 15th of November, 1814, as had not been borrowed, or otherwise employed in the issue of treasury notes; provided, that the whole amount should not exceed the sum of 7,500,000 dollars. And by the same act,

an authority was also given to issue a further sum of 3,000,000 dollars, to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the expences of the war department. The treasury notes issued under these authorities were in all respects similar to the prior issues of treasury notes, except that the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal were not, as heretofore, charged upon the sinking fund, but upon any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

4. An authority was given to issue and re-issue treasury notes for a sum not exceeding 25,000,000 of dollars, upon principles, essentially different from the prior issues.

1. These treasury notes might be of any denomination. If they were of a denomination less than 100 dollars, they were to be payable to the bearer, to be transferable by delivery, and to bear no interest. This denomination has acquired the designation of "small treasury notes." If they were of the denomination of 100 dollars, or upwards, they might conform to the foregoing description; or they were to be payable to order, to be transferable by endorsement, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 2-5 per cent per annum. This denomination (of which only notes for 100 dollars, bearing interest, have been issued) has acquired the designation of "treasury notes of the new emission."

2. The principal and interest of these treasury notes are not payable at any particular time; but the notes are every where receivable, in all payments to the United States.

3. The holders of "small treasury notes" may exchange them, at pleasure, in sums not less than 100 dollars, for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing that in which the notes shall be presented to the treasury of the United States, or to a commissioner of loans, for the purpose of exchange.

4. The holders of "treasury notes of the new emission" may exchange them, at pleasure, in sums not less than 100 dollars, for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing that in which they shall be presented to the treasury of the United States, or a commissioner of loans.

5. The stock thus created by the exchange of treasury notes, of either denomination, is reimbursable at any time after the 31st of December, 1824, and it is charged upon such funds as had been, or should be, established by law, for the payment and reimbursement of the funded public debt, contracted since the declaration of war.

5. An authority was given to raise by loan a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars, and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December, 1815. Neither the rate of interest, nor the price of the stock, was limited; but it was declared, that there might be received in payment of subscriptions to the loan, such treasury notes as were actually issued, before the passing of the act, and which were made by law a charge on the sinking fund. And the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement, or the purchase of the principal stock, are charged upon the sinking fund.

6. It was declared, that any holder of any treasury notes issued, or authorised to be issued, under any laws previously passed, might convert them into certificates of funded debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum.

7. And it was declared, that it should be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to cause to be paid the interest upon the treasury notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, as well with respect to the time elapsed before they became due, as with respect to the time that shall elapse after they become due, and until funds shall be assigned for the payment of the said treasury notes, and notice thereof shall be given.

The progress of expenditure, and of revenue, for the entire period of the war, is thus developed; and independent of the balance of appropriations for the year 1814, which is transferred to the accounts for the year 1815, the subject may be reduced to the following general abstract.

The actual receipts of the Treasury.

In 1812 they amounted to the sum of		22,639,032 76
From revenue	9,801,132 76	
From loans	10,[illegible],400	
From treasury notes	2,835,500	
In 1813 they amounted to the sum of		40,524,844 95
From revenue	14,340,709 95	
From loans	24,009,635	
From treasury notes	6,094,500	
In 1814 they amounted to the sum of		34,878,432 25
From revenue	11,500,606 25	
From loans	15,080,546	
From treasury notes	8,297,280	
The aggregate amount of the receipts into the treasury for the three years of war being the sum of		98,042,309 96

The actual disbursements of the Treasury.

In 1812 they amounted to the sum of		22,279,121 15
For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences of the government	1,791,360 31	
For the military service (including the indian department)	12,078,773 24	
For the naval service	3,959,765 15	
For the public debt	4,449,622 45	
In 1813 they amounted to the sum of		39,190,520 36
For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences of the government	1,833,308 80	
For the military service (including the indian department, &c.)	19,802,488 02	
For the naval service	6,446,600 10	
For the public debt	11,108,123 44	
In 1814 they amounted to the sum of		38,547,915 62
For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences of the government	2,337,997 13	
For the military service (including the indian department, &c.)	26,510,238	
For the naval service	7,311,899 90	
For the public debt	8,386,980 59	
		100,017,557 13

But as the receipts of the treasury for the year 1815 are derived principally from the war revenue and resources, and as its expenditures arise also principally from the arrearages of the war demands; it is proper to comprize them, as far as they are ascertained, in the following supplemental statement:

1. The gross receipts of the treatury for 1812 1813, and 1814, amounted as above stated to the sum of		98,042,309 96
The receipts into the treasury for 1815, to the 30th September last, cannot be precisely stated, as the accounts to that time are not yet actually made up; but they are estimated to have amounted to the sum of		39,372,000
From revenue	12,400,000	
From loans	11,034,000	
From treasury notes	15,938,000	
The aggregate of the receipts of the treasury from the 1st of Jan. 1812, to the 30th of Sept. 1815, being the sum of		137,414,309 96
2. The gross disbursements of the treasury for 1812, 1813 and 1814, amounted as above stated to the sum of		100,017,557 13
The disbursements of the treasury for 1815, to the 30th of Sept. last amounted to the sum of		33,686,323 18
For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences	2,537,000	
For the military service, &c.	15,790,141 71	
For the naval service, &c.	7,050,000 25	
For the public debt	8,909,178 22	
The aggregate of the disbursements of the treasury from the 1st Jan. 1812, to the 30th of Sept. 1815, being the sum of		133,703,880 31

It will be natural here to enquire into the general effects of the war upon the public debt of the United States; and the annexed table marked C. exhibits a detailed statement of the unsatisfied amount on the 1st day of Jan. annually, from the year 1791 to the year 1815, both inclusive. The subject, however, may be placed distinctly, in the following point of view, upon estimates referring to the date of the 30th of Sept. 1815.

Of the Public Debt.

1. The amount of the funded debt contracted before the war, which remained unsatisfied on the 30th Sept. 1815 may be stated at the sum of 39,135,484 dollars 96 cents, to wit:

1. In old 6 per cent. stock, the nominal amount being	17,95 .871 39	
And the amount reimbursed being	13,167,587	
Balance due on the 30th Sept. 1815,		3,783,284 39
2. In deferred 6 per cent. stock, the nominal amount being	9,358,320 85	
And the amount reimbursed being	4,152,543 93	
Balance due on the 30th of September 1815		5,235,776 42
3. In 3 per cent. stock		16,158,177 43
4. In exchanged 6 per cent. stock under the act of 1812		2,984,746 72
5. In 6 per cent stock of 1796		8[illegible],000
6. In Louisiana 6 per cent. stock.		10,9[illegible]3,500
Balance due on the 30th of Sept. 1815, of the whole of the public debt contracted before the war		39,135,484 96

2. The amount of the funded debt contracted on account of the late war on the 30th of Sept. 1815, may be stated at the sum of 63,144,972 dollars 50 cents; to wit:

1. In 6 per cent. stock of 1812 (the 11,000,000 loan) authorised by the act of the 4th of March, 1812, obtained at par, and not reimbursable before the year 1825		7,860,500
2. In 6 per cent. stock of 1813 (the 16,000,000 loan) authorised by the act of the 8th of Feb. 1813, obtained at the rate of 88 dollars in cash for 100 dollars in stock, and not reimbursable before the year 1826		18,109,377 48
3. In 6 per cent. stock of 1813 (the 7,500,000 loan) authorised by the act of the 2d of August, 1813, obtained at the rate of 88 dollars 25 cents in money for 100 dollars in stock, and not reimbursable before the year 1826		8,498,581 95
4. In 6 per cent. stock of 1814 (which arose from loans in parts of a sum of 25,000,000 of dollars, called the ten million loan and the six million loan) authorised by the act of the 24th of March, 1814, obtained at different rates, and not reimbursable before 1827, to wit:		
12,992,882 90 at 80 per cent. stock,		15,366,111 21
140,810 at 85 per cent.		165,658 82
43,222 22 at 90 3-4 per cent.		47,627 79
74,590 75 at 90 1-2 per cent.		82,420 72
12,551,511 87		15,661,818 54
5. In 6 per cent. stock of 1815, the 12,000,000 loan authorised by the act of the 3d March, 1815, obtained at different rates, payable in treasury notes or in cash, and not reimbursable before 1827, to wit:		
7,904,219, 59 at 95 per cent. stock		8,241,283 77
1,047,846 30 at 96 1-2		1,085,851 08
32,978 49 at 97		32,998 44
275,000 at 98		280,612 24
4,000 at par		4,000
		9,745,745 53
In 7 per cent. stock of 1815, created by funding treasury notes not bearing interest issued at par, and part upon an advance, under the act of the 24th of Feb. 1815, and not reimbursable until 1825		3,258,949
Estimated amount of the whole of the funded public debt in reference to the late war		63,144,972 50

3. The amount of the floating debt, contracted since the commencement of the late war, calculated to the 30th of September, 1815, may be stated at the sum of 17,355,101 dollars, to wit:

1. The aggregate of the treasury notes, issued under the authority of the several acts of congress, passed prior to the act of 24th Feb. 1815, amounted to the sum of 21,520,600 dollars, to wit:		
Payable in 1814, but unpaid		2,790,200
Payable in 1815		7,847,280
Payable in 1816		2,774,720
Payable also in 1816 (issued under the special authority of the act of the 26th Dec. 1814)		8,312,400
		21,737,600
Deduct the amount reimbursed in 1815 (at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston and Savannah)		1,536,000
		20,201,600
Of this aggregate there has been subscribed in principal and interest to the loan of 1815, about the sum of		4,531,587 6
From which deducting an average estimate of near one years interest, about the sum of		216,587 6
There will remain for the amount of principal subscribed to the loan, about the sum of		4,315,000
And it is estimated that there has been paid on account of duties and taxes, to the collectors of the customs, the internal duties and the direct tax, about the sum of		1,200,000
		5,515,000
Outstanding amount of treasury notes, bearing interest at 5 2-5 per cent. per ann. about the sum of		14,686,600
2. The aggregate of 'small treasury notes,' issued and re-issued under the act of the 24th Feb. 1815, amounts to about the sum of 4,142,800:		
Of this aggregate there has been funded for 7 per cent. stock included in the foregoing statement of the funded public debt, about the sum of 3,268,949:		
And there has been paid on account of duties and taxes, about the sum of 50, 00:		
Outstanding 'small treasury notes,' about the sum of		823,901
3. The aggregate of the treasury notes of the new emission, issued under the act of 24th of February, 1815, amounts to about the sum of		694,600
Leaving the amount of the floating public debt in treasury notes, on the 1st of Oct. 1815, about the sum of		16,205,101
But to this amount of the floating public debt in treasury notes, there must be added the following temporary loans, to wit:		
1. A temporary loan made by the state bank of Boston in 1812, payable the 15th and 31st of December, 1814, but unpaid,	500,000	
2. A temporary loan made by the Cumberland bank in 1812, payable the 15th of November, 1817,	50,000	
3. A temporary loan made by the bank of the state of South Carolina in 1814, payable the 1st of December, 1815,	50,000	
4. A temporary loan made by the Mechanics' bank of New-York in 1815, payable when demanded,	200,000	
5. A temporary loan made by the state of New-York, payable in the year 1817,	350,000	
		1,150,000
Making the aggregate amount of the floating public debt about the sum of		17,355,000

RECAPITULATION.

1. The amount of the unsatisfied funded public debt, contracted before the war, on the 30th Sept. 1815, was the sum of		39,135,484 96
2. The amount of the funded public debt, contracted in reference to the late war, on the same day, the sum of	63,144,972 50	
3. The amount of the floating public debt, contracted since the war, was, on the same day, the sum of	17,355,101	
Total of the ascertained amount of the public debt, created since the war to the 30th of Sept. 1815,		80,500,073 50
Total amount of the national debt on the 30th of September, 1815.		119,635,558 46

It is proper to remark, that the aggregate of the national debt, thus stated to the 30th of September, 1815, is subject to considerable changes and additions. The floating debt in treasury notes is convertible, at the pleasure of the creditors, into funded debt; and independent of a direct application of the current revenue to discharge the treasury notes, as well as the temporary loans, there must be a great, though gradual reduction of the floating debt by the payments made in treasury notes for duties, taxes, and public lands. There are, indeed, some claims known to exist for loans, supplies, and services, during the late war, which have not been liquidated, or are not embraced by existing appropriations; and, doubtless, there are other legal and equitable claims which have not been brought into view, in any form at the accounting departments, but which may eventually receive the sanction of congress. It is not, however, within the scope of an estimate hitherto made, to state the probable addition to the funded debt, under all circumstances, at more than 5,000,000 of dollars.

which would consequently place the aggregate of the funded debt created in consequence of the war at a sum not much exceeding 70,000,000 of dollars. But it may be important to recollect, that the war debt has not been entirely incurred for objects limited to the continuance of the war; and that the military and naval establishments in particular, have derived durable advantages from the expenditures of the treasury.

For the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement, or gradual extinguishment, of the national debt, the resources of the treasury are abundant; although the state of the circulating medium (which will be more particularly considered hereafter) has rendered it impracticable to obtain at all times, upon reasonable terms, the local currency of some of the places appointed for the discharge of the public engagements. These resources depend upon the sinking fund, connected with the faith of the United States, which is pledged to supply from the existing, or from other subjects of revenue, the deficiencies of that fund.

THE SINKING FUND.

The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January 1791, to the sum of 75,463,476 dollars 52 cts.; and it consisted.

Of the foreign debt,	12,812,821 92
Of the domestic debt,	62,650,654 60
	75,463,476 52

The foreign debt experienced various changes in form and in amount. From 1792 to 1795, it rose above the amount stated for 1791; but from that period it was gradually reduced; and on the 1st of January 1801, it stood at the sum of 10,419 000 dollars. From the year 1801, however, the annual reduction was more rapid; and in the year 1810, the foreign debt became extinct.

The domestic debt has also experienced various changes in form and amount. It was originally stipulated, that it should be subject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of 8 dollars upon 100 dollars of the stock; and when the sinking fund was constituted and organized, provision was made for effecting the payments in that proportion, until the whole debt should be extinguished, by dividends payable on the last days of March, June and September, in each year, at the rate of 1½ per cent, and on the last day of December in each year, 3½ per cent. upon the original capital. During the first period of about ten years, from 1791 until the 1st of January 1801, the amount of the domestic debt never fell below the sum which has been stated, and in 1801 it stood at about the sum of 72,619,050 dollars 80 cents. The augmentation created on account of the purchase of Louisiana (amounting to 15,000,000 dollars) raised the capital of the domestic debt in 1804, to the sum of 80,691,120 dolls. 88 cents; but from that period there was a considerable annual diminution of the amount, until it was reduced, on the 30th of September 1815, to the already specified sum of 39,135,484 dolls. 96 cents.

The sinking fund, by whose operations these beneficial effects have been produced, may be regarded as coeval with the organization of the present government, but it has undergone many important modifications.

1. The early appropriations of the revenue were confined to the payment of the interest and instalments of the foreign debt, and to payment of the interest of the domestic debt; but so early as the 4th of August 1790, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the western territory were permanently and exclusively appropriated and pledged towards sinking and discharging the debts for which the United States were then holden. The annexed table D. will exhibit a statement of the quantity of the public lands, which have been annually sold, and of the proceeds of the sales, as far as can be now ascertained.

2. In the year 1792, however, commissioners were designated and authorised to purchase the public debt, at its market price not exceeding the par value; and the interest of the debt purchased, together with the surplus of certain other appropriations was assigned for that purpose. When the annual amount of the fund thus created should be equal to 2 per cent on the 6 per cent stock, it was directed to be first applied to the redemption of that stock, according to the right reserved; and then to the purchase, at its market price, of any other public stock.

3. In the year 1795, "the sinking fund" was established by name; its resources were vested in the same commissioners; and its operations were subjected to their direction and management. The duty of the commissioners, independent of temporary objects, consisted in applying the sinking fund, 1st, to the payment of the 6 per cent stock, at the stipulated rate of 8 per centum per annum; 2d, to the payment of the deferred stock after the year 1801, according to the same stipulation; and, 3d, if any surplus remained, towards the further and final redemption of the public debt, of every denomination. For the accomplishment of these purposes, there were permanently appropriated and pledged, in addition to the other monies constituting the sinking fund, and the interest of the amount of the purchased or redeemed debt, 1st, a sufficient sum arising yearly, and every year, from the duties on imports and tonnage, and the duty on domestic distilled spirits and stills, as might be rightfully paid of the principal of the 6 per cent. stock, commencing on the first of January 1796; and the deferred stock, commencing on the first of January 1802.—2d, the dividends on the public shares in the Bank of the United States, but the shares were sold in 1796 and 1802, under an authority given in 1795. 3d, the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in the western territory. 4th, monies received into the treasury on account of old debts. 5th, the surplusses of revenue, beyond the amount of the appropriations.

4. Such was the outline of the sinking fund, when on the 6th of April 1802, the internal duties were repealed, and on the 29th of April 1802, a new and additional provision was made for the redemption of the public debt. Thus, an annual sum of 7,300,000 dollars, was permanently appropriated and vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be produced, 1st, by the monies (other than the surplusses of revenue) which then constituted the fund, or should arise to it by virtue of any previous provisions; 2d, by the sums annually required to to discharge the interest and charges of the public debt; and, 3rd, by so much of the duties on merchandize and tonnage, as would be necessary, together with the preceding resources, to complete the annual investment of 7,300,000 dollars.—The act not only placed the reimbursement of the principal, but also, the payment on account of interest and charges, of the public debt, under the superintendance of the commissioners; making it their duty to cause the fund to be applied in payment, 1st, of such sums as by virtue of any acts they had previously been directed to pay; 2d, of such sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the

interest and charges accruing on any other part of the then debt of the United States; 3d, of such sums as may be annually required to discharge any instalment of the principal of the then debt: and 4th, as to any surplus, to apply it towards the further and final redemption, by payment or purchase of the then debt: The act of the 10th of November, 1803, having created 6 per cent stock to the amount of 11,250,000 dollars, in pursuance of the convention for the purchase of Louisiana, added an annual sum of 700 000 dollars to the sinking fund, to be paid out of the duties on merchandize and tonnage; and to be applied by the commissioners to the payment of the public debt, including the Louisiana stock, in the manner above stated. It may be added, that the interest on the Louisiana stock is payable in Europe; but the principal is reimbursable at the treasury of the United States in four annual instalments commencing in 1808.

It is obvious that a sinking fund of 8,000,000 of dollars, (independent of the general pledges in prior laws) was ample for the payment of the interest and the principal of the public debt, amounting only to the sum of 86,000,000 dolls. extinguishing the 6 per cent stock in 1818, the deferred stock in 1824, and the Louisiana stock in 1822, as fast as the terms of the contracts, and the policy of the government would permit. The general operation of the fund, indeed, has been shewn; but it is proper, more particularly to add, that on the 1st of January 1815, there had been transferred to the credit of the commissioners, in the books of the treasury, an amount of public debt equal to the sum of 33,873,463 dollars 98 cents, of the following denominations, to wit:

1. *Foreign debt.*		
3 per cent. stock	8,250,000	
4 1-2 per cent. stock	820,009	
4 per cent. stock	3,130,000	
		12,200,000
2. *Domestic debt.*		
6 per cent. stock	1,946,026 92	
3 per cent stock	698,555 41	
Deferred 6 per cent. stock	1,005,179 83	
6 per cent. stock	6,482,500	
Exchanged 6 per cent. stock	6,294,051 12	
Computed 6 per cent stock	1,859,850 70	
4 1-2 per cent. stock	176,000	
5 1-2 per cent. stock	1,844,900	
Navy 6 per cent. stock	711,700	
Louisiana 6 per cent. stock	336,500	
6 per cent. stock of 1812	321,200	
		21,673,463 98
		33,873,463 98

But the charges upon the sinking fund have accumulated, in consequence of the late war, to an amount which it has not the capacity to defray; while its operations, in other respects, have been obstructed by the temporary failure of the revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, and the protracted embarrassments of the circulating medium. Thus,

1. The annual appropriation for the sinking fund amounts to 8,000,000 of dollars, and consists at present,

1. Of the interest on such parts of the public debt as have been reimbursed or paid off (which, however, is self derived from the customs) estimated on the 30th of September, 1816, at the sum of	1,969,577 64	
2. Of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, exclusive of lands sold in the Mississippi territory (which as yet belong to the state of Georgia) estimated annually at the sum of	800,000	
3. Of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, to complete the annual investments, estimated at the sum of	5,230,422 36	
		8,000,000

2. The annual charge upon the sinking fund, estimated for 1816, will amount, probably, to the sum of 14,524,200 dollars,

On account of the interest and the instalments of the old debt, the sum of	3,460,000	
On the account of the interest of the new debt, computed on a capital of seventy millions of dollars, about the sum of	4,200,000	
On account of the principal and interest of treasury notes, issued under the act of the 30th of June, 1812, the 25th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, (after allowing for the amount reimbursed, subscribed to the loan, and paid for duties) about the sum of	6,864,200	
		14,524 300

Deficit in the amount of the sinking fund, compared with the charges upon it, estimated for 1816, 6,524,200.

From this view of the financial operations of the government, the secretary of the treasury, with every sentiment of deference and respect, presents the following general conclusions, for the consideration of congress:

1. That the existing revenue of the United States, arises, 1st, from duties on imported merchandize, and the tonnage of vessels; 2d, internal duties, including the direct tax upon lands, houses, and slaves; and 3d, the proceeds of the sales of public lands; but some of these duties and taxes are permanently imposed, and some are limited in their duration.

2. That the following duties or taxes are either partially or wholly limited in their duration. 1st. The duties on merchandize and tonnage, will be reduced one half on the 17th of February, 1816; except such as are imposed on goods of the like description with the articles of domestic manufacture, on which duties have been laid, and included in the general pledge. 2nd, the new duty on salt; the duty on sugar refined within the United States, and the stamp duty on bank notes, promissory notes discounted, and on bills of exchange, are not included in the general pledge, and will wholly cease on the 17th of February, 1816.

3. That the following duties or taxes are not limited in their duration, and are included in the general pledge. 1st, The direct tax upon lands, houses, and slaves. 2nd, The duties upon licences to distillers of spirituous liquors, and upon the liquors distilled. 3d, The duty upon licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize. 4th, The duty upon sales at auction.—5th, the duty upon carriages and harness. 6th, the duties upon household furniture and watches. 7th, The duties on articles manufactured or made for sale within the United States. 8th, The rate of postage.

4th. That the faith of the United States, and the revenue arising from the duties and taxes, which are not limited in their duration, are pledged for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the debt. But this pledge will be satisfied by the substitution of other adequate duties or taxes; and the increase in the proceeds of the duties on merchandize and tonnage, subsequent to the pledge, afford an advantageous opportunity of making such substitution, in respect to the more inconvenient and burthensome portion of the internal duties.

5. That the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim particular attention.

II. *A view of the finances for* 1815, *with estimates of the public revenue and expences for* 1816.

At the close of the last session of congress, the

demands upon the treasury were interesting in their nature, as well as great in their amount. Exclusively of the ordinary expences of the government, they consisted of demands for the payment of the army, preparatory to its reduction to the peace establishment, with other very heavy arrearages and disbursements on the war and navy departments; for the payment of the dividends on the funded debt, and of the arrearages as well as the accruing claims, on account of the treasury note debt, and for the payment of the Louisiana dividends, with other considerable debts contracted in Europe, in consequence of the late war.

The efficiency of the means which were possessed for the liquidation of these demands, depended upon circumstances beyond the control of the government. The balance of money in the treasury consisted of bank credits, lying chiefly in the southern and western sections of the union. The revenue, proceeding from the provision, made prior to the last session of congress, was, comparatively, of small amount. The revenue, proceeding from the provision made during that session, could not be available for a great portion of the present year; and, in both instances, the revenue was payable in treasury notes, or it assumed the from of bank credits, at the respective places of collection. The only remaining resources for immediate use, were an additional issue of treasury notes, and a loan; but the successful employment of these resources was rendered, for some time, doubtful, by the peculiar situation of the credit and currency of the nation.

The suspension of specie payments, throughout the greater proportion of the United States, and the consequent circulation of the interchange of bank notes and bank credits, between the institutions of the different states, had deprived the treasury of all the facilities of transferring its funds from place to place; and a proposition, which was made at an early period, to the principal banks of the commercial cities, on the line of the Atlantic, with a view, in some degree to restore those facilities, could not be effected, for the want of a concurrence in the requisite number of banks. Hence, it has happened (and the duration of the evil is without any positive limitation) that, however adequate the public revenue may be in its general product to discharge the public engagements, it becomes totally inadequate in the process of its application; since the possession of public funds, in one part, no longer affords the evidence of a fiscal capacity to discharge a public debt, in any other part of the union.

From the suspension of specie payments, and from various other cautes, real or imaginary, differences in the rate of exchange, arose between the several states, and even between the several districts in the same state, and the embarrassments of the treasury were more and more increased; since congress had not sanctioned any allowance on account of the rate of exchange, and the amount of the legislative appropriations, was the same, wherever the legislative objects were to be effected. But the treasury notes partook of the inequalities of the exchange in the transactions of individuals, although the treasurer could only issue them at their par value. The public stock, created in consideration of a loan, also partook of the inequalities of the exchange; although to the government, the value of the stock created, and the obligation of the debt to be discharged, were the same wherever the subscription to the loan might be made. Thus, notwithstanding the ample revenue provided and permanently pledged, for the payment of the public creditor; and notwithstanding the auspicious influence of peace upon the resources of the nation, the market price of the treasury notes and of the public stock, was every where far below its par or true value, for a considerable period after the adjournment of congress; vibrating, however, with the change of place, from the rate of 75 to the rate of 90 per cent. Payments in bank paper were universally preferred during that period, to payments in the paper of the government; and it was a natural consequence, that wherever the treasury failed in procuring a local currency, it failed, also, in making a stipulated payment.

Under these extraordinary and perplexing circumstances, the great effort of the treasury was, 1st, to provide promptly and effectually for all urgent demands, at the proper place of payment, and to the requisite amount of funds: 2d, to overcome the difficulties of the circulating medium as far as it was practicable; so that no creditor should receive more, and no debtor pay less, in effective value, on the same account, than every other creditor, or every other debtor: and third, to avoid any unreasonable sacrifice of the public property; particularly when it must, also, be attended with a sacrifice of the public credit. It was not expected that this effort, would every where produce the same satisfaction, and the same results; but the belief is entertained, that it has been successful in the attainment of its objects, to the extent of a just anticipation.

OF THE ISSUES OF THE TREASURY NOTES.

The treasury notes which were issued under acts passed prior to the 24th of February, 1815, were for the most part, of a denomination too high, to serve as a current medium of exchange; and it was soon ascertained, that the small treasury notes, fundable at an interest of 7 per cent, though of a convenient denomination for common use, would be converted into stock almost as soon as they were issued. With respect to the first description, therefore, the issue has not been restrained; but, with respect to the second description, the issue has been generally limited to cases of peculiar urgency; such as the payment of the army preparatory to its reduction; the payment of the dividends on the public debt, where the local currency could not be obtained; and the payment of an inconsiderable amount of miscellaneous claims, apparently entitled to distinction. The annexed table marked E, contains a statement of the amount of the small treasury notes, which had been issued on the 30th of September, 1815, from which it appears,

1. That there had been issued for the payment of the army, a sum of	1,465,069
2. That there had been issued for the payment of the public debt, the sum of	1,203,100
3. That there had been issued for sundry miscellaneous claims, the sum of	109,681
4. That there has been sold at an advance producing 32,107 64 for the purpose of raising funds to meet the general engagements of the treasury, a sum of	1,365,009
	4,142,850

OF THE LOAN.

The act of the 3d of March 1815, authorized a loan, for a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars; it was made lawful to accept in payment of subscriptions such treasury notes, as had been charged on the sinking fund; and a commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. was allowed, for selling the certificates of stock, or procuring subscriptions to the loan. Under this authority the annexed notice, marked F, dated the 10th of March 1815, was published, opening a loan for the sum of 12,000,000 dollars, with a view, 1st, to absorb a portion of the treasury note debt; 2d, to obtain

funds for paying the unsubscribed arrearages of that debt; and 3d, to aid the treasury with a supply of the local currencies of different places, in some proportion to the probable amount of the local demands.

The offers to subscribe to the loan prior to the 19th of April, 1815, placed (as it was proper to place) money and treasury notes upon the same footing; but the offers varied essentially, in the terms and conditions that were annexed to them; and, in point of fact, no direct offer was made to subscribe at a higher rate than 89 per cent. while some of the offers were made at a rate lower than seventy five per cent. Upon this experiment, therefore, it was seen at once, that the new situation of the treasury required a new course of proceeding, and that neither the justice due to the equal rights of the public creditors, nor a fair estimate of the value of the public property, nor an honorable regard for the public credit, would permit the loan to assume the shape and character of a scramble; subservient to the speculations which create what is called a market price, and shifting in every town and village of every state, according to the arbitrary variations of what is called the difference of exchange.

In this view of the subject, all the offers of subscription to the loan, made in the first instance, were declined; but it was declared, at the same time, that offers at the rate of 95 per cent. would be accepted. The rate thus proposed, was adopted, upon a consideration of the value of the stock; of the equitable, as well as legal claim of the holders of treasury notes; and of the real condition of the public credit. The object of the loan being (as already stated) to absorb a portion of the treasury note debt, and to acquire a sufficiency of local currency, for local purposes, the price of the stock at the treasury was, of course, independent of the daily up-and-down prices of the various stock markets in the union, and could only be affected by the progress towards the attainment of those objects. Thus, while the wants of the treasury were insufficiently supplied, offers to subscribe were freely accepted, and the parties were sometimes authorised and invited to increase the amount of their offers; but where local funds had so accumulated, as to approach the probable amount of the local demands, the price of the stock was raised at the treasury; and, where the accumulation was deemed adequate to the whole amount of the local demands, the loan was closed.

The policy of the course pursued at the treasury was soon demonstrated. Offers of subscription to the loan, at the rate of 95 per cent. payable in treasury notes, or in money, were presented to a large amount, soon after the rule of the treasury was declared; and the annexed table marked G, will exhibit the progressive and actual state of all the subscriptions to the 30th of September last.

In the district of Columbia, the money subscriptions (including the subscription of certain liquidated claims upon the treasury) were successively at 95, 96½, 97 and 98 per cent. and finally, at par. In the city of Baltimore, the money subscriptions have been at 95 and 96½ per cent. In the city of Philadelphia, the money subscriptions have been entirely at 95 per cent. The price was raised at the treasury from 95 to 98 per cent. on the 18th of June (subject, of course, to all unexecuted subscriptions previously accepted or authorised) and, since that time, considerable offers have been received at 95 and 96 per cent. but none have been received at the increased rate of 98 per cent. The subscriptions payable in treasury notes have been made in all places, at the same rate of 95 per cent. A general abstract of the state of the loan, may, therefore be reduced to the following form:

In the district of Columbia the subscriptions have amounted,		
1. In money to the sum of	2,282,037 38	
2. In treasury notes to the sum of	257,276 65	
		2,539,314 03
In Baltimore, the subscriptions have amounted,		
1. In money to the sum of	1,994,818 50	
2. In treasury notes to the sum of	608,661 90	
		2,603,480 40
In Philadelphia, the subscriptions have amounted,		
1. In money to the sum of	1,845,0 0	
2. In treasury notes to the sum of	1,260,568 69	
		3,105,568 59
In New-York, the subscriptions have amounted,		
1. In money to the sum of	601 44	
2. In treasury notes	658,371 61	
		658,973 05
In Rhode-Island, the subscriptions have amounted, in treasury notes, to the sum of		132,020 69
In Massachusetts, the subscriptions have amounted, in treasury notes, to the sum of		97,301 32
In New-Hampshire, the subscriptions amounted, in treasury notes, to the sum of		52,386 26
In North Carolina, the subscriptions amounted, in treasury notes, to the sum of		95,000
		9,284,044 38

Having thus absorbed a portion of the treasury note debt, and deeming the treasury to be possessed of a sufficient supply of the local currency of the places at which the treasury notes, unsubscribed, and in arrears, were payable by law, except in the cities of New York and Boston, the secretary of the treasury proceeded to assign funds for the payment of the treasury notes, and to give notice thereof, in the form of the annexed copies, (marked respectively H. and I.) in pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the third of March, 1815. As a sufficient supply of the local currencies of Boston and New York had not been obtained, the overture was made in the same notice to discharge the treasury notes payable in those cities and in arrears by accepting them in subscriptions to the loan, at the rate of 95 per cent. by exchanging them for other treasury notes, in which the interest due should be included as principal; or by giving drafts for the amount upon any of the banks, in which the government possessed funds. This overture is still open to the consideration and acceptance of the holders of the treasury notes in question; and it has been accepted, in the shape of subscriptions to the loan, to a considerable extent. Since the 30th of September these amount, including some subscriptions, the details of which have not yet been completed, to more than two millions of dollars.

Of the transfer of balances of appropriations and of revenue from 1814 *to* 1815.

In the administration of the finances, it has been the practice to consider the demands and supplies of each year, as distinct subjects for legislative provision, independent of the balances of appropriations, or of revenue, existing at the close of the preceding years. The same course will now be pursued, but with a few explanatory remarks. The annual appropriations have never been entirely absorbed, during the year for which they were made; and the credit given, by law, for payments in every branch of the revenue, necessarily introduces a discrimination between the amount of duties which

accrues within the year, as a debt to the government; and the amount which is paid, within the year, as money into the treasury. The annual appropriations, however, are not charged upon the revenue of the year, specifically, in which they are made; and in point of fact, they are satisfied whenever demanded out of any unappropriated money in the treasury; without reference to the time, when the revenue accrued, or when the money was actually received at the treasury.

The inconvenience of continuing appropriations in force, which were liable to be drawn from the treasury during an indefinite period, induced congress to enact in the year 1795, that any appropriations (except permament appropriations for the interest of the funded debt; or appropriations for the payment of loans, and the accruing interest; for the sinking fund; and for purposes, which specially require by law a longer duration) remaining unexpended for more than two years after the expiration of the calender year in which the act of appropriation was passed, should cease and determine; and that the unexpended sum should be carried to an account on the books of the treasury, to be denominated "the Surplus fund." By the operation of this provision, no ordinary appropriation can now survive the specified period of two years; and notwithstanding the formal designation of a particular account, in which the entry shall be made, the sum disengaged by the determination of each appropriation, becomes again an undistinguishable part of the public treasure, which is subject to the future dispositions of the legislature.

With these remarks, it will be useful, for the purposes of general information, to exhibit the gross amount of the balances of appropriations for the year 1814 transferred to the year 1815, without entering into a comparative detail of the appropriations, and of the revenues during the particular year in which the appropriations were made by law. Thus,

The gross amount of the appropriations for 1814, including the aggregate of the balances of appropriations for the year 1813, amounted to the sum of		55,978,464 20
Of this there was paid on or before the 31st of Dec. 1814, the sum of	38,028,230 32	
And on the 1st of Jan. 1815, there was carried to the surplus fund the sum of	592,309 99	
		38,620,540 31
Leaving as a general balance of the appropriations of 1814, payable at the treasury in 1815, the sum of		17,357,923 89

Of the demands on the treasury for 1815.

The demands authorised by acts of appropriation during the year 1815 (exclusive of certain indefinite appropriations, the amount of which is not yet ascertained) were the following:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences, besides the unascertained product of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, assigned to pay the charges of courts, the sum of	3,080,656 22	
For military expences, including those of the Indian department, and the permanent appropriation of 200,000 dollars for arming and equipping the militia, the sum of	5,618,790 41	
The naval expences, including the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber	5,233,022	
		13,932,463 06
For the public debt, to wit, the interest on the debt contracted before the war	1,900,000	
The interest on the debt contracted since the war (including the loan of 1815, and excluding the interest of treasury notes)	3,560,000	
The interest of 5 2-5 per ct. per annum, upon treasury notes, outstanding on the 1st of January, 1815, including notes due in 1814, and not paid, (the principal being then 10,636,480) the sum of	575,000	
The annual reimbursement of the principal of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, the sum of	1,590,000	
The principal of treasury notes payable in 1814, and the 1st of Jan. 1815, but not then paid, the sum of	2,799,200	
The principal of treasury notes payable in 1815, and the 1st of January 1816, the sum of	7,847,280	
The principal of temporary loans payable in 1814, but not then paid	500,000	
		18,771,480
The amount of appropriations and demands for the public debt for 1815 being the sum of		32,703,948 63
The total amount, therefore, demandable at the treasury during the year 1815, was		50,061,871 95
Consisting of appropriations made prior to that year, and unsatisfied at its commencement, amounting to	17,357,923 89	
And of appropriations, and demands on account of the public debt, made and arising during the year 1815, amounting to	32,703,948 06	
	50,061,871 95	

Of the ways and means of the treasury for the year 1815.

These may be considered in a two-fold aspect: 1. as to the ways and means placed by the laws within the power of the treasury: and 2, the amount capable of being realized, or made actually available by the treasury during the year.

Under the 1st view, the ways and means consisted,

1. Of the cash in the treasury at the commencement of the year, which amounted to		1,526,998 63
2. Of the outstanding revenue, which accrued prior to the year 1815, and remained unpaid at its commencement, estimated, exclusive of the sums due for public lands, at about		4,600,000
3. Of the revenue accruing in the year 1815, estimated at 38,850,000 dollars, viz.		
Customs	25,000,000	
Direct tax, net product	5,400,000	
Internal duties, do.	7,000,000	
Public lands	1,000,000	
Postage and incidental receipts	450,000	
		38,850,000
4. Of the unexecuted authority to borrow money, and to issue treasury notes, conferred by acts of congress, passed prior to the year 1815, viz:		
The loan act of March 14, 1812,	765,300	
Do. of March 24, 1814	7,562,119	
Do. of November 15, 1814	3,000,000	
		12,327,419
Treasury note act of March 4, 1814	2,772,720	
Do. of December 26, 1814, estimated at	8,600,000	
		11,372,720
5. Of the authority to borrow money and to issue treasury notes, conferred by acts of congress, passed in the year 1815, viz:		
The loan act of March 3, 1815	18,452,800	
Do. of February 13, 1815, for (public buildings in Washington)	500,000	
Treasury note act of February 24, 1815 (exclusive of the re-issues authorised by this act)	25,000,000	
		43,952,800
		112,629,937 63

This great apparent surplus of ways and means within the power of the treasury arose, in part, from the great increase in the amount of the customs, accruing in the year 1815; which instead of 4,000,000, the amount estimated prior to the peace, will probably, in consequence of that event, amount to the sum of 25,000,000 as here stated. A great portion also of the sums authorised to be borrowed, or raised, upon treasury notes, it was evident, could not be obtained or raised within the year; and the several successive acts, by which the authority was given, although they were nominally accumulative, were

actually the results of attempts to vary or modify this authority in such a way as to render it more easy or more effectual in its execution.

The 2d view of the ways and means for the year 1815, exhibits the amount actually authorized and received into the treasury during that year. As the year is not yet terminated, this can only be given by way of estimate: the result will probably not differ materially from the following—

1. Cash in the treasury, at the commencement of the year			1,526,998 63
2. Receipts from revenue, including that which was outstanding at the commencement of the year, viz:			
Customs		8,000,000	
Direct tax		2,000,000	
Internal duties		4,700,000	
Public lands		1,000,000	
Postage and incidental receipts		450,000	
			16,350,000
3. Receipts from loans and treasury notes:			
Loans, under the act of March 14, 1812	50,000		
Do. do. Nov. 15, 1814	950,000		
Do. do. March 3, 1815	9,384,044 33		
Do. do. temporary loan	650,000		
		9,034,044 38	
Under act of Feb. 1815		100,000	
Amount actually borrowed to the 30th Sept. 1815, per statements annexed (marked G. and K.)		11,034,044 38	
Amount estimated to be borrowed from the 1st of Oct. to the 31st Dec. 1815.		3,000,000	
Treasury notes.			
Amount issued prior to the 1st Oct. 1815:			
Under the act of March 4, 1814	2,777,720		
Do. do Dec. 26, 1814	8,318,400		
Do. do. Feb. 24, 1815	694,600		
Per statement annexed, [L.]	11,785,720		
Small treasury notes, not bearing interest, under the act of Feb. 24, 1815: amount issued and re-issued per statement, marked E.	4,152,850		
Amount estimated to be issued and re-issued from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1815	1,000,000		
		16,938,570	
			30,972,614 38
Making the total amount estimated to be actually received into the treasury during the year 1815			48,849,613 01

The application of the monies actually received into the treasury, during the year 1815, will be as follows: to the 30th of September, the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly—the accounts not being yet made up, the precise amount cannot be given:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences	2,537,000
Military service	15,190,194 71
Naval service	7,050,000 25
Public debt (exclusive of the sum of 300,000 dollars repaid by the commissioner of loans for Georgia)	8,909,178 22
	33,686,323 18
During the fourth quarter of the year, the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz.	
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences	500,000
Naval service	1,500,000
Public debt, to the 1st Jan. 1816, inclusive,	3,000,000
	5,000,000
	38,686,323 18
As the receipts into the treasury during the year have been estimated at	48,849,613 01
The sum left in the treasury at the end of the year, will be	10,163,289 83

And will consist principally of treasury notes, paid on account of the revenue and loans.

Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for 1816.

In the consideration of this subject it is proper to premise, that the reveuue of 1816 must be charged with the payment of a considerable amount of the unliquidated debts incurred during the war; and, consequently, that the proportions of revenue and expenditure for that year, cannot be reduced by the scale of a peace establishment. The arrearages in the war and navy departments, and generally the outstanding balance of the floating public debt, including treasury notes and temporary loans, must be satisfied, before a permament and uniform arrangement of the finances can be effected; but it is believed that the period of a single year will be sufficient for that purpose.

It is, also, proper to premise, that although the estimates of the demands on the treasury for 1816 may be satisfactorily made, there is no settled ground on which estimates of the ways and means can be confidently formed. The entire system of the external and internal taxation must necessarily be revised, during the present session of congress; and the sources as well as the product of the public revenue, can only be ascertained from the result of the legislative deliberations. In order, however, to obviate this difficulty, as far as it is practicable, distinct statement will be presented for 1816; 1st, of the probable demands on the treasury; 2ndly, of the revenue estimated according to laws now in force; and 3dly, of the revenue estimated according to the modifications, which will be respectfully submitted.

1. *Of the probable demands on the Treasury.*

The amount of the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences is estimated at the sum of		1,800,000
The amount of the military expences is estimated at the sum of		14,549,246
For the military establishment of 1816,	5,112,159	
For the arrearages of 1815, beyond the amount of the appropriations	9,437,087	
	14,549,246	
The amount of the naval expenses (supposing them to be reduced on the peace establishment to one-half of the amount appropriated for 1815, and adding the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber) is estimated at the sum of		2,716,519
The amount of the payments required on account of the public debt, is estimated at the sum of		23,818,513
For the interest and annual reimbusement of the principal of the funded debt prior to the war	3,460,000	
For the interest on the funded debt created since the war, estimated on a capital of 70,000,000 of dollars	4,200,000	
For the balance of principal and interest on treasury notes of every denomination, now due or payable in 1815 and 1816, or estimated to be paid in those years by being received for duties and taxes, as set forth in the annexed tatable, marked L.	15,458,513	
For the amount of temporary loans, due to the state bank of Boston [500,000 dollars] and the Mechanics' bank of New York [200,000 dolls.]	700,000	
	23,818,513	
		42,884,269

From this aggregate of the demands for 1816, the charges of a temporary nature being deducted, to wit:

Deduct the amount of the arrearages for the military service of 1815	9,437,087	
And the amount of floating debt to be liquidated in 1816	16,158,513	
		25,595,600
There will remain, as the probable annual expenditure of the peace establishment, independent of any addition to the sinking fund, the sum of		17,288,669

2. *Of the revenue for* 1816, *estimated according to the laws now in force.*

By the laws now in force, there venue arising from customs, during the year 1816, will be affected in the following manner: the present rates of duties continue until the 18th of February, 1816, when the duty on salt imported will cease, and the rates of duties on merchandise of every description, imported in American vessels, will fall to one half of the

existing amount, with the exception of certain manufactured articles, being of the same kinds as the manufactured articles on which internal duties have been imposed; the duties on the imported articles continuing at the existing rates, so long as the existing internal duties shall be contiaued upon the corresponding articles of domestic manufacture.—On the 18th of February the extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, which is now 15½ per cent. on the amount of the duty in American vessels, will fall to 10 per cent. on that amount, and the tonnage duty on foreign vessels, which is now two dollars per ton, will fall to fifty cents per ton. The extra duty is also liable to be affected by the operation of the act for abolishing all discriminating duties upon a basis of national reciprocity. By the laws now in force, the revenue arising from internal duties will be affected in the following manner: The duties on bank notes, on notes discounted by banks, and bills of exchange, (commonly called the stamp duties,) and the duty on refined sugar, will cease on the 18th day of February, 1816. All the other internal duties, together with the direct tax and the increased rates of postage, will continue.

Under these ciscumstances, the revenue which will *accrue* to the United States during the year 1816, is estimated as follows:

From customs	13,000,000
Internal duties	7,000,000
Direct tax, net produce of the treasury,	5,600,000
Sales of public lands	1,000,000
Postage and incidental receipts	400,000
	27,000,000

The sums actually *receivable* into the treasury during the year, are estimated as follows:

From customs,	20,000,000
Internal duties,	6,500,000
Direct tax, including the arrears of 1815	8,500,000
Sales of public lands	1,000,000
Postage and incidental receipts	400,000
If to this be added the probable amount of money in the treasury at the commencement of the year 1816, which may be estimated, exclusively of treasury notes paid in previously to that time, on account of revenue and of loans, at the sum of	3,000,000
The effective ways and means of 1816 will produce, in the whole, the sum of	39,400,000
But as the demands upon the treasury for the same year will amount, as above stated, to	42,884,269
There will be left a deficit, to be supplied by means other than the revenue of the sum of	3,484,269

3. *Of the revenue for* 1816, *estimated according to the modifications, which will be respectfully submitted.*

From the review of the financial measures of the government, in reference to the recent state of war, which constitutes the first part of the present report, it appears that the almost entire failure of the customs, or duties on importations, and the increasing necessities of the treasury, rendered it necessary to seek for pecuniary supplies, in a system of internal duties; but both in respect of the subjects of taxation, and to the amount of the several taxes, the return of peace has always been contemplated as a period for revision and relief. In the fulfilment of that policy, a reduction of the direct tax, a discontinuance of taxes, which, upon trial, have proved unproductive, as well as inconvenient; and, above all, the exoneration of domestic manufactures from every charge that can obstruct or retard their progress, seem to be the objects that particularly invite the legislative intention. There will still remain, however, a sufficient scope for the operation of a permanent system of internal duties, upon those principles of national policy, which have already been respectfully suggested. As an equivalent for the diminution of the revenue by the contemplated abolition or reduction of some of the duties and taxes; and in observance of the public faith, which is pledged, in the case of such abolition or reduction, to provide and substitute other duties and taxes equally productive; it is intended respectfully to recommend a continuance of the duty on imported salt, and a competent addition to the permanent rates of the duties on merchandize imported. In the general tariff, which has been directed by a resolution of the house of representatives to be prepared, and which will be submitted to congress, as soon as materials for forming it can be digested and arranged, the subject will be more distinctly as well as more satisfactorily presented, but, as it is not probable, that this measure can be matured, so as to go into operation on the 18th of February next, it becomes necessary to suggest the expediency of continuing the present rates of duties until the 30th of June; when the new rates, with all the necessary details to give effect to that system, may be introduced, and sufficient notice be given to the merchants, to regulate their commercial operations accordingly.

In relation, then, to the internal duties, it is intended respectfully to recommend, that the duties imposed at the last session of congress on various articles manufactured within the United States shall be abolished on the 18th day of April next, which will complete the year commencing from the time the duties went into operation; that the duty imposed during the last session of congress on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be abolished on the 30th June next; but that at the same time there be added one hundred per cent. on the rate of the duty which had been charged on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors in the year 1813; that the duty on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches, be abolished on the 31st day of March next; that the additional duty imposed during the last session of congress on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, be abolished on the 31st day of December, 1816; and that the duties on refined sugar and stamp duties, be continued. And finally, in relation to the direct tax, it is intended respectfully to recommend, that on the 31st day of March next, it be reduced to one half its present amount, that is, to the annual the amount of three millions dollars.

The substraction from the revenue by these charges and reductions in the direct tax and the internal duties, is estimated at the annual sum of 7,000,000 of dollars. But the substitute for supplying the equivalent amount, are estimated to produce; 1st, from the increase of the duty on licences to distillers and continuance of the stamp duties and duties on refined sugar, the annual sum of 1,500,000 dollars; 2d, from the continuance of the duty on imported salt, the annual sum of 500,000 dollars; and 3dly, from an increase upon the permanent rates of duties on the importation of foreign merchandise, the annual sum of 5,000,000 of dollars.

The full effect of the alterations which have been stated, will not be developed until some time after the year 1816; but if they be adopted, the state of the revenue for that year in the two views of which it is susceptible; 1st, of revenue accruing during the year; and 2d, of money receivable into the treasury during the year; may be estimated as follows:

1. The revenue which will *accrue* in 1816, may be estimated,

From customs	17,000,000
Internal duties	4,500,000
Direct tax—net product of the treasury,	2,700,000
Sales of public lands	1,000,000
Postage and incidental receipts	400,000
	25,600,000

2. The money which will be actually *receivable* into the treasury, from revenues, in 1815, may be estimated,

From customs	21,000,000
Internal duties	5,000,000
Direct tax, including arrears of 1815,	6,000,000
Sale of public lands	1,000,000
Postage and incidental receipts	400,000
	33,400,000

If to the sum, thus estimated to be receivable in the treasury from the revenue during the year 1816	33,400,000
There be added, the money which will probably be in the treasury at the beginning of the year	3,000,000
The aggregate will be the sum of	36,400,000
And the demands being estimated as above, at	42,884,269
There will be left a deficit of	6,484,269

It is here, however, to be recollected, that the estimate of the demands on the treasury comprehends the gross amount of the arrearages of the war department, and a provision for the whole of the floating public debt: and although for the purposes of a legislative appropriation, the aggregate of the expenditures to be authorized for the year 1816, is necessarily made the basis of the official estimates, yet the uniform experience of the treasury evinces, that the demands for a considerable portion of the annual appropriation will not be made during the year.

It may also be observed, that to raise a revenue by the imposition, or even by the continuance of taxes adequate to the immediate discharge of every unliquidated demand upon the treasury at the close of an expensive war, seems hardly to be necessary, under the present circumstances of the country. The product of the revenue arranged in the manner which has been stated, may be estimated, after the year 1816, at an annual amount of nearly four millions greater than the sum required for the interest on the public debt, and for the probable expenses of the peace establishment. If the public debt, therefore, were increased in the year 1816, by a sum equal to the whole amount of the deficit as above stated, an equivalent reduction could be effected in less than two years. The unexecuted authority to borrow money and issue treasury notes, already provided by the acts of congress, is sufficient to enable the treasury to meet the deficit in either of these modes, and, consequently, no further legislative aid, (except, perhaps, in the modification of the issues of treasury notes,) appears at this time to be required.

III. *Propositions for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit.*

The propositions which are now to be respectfully submitted, relate, 1st. to the revenue; 2d, to the sinking fund; and 3d, to the national circulating medium.

1. *Propositions relating to revenue.*

The changes contemplated in the revenue on the estimates of a peace establishment, having been already stated as the intended objects of recommendation, it is now only necessary to submit to the consideration of congress, the measures requiring their sanction for carrying the plan into effect.

First. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 1st July, 1812, imposing an additional duty of 100 per cent. upon the permanent duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and the act of the 29th July, 1813, imposing a duty upon imported salt, be continued in force until the 30th day of June, 1816.

Second. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 24th of July, 1813, imposing a duty on sugar refined within the United States, and the act of the 2d of August, 1813, imposing a duty on bank notes, notes discounted, and bills of exchange, be continued by law, in force without limitation, but with proper amendments, to render the collection of the duties more equal and more certain: And that the act of the 15th of December, 1814, imposing duties on carriages and the harness therefor: and that so much of the act of the 23d of December, 1814, as relates to the duties on sales at auction, and to the increasing of the rates of postage, be allowed to remain in force.

Third. It is respectfully proposed, that there be a reduction or modification in the following taxes and duties:

1. That the direct tax be reduced from six millions to three millions of dollars, for the year 1816, and for each succeeding year.
2. That the duties on distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June, 1816; and that the duty on licenses to distillers be raised on that day, to double the amount fixed by the act of the 24th of July, 1813.
3. That the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813, with proper regard to the periods when licenses commence and expire.

Fourth. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 18th of January, 1815, and the act of the 27th of February, 1815, imposing duties on various articles manufactured or made for sale within the United States, and the act of the 18th of January, 1815, imposing duties on household furniture and watches, be absolutely and entirely repealed.

Fifth. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 3d of March, 1815, further to provide for the collection of the duties on imposts and tonnage; and the act of the 3d of March, 1815, to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof; and as far as relates to the compensation of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, be continued in force without limitation.

2. *Propositions relating to the sinking fund.*

The sinking fund, as it is at present constituted, amounts to the annual sum of	8,000,000
It is charged in the first instance with the payment of the interest and the annual reimbursement of the principal of the old funded debt, which will require, for 1816 and each of the two ensuing years, the sum of	3,460,000
And it is charged with the payment of the interest and the eventual reimbursement of the principal of the new funded debt. The interest computed on a capital of 70,000,000 of dollars, will require for the year 1816, and each subsequent year, the sum of	4,200,000
The total present charge on the sinking fund, on account of the funded debt, being the annual sum of	7,660,000

In the year 1818 the fund will be released from the annual charge of 1,380,000 dollars, accruing upon the old six per cent. stock, as the stock will be then paid and extinguished; but in the same year it will be subject to a charge of 3,000,000 dollars, for the first instalment of the principal of the Louisiana stock, which will then become payable. In each of the two succeeding years a similar sum will be payable; and in the year 1821 such sum will be payable as may be necessary to complete the reimbursement of that stock, and which is estimated at 1,923,500.

The sinking fund is also, at present, charged with the payment of the principal and interest of the

treasury notes issued under the act of the 4th March, 1814, and prior acts; and of certain temporary loans obtained under the loan acts of 1812, and of subsequent years. The several acts charging these payments on the sinking fund have directed that such sums, in addition to the annual appropriation of 8,000,000, should be taken from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as should be necessary to meet and satisfy the demands. The temporary loans and treasury notes will, therefore, probably be paid or absorbed in 1817; and it is deemed unnecessary for the present purpose, to include them in the consideration of the form and extent which it is proposed to give to the sinking fund in that year.

In 1803, when the sinking fund was established on its present footing, the principal of the public debt was about 86,000,000 of dollars, and the interest annually payable upon it, about 4,500,000 dollars. At that time there was assigned to the sinking fund out of the public revenue, 8,000,000 of dollars; of which about 3,500,000 dollars were annually applicable to the reduction of the principal of 86,000,000 of dollars. At the commencement of the year 1817, it is estimated that the principal of the funded debt will amount to 110,000,000 of dollars, requiring the sum of 6,150,000 dollars for the payment of its annual interest. If a sum applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt, were now to be assigned, bearing the same proportion to that principal which the sum assigned in 1804 then bore to the principal, it would amount to about 4,350,000 dollars. When it is added, therefore, to the sum of 6,150,000 dollars which is necessary for the payment of the interest, there would be required for the amount now to be set apart to constitute the sinking fund, the sum of 10,500,000 dollars per annum. It is proposed, however, to carry the amount only to the sum of 10,000,000 of dollars, which will allow about 3,850,000 dollars as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt; a sum sufficient, if strictly and regularly applied without interruption, upon a compound principle, to pay off the whole of the funded debt in a period less than eighteen years.

Upon these grounds, then, the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following

PROPOSITION.

That in the year 1817, and annually in every subsequent year, there be appropriated the sum of 2,000,000 dollars in addition to the sum of 8,000,000 of dollars now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; that the payment of this additional sum be made out of the proceeds of the revenue derived from the customs, the sales of public lands, and the internal duties, or from either of them; available after the payment of the sums for which they are now respectively pledged or appropriated; and that the said additional sum of 2,000,000 of dollars annually, be payable to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied by them in the same manner as the monies which they are now entitled by law to receive; that is to say: 1st, To the payment of the interest on the public funded debt; 2d, To the reimbursement of the principal, from time to time, as the same, or any portion of it, shall become reimbursable, according to the terms of the contracts by which it has been created; 3dly, After having answered these purposes if there shall remain a surplus at their disposal, to the purchase of such parts of the funded public debt as shall appear to them to be most for the advantage of the United States, in the manner prescribed by law and at a rate not exceeding the par value.

3dly. *Proposition relating to the national circulating Medium.*

The delicacy of this subject is only equalled by its importance. In presenting it, therefore, to the consideration of congress, there is occasion for an implicit reliance upon the legislative indulgence.

By the constitution of the United States, congress is expressly vested with the power to coin money, to regulate the value of the domestic and foreign coins in circulation, and (as a necessary implication from positive provisions) to emit bills of credit; while it is declared by the same instrument, that "no state shall coin money, or emit bills of credit." Under this constitutional authority, the money of the United States has been established by law, consisting of coins made with gold, silver, and copper. All foreign gold and silver coins at specified rates, were placed in the first instance, upon the same footing with the coins of the United States, but they ceased, (with the exception of Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars,) to be a legal tender for the payment of debts and demands in the year 1809.

The constitutional authority to emit bills of credit, has also been exercised in a qualified and limited manner. During the existence of the bank of the United States, the bills or notes of the corporation were declared, by law, to be receivable in all payments to the United States; and the treasury notes which have been since issued for the services of the late war, have been endowed with the same quality. But congress has never recognized by law the notes of any other corporation; nor has it ever authorised an issue of bills of credit to serve as a legal currency. The acceptance of the notes of banks which are not established by the federal authority, in payments to the United States, has been properly left to the vigilance and discretion of the executive department; while the circulation of the treasury notes employed either to borrow money or to discharge debts, depends entirely (as it ought to depend) upon the option of the lenders and creditors to receive them.

The constitutional and legal foundation of the monetary system of the United States is thus distinctly seen; and the power of the federal government to institute and regulate it, whether the circulating medium consists of coin or of bills of credit, must in its general policy, as well as the terms of its investment, be deemed an exclusive power. It is true that a system depending upon the agency of the precious metals, will be effected by the various circumstances which diminish their quantity or deteriorate their quality. The coin of a state sometimes vanishes under the influence of political alarms; sometimes in consequence of the explosion of mercantile speculations, and sometimes by the drain of an unfavorable course of trade. But whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system, it seems necessarily to follow, that the authority which was alone competent to establish the national coin, is alone competent to create a national substitute. It has happened, however, that the coin of the United States has ceased to be the circulating medium of exchange; and that no substitute has hitherto been provided by the national authority. During the last year the principal banks established south and west of New-England, resolved that they would no longer issue coin in payment of their notes, or of the drafts of their customers, for money received upon deposite. In this act the government of the United States had no participation; and yet the immediate effect of the act was to supercede the only legal currency of the nation

By this act, although no state can constitutionally emit bills of credit, corporations erected by the several states have been enabled to circulate a paper medium subject to many of the practical inconveniences of the prohibited bills of credit.

It is not intended, upon this occasion, to condemn, generally, the suspension of specie payments; for appearances indicated an approaching crisis which would probably have imposed it as a measure of necessity, if it had not been adopted as a measure of precaution. But the danger which originally induced, and perhaps justified the conduct of the banks, has passed away, and the continuance of the suspensions of specie payments must be ascribed to a new series of causes. The public credit and resources are no longer impaired by the doubts and agitations excited during the war, by the practices of the enemy; or by the inroads of an illicit commerce; yet the resumption of specie payments is still prevented, either by the reduced state of the national stock of the precious metals; or by the apprehension of a further reduction to meet the balances of a foreign trade; or by the redundant issues of bank paper. The probable direction and duration of the latter causes, constitute, therefore, the existing subject for deliberation. While they continue to operate singly or combined, the authority of the states individually, or the agents of the state institutions, cannot afford a remedy commensurate with the evil; and a recurrence to the national authority is indispensable for the restoration of a national currency.

In the selection of the means for the accomplishment of this important object, it may be asked—1st. Whether it be practicable to renew the circulation of gold and silver coins? 2dly. Whether the state banks can be successfully employed to furnish an uniform currency? 3dly. Whether a national bank can be employed more advantageously than the state banks for the same purpose? And 4thly. Whether the government can itself supply and maintain a paper medium of exchange, of permanent and uniform value, throughout the United States?

1st. As the United States do not possess mines of gold or silver, the supplies of these metals must, in a time of scarcity, be derived from foreign commerce. If the balance of foreign commerce be unfavorable, the supply will not be obtained incidentally, as in the case of the returns for a surplus of American exports, but must be the object of a direct purchase. The purchase of bullion is, however, a common operation of commerce, and depends like other operations, upon the inducements to import the article.

The inducements to import bullion arise, as in other cases, from its being cheap abroad, or from its being dear at home. Notwithstanding the commotions in South America, as well as in Europe, there is no reason to believe, that the quantity of the precious metals is now, more than at any former period, insufficient for the demand throughout the commercial and civilized world. The price may be higher in some countries than in others; and it may be different in the same country at different times; but generally, the European stock of gold and silver has been abundant, even during the protracted war which has afflicted the nations of Europe.

The purchase of bullion, in foreign markets, upon reasonable terms, is then deemed practicable; nor can its importation into the United States fail eventually to be profitable. The actual price of gold and silver in the American market would in itself afford for some time an ample premium; although the fall in the price must of course be proportionable to the increase of the quantity. But it is within the scope of a wise policy to create additional demands for coin, and in that way to multiply the inducements to import and retain the metals of which it is composed. For instance, the excessive issue of bank paper has usurped the place of the national money; and under such circumstances gold and silver will always be treated as an article of merchandise; but it is hoped that the issue of bank paper will soon be reduced to its just share in the circulating medium of the country; and consequently that the coin of the United States will resume its legitimate capacity and character. Again; the treasury, yielding from necessity to the general impulse, has hitherto consented to receive bank paper in payment of duties and taxes; but the period approaches when it will probably become a duty to exact the payment either in treasury notes, or in gold or silver coin of the United States. Again; the institutions which shall be deemed proper in order to remove existing inconveniences, and to restore the national currency, may be so organized as to engage the interests and enterprize of individuals in providing the means to establish them. And finally, such regulations may be imposed upon the exportation of gold and silver, as will serve in future to fix and retain the quantity required for domestic uses.

But it is further believed, that the national stock of the precious metals is not so reduced as to render the operation of reinstating their agency in the national currency either difficult or protracted. The quantity actually possessed by the country is considerable; and the resuscitation of public confidence in bank paper, or in other substitutes for coin, seems alone to be wanting to render it equal to the accustomed contribution for a circulating medium. In other countries, as well as in the United States, the effect of an excessive issue of paper money to banish the precious metals has been seen, and under circumstances much more disadvantageous than the present: the effect of public confidence in national institutions, to recal the precious metals to their uses in exchange, has also been experienced. Even, however, if it were practicable, it has some times been questioned, whether it would be politic again to employ gold and silver for the purpose of a national currency. It was long and universally supposed, that to maintain a paper medium without depreciation, the certainty of being able to convert it into coin was indispensable; nor can the experience which has given rise to a contrary doctrine be deemed complete or conclusive. But whatever may be the issue of that experiment elsewhere, a difference in the structure of the government, in the physical as well as the political situation of the country, and in the various departments of industry, seems to deprive it of any important influence as a precedent for the imitation of the United States.

In offering these general remarks to the consideration of congress, it is not intended to convey an opinion that the circulation of the gold and silver coins can at once be renewed. Upon motives of public convenience, the gradual attainment of that object is alone contemplated; but a strong though respectful solicitude is felt, that the measures adopted by the legislature should invariably tend to its attainment.

2d. Of the services rendered to the government by some of the state banks during the late war; and of the liberality by which some of them are actuated in their intercourse with the treasury; justice requires an explicit acknowledgment. It is a fact, however, incontestibly proved, that those institutions cannot at this time be successfully employed to furnish an uniform national currency. ——— The failure of one attempt to associate them with that view, has already been stated. Another attempt, by their agency in circulating treasury notes, to overcome the inequalities of the exchange, has only been partially successful. And a plan recently proposed, with the design to curtail the issue of bank notes, to fix the public confidence in the administration of the affairs of the banks, and to give each bank a legitimate share in the circulation, is not likely to receive the sanction of the banks. The truth is, that the charter restrictions of some of the banks; the mutual relation and dependence of the banks of the same state, and even of the banks of different states; and the duty which the directors of each bank conceive that they owe to their immediate constituents upon points of security or emolument; interpose an insuperable obstacle to any voluntary arrangement, upon national considerations alone, for the establishment of a national medium through the agency of the state banks. It is, nevertheless, with the state banks that the measures for restoring the national currency of gold and silver must originate; for until their issues of paper be reduced; their specie capitals be reinstated; and their specie operations be commenced: there will be neither room, nor employment, nor safety, for the introduction of the precious metals. The policy and interest of the state banks must therefore be engaged in the great fiscal work, by all the means which the treasury can employ, or the legislative wisdom shall provide.

3d. The establishment of a National Bank is regarded as the best and perhaps the only adequate resource to relieve the country and the government from the present embarrassments. Authorized to issue notes which will be received in all payments to the United States, the circulation of its issues will be co-extensive with the union; and there will exist a constant demand, bearing a just proportion to the annual amount of the duties and taxes to be collected, independent of the general circulation for commercial and social purposes. A national bank will therefore possess the means and the opportunity of supplying a circulating medium of equal use and value in every state, and in every district of every state. Established by the authority of the government of the United States; accredited by the government to the whole amount of its notes in circulation; and entrusted as the depository of the government with all the accumulations of the public treasure; the national bank independent of its immediate capital, will enjoy every recommendation which can merit and secure the confidence of the public. Organized upon principles of responsibility, but of independence, the national bank will be retained within its legitimate sphere of action without just apprehension from the misconduct of its directors or from the encroachments of the government. Eminent in its resources, and in its example, the national bank will conciliate, aid, and lead, the state banks in all that is necessary for the restoration of credit, public and private. And, acting upon a compound capital, partly of stock and partly of gold and silver, the national bank will be the ready instrument to enhance the value of the public securities and to restore the currency of the national coin.

4. The powers of the government to supply and maintain a paper medium of exchange will not be questioned; but for the introduction of that medium there must be an adequate motive. The sole motive for issuing treasury notes has hitherto been to raise money in anticipation of the revenue. The revenue, however, will probably become in the course of the year 1816, and continue afterwards sufficient to discharge all the debts and to defray all the expenses of the government, and consequently there will exist no motive to issue the paper of the government as an instrument of credit.

It will not be deemed an adequate object for an issue of the paper of the government, merely that it may be exchanged for the paper of the banks, since the treasury will be abundantly supplied with bank paper by the collection of the revenue, and the government cannot be expected to render itself a general debtor, in order to become the special creditor of the state banks.

The co-operation of the government with the national bank, in the introduction of a national currency may, however, be advantageously employed by the issues of treasury notes as long as they shall be required for the public service.

Upon the whole, the state of the national currency and other important considerations connected with the operations of the treasury, render it a duty respectfully to propose,

That a national bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere: and that the capital of the bank, being of a competent amount, consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one-fourth of gold and silver.

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. J. DALLAS, secretary of the treasury.

Treasury Department, 6th December, 1815.

A.

Statement of the aggregate amount of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury of the United States for each year, from the commencement of the present government, to the year 1814, *inclusive.*

	Total amount received.	Total amount expended.
To the end of the year 1791	4,771,342 43	3,797,436 78
1792	8,772,458 76	8,962,920 00
1793	6,450,195 15	6,479,977 97
1794	9,439,855 65	9,041,593 17
1795	9,515,758 59	10,151,240 15
1796	8,740,329 26	8,367,776 84
1797	8,758,780 99	8,625,877 37
1798	8,179,170 80	8,583,618 41
1799	12,546,813 31	11,002,396 97
1800	12,413,978 34	11,952,534 12
1801	12,945,455 95	12,273,376 94
1802	14,995,793 95	13,270,487 31
1803	11,064,097 63	11,258,983 67
1804	11,826,307 38	12,615,113 72
1805	13,560,693 20	13,598,309 47
1806	15,559,931 07	15,021,196 26
1807	16,398,019 26	11,292,292 99
1808	17,060,661 93	16,762,702 04
1809	7,773,473 12	13,867,226 30
1810	12,134,214 28	13,309,994 49
1811	14,422,634 09	13,592,604 86
1812	22,639,032 76	22,279,121 15
1813	40,524,844 95	39,190,520 36
1814	34,878,432 28	38,547,915 62

(B.)

Duties imposed on goods, wares and merchandise manufactured within the United States, or the territories thereof, by the acts of the 18*th of January, and the* 27*th of February,* 1815.

Pig iron, bar iron, rolled or slit iron, per ton 1 *dollar.*

Castings of iron, do. 1 *dollar* 50 *cents.*

Nails, brads, and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, 1 *cent. per lb.*

Candles of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, do. 5 *cents.*

Mould candles of tallow, or of wax, other than white, or in part of each, do. 3 *cents.*

Hats and caps in whole or in part of leather, wool, or furs; bonnets in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value; hats of chip or wood covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, 8 *per cent ad valorem.*

Umbrellas, and parasols, if above the value of two dollars, 8 *per cent ad valorem.*

Paper, 3 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Playing and visiting cards, 50 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Saddles and bridles, 6 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Boots and bootees, exceeding five dollars per pair, in value, 5 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Beer, ale and porter, 6 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Tobacco, man factured, snuff, and segars, 20 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Leather, including therein all hides and skins, whether, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made, 5 *per cent. ad valorem.*

Gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, except time pieces, 5 *per cent. ad valorem.*

C.

Statement of the public debt on the 1st day of January, in each of the years from 1791 to 1815, inclusive.

	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Foreign debt,	12,817,831 92	14,616,871 41	15,994,248 08	14,308,411 16	11,727,710 85	11,939,000 00	11,959,000 00	10,979,000 00	10,819,000 00	10,419,000 00	9,915,000 00
Domestic debt, viz.												
Six per cent and deferred stocks	1,143,106 28	6,359,996 47	37,722,628 07	37,790,327 02	41,705,774 79	41,273,425 27	40,769,901 28	40,143,708 49	37,460,476 60	38,738,404 10	37,917,453 20	36,813,082 26
Three per cent stock	425,911 33	3,346,965 00	17,756,119 09	17,931,215 88	18,901,197 32	18,974,395 56	19,019,871 28	19,024,338 84	19,016,944 13	19,086,725 72	19,093,502 21	19,091,601 10
Four and a half per cent stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,848,000 00	1,849,000 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500	1,847,500	1,847,500
Five per cent do.	..	..	..	..	..	170,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000	176,000	176,000
Six per cent (of 1796) do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 0	80,000	80,000
Navy six per cent stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711,700	711,700	711,700
Eight per cent stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000,000	6,481,700	6,480,340
Louisiana six per cent stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchanged six per cent stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted six per cent stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Six per cent stock of 1812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Six per cent stock of 1813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Six per cent stock of 1814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasury notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old unliquidated debt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total amount due to individuals	61,081,626 99	52,959,791 69	2,556,595 56	2,400,000 00	4,500,000 00	6,200,000 00	5,100,000 00	3,840,000 00	3,840,000 00	3,640,000	3,440,000	2,740,000
Deduct payments made by the treasury on account of subsequent years	75,163,476 23	77,227,924 66	80,358,634 04	78,427,404 77	8,747,587 39	3,350,456 24	3,110,806 77	3,058,699 79	2,989,148 64	2,876,964 53	2,840,796 39	2,817,168 39
Total amount unprovided for	293,502 31	854,157 50	2,761,633 11	2,431,234 21	2,597,649 56	2,119,899 11	1,130,455 79	734,363 37	1,008,760 42	1,342,968 61	1,037,883 44	1,958,163 55
	75,169,974 21	76,373,767 16	77,857,997 93	75,996,170 56	78,149,937 83	81,64[illegible],272 96	80,934,023 54	78,194,165 79	77,399,999 35	81,633,324 74	82,000,167 36	78,754,568 70

	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.
Foreign debt	8,73 ,000 00	5,7[illegible],000	4,065,000	2,323,000	1,129,000	430,000	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic debt, viz:													
Six per cent and deferred stock	35,7 0,526 17	34,480,554 13	33,187,515 16	31,801,961 01	30,3[illegible]614 13	26,730,679 55	22,309,079 2[illegible]	19,971 83 78	18,569,096 08	17,066,041 98	12,866,183 89	11,2[illegible]194 76	9,75[illegible] 42
Three per cent stock	19,093,575 61	19,093,975 08	19,094,231 62	19,047,133 97	19,019,013 26	18,107,804 82	16,157,793 59	16,[illegible]5,900 04	16,147,800 01	16,157,90 01	16,157,072 59	16,158,177 43	16,[illegible]8,177 43
Five and a half per cent stock	1,847,500	1,847,500	1,847,500	1,847,500	1,847,500	1,847,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four and a half per cent stock	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Six per cent (of 1796) do.	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navy six per cent stock	711,700	711,700	711,700	711,700	711,700	711,700	711,700	711,700	-	-	-	-	-
Eight per cent stock	6,474,500	6,474,500	6,462,300	6,438,800	6,363,400	5,574,200	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Louisiana six per cent stock	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	11,070,700	10,9[illegible],300	10,9[illegible],300
Exchanged six per cent stock	-	-	-	-	-	2,126,826 73	5,993,343 50	2,751,1[illegible] 6	1,859,770 70	1,859,770 70	2,745,120 58	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72
Converted six per cent stock	-	-	-	-	-	592,361 88	1,859,770 70	1,859,770 70	-	595,3[illegible]8 41	1,477,700	7,710,500	7,710,500
Six per cent stock of 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,667,959 3[illegible]	26,667,959 33
Six per cent stock of 1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,150,000	8,000,000	4,[illegible]8,1 55
Six per cent stock of 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,835,300	4,907,300	10,[illegible]
Temporary loans	1,450,000	950,000	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,444 32	31,201 76	31,201 76
Treasury notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old unfunded debt	3,769,584 5[illegible]	1,876,800 72	987,903 72	91,762 30	50,360 37	47,6 4 57	47,5 16 30	35,981 53	33,984 33	35,881 3	50,509 60	50,509 60	-
American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention	-	3,750,000	3,750,000	2,057,413 38	546,076 88	396,630 4[illegible]	86,658 7[illegible]	62,2[illegible]8 21	57,9[illegible]6 55	57,9[illegible]6 55	57, 18 75	50,509 60	47,[illegible] 60
Total amount due to individuals	17,054,086 30	6,427,120 88	2,312,160 50	5,723,370 66	59,218,398 64	65,196,317 97	57,0[illegible]3,192 09	3,317,30[illegible] 2	18,005,537 70	16,211,981 31	15,965,070 98	81,190, 89	[illegible]
Deduct payments made by the treasury on account of subsequent years	2,322,763 45	1,073,477 66	1,770,091 85	1,188,313 04	1,486,753 02	453,991 71	90,312 28	15,3 6 73	1,0,5 7 20	176,8[illegible]7 61	57, 18 75	503,753	11,[illegible] 86
Total amount unprovided for	74,731,922 65	85,353,543 22	80,531,068 63	74,512,967 62	67,731,645 62	64,742,320 26	56,732,379 81	81,156,552 64	47,455,070 50	45,035,1[illegible]3 70	53,907,452 [illegible]	[illegible]	47,[illegible] 60

D.—[ABRIDGED.]

Statement exhibiting the quantity of public lands sold.

Sold before the establishment of the land offices, *acres*, 1,536,552

Annual sales from the opening of the Land offices to the 30th Sept. 1814.

NORTH WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

Years.	*Acres.*	*Dollars & cents.*
1800 & 1801	398,646	The purchase money was not exhibited in the annual statements of those years.
1802	340,010	
1803	181,068	
1804	373,612	
1805	619,266	
1806	473,212	
1807	284,180	
1808	195,589	
	2,865,573	5,981,310 87
1809	143,409	355,783 04
1810	158,844	344,256 16
1811	207,017	449,502 09½
1812	391,664	849,632 09½
1813	239,980	527,810 52
1814	823,264	1,702,016 01
	4,829 753	10,210,310 89
Sales ending Sept. 30, 1815, estimated at	1,000,000	2,100,000 00
	5,829,753	12,310,310 89

IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1807	74,892	149,663 01
1808	17,892	35,785 80
1809	87,626	194,871 99
1810	77,035	158,125 97
1811	81,913	164,821 86
1812	144,873	299,904 36¾
1813	30,261	60,658 86
1814	41,272	82,544 94
	555,715	1,146,376 82¾
Sales ending 30th Sept. 1815, estimated at	20,000	40,000 00
	575,715	1,186,376 82¾

Though the above is "abridged," it is presumed nothing that can be useful is left out: The "*hundredths of acres*" are added as one when more than 50 and thrown away when less. The statement is signed, JOSIAH MEIGS, *commissioner of the land office, and dated 14th Sept.* 1815.

We *add* the following to save trouble in general references,

	Acres.	*Dollars.*
Lands sold before the establishment of land offices,	1,556,552	*not stated.*
N. W. of the Ohio from 1800 to Sept. 30, 1815,	5,829,753	12,310,310 89
In the Mississippi Territory, from 1807 to Sept. 30, 1815,	575,715	1,186,376 82¾
TOTAL	7,942,020	13,496,687 71¾

E.—[ABSTRACT.]

Statement of small treasury notes issued, and estimate of those re-issued prior to the 1st October, 1815.

All that is generally useful or that can be generally interesting under this heed, is included in the aggregates given in page 269, except the rates of

premium at which 1,365,000 dollars worth were sold as follows:

300,000 at 4; 19,600 at 3¼; 89,400 at 3; 55,000 at 2¾; 281,000 at 2½; 5,000 at 2¼; 340,000 at 2; 10,000 at 1¾; 91,000 at 1½; 74,000 at 1¼; and 100,000 at 1, *per cent.* one month's interest deducted on the last quantity. The gross produce of premiums was $33,893 37: deduct sundry charges incurred $1,785 73—the net premium received by the United States was $32,107 64.

F.

This document is sufficiently explained in the statement given, page 269.

G

Is a list of subscriptions to the loan, already noticed as extensively as can be considered generally useful. See page 270.

H & I

Are merely copies of Advertisements inserted in the public papers for the purposes stated in the report—page 270.

K—[ABSTRACT.]

Statement of temporary loans made the year 1815, *(prior to the* 1st Oct.*) under several acts of Congress.*

Nov. 15, 1814,	Manhattan Company, New-York, at 7 per cent. reimbursable, 1st March and 1st May 1815	$200,000
—	Mechanics Bank, N.Y. at the same rate of interest and reimbursable as above	200,000
—	City Bank, N.Y. at the same rate of interest and reimbursable as above	200,000
—	Manhattan Company, Mechanics Bank, City Bank and Bank of America, $75,000 each, at 6 per cent. and reimbursable on the 1st Aug. 1815	300,000
—	State Bank of South-Carolina, at 6 per cent. and reimbursable Dec 1, 1815	50,000
March 3, 1815.	Bank of Virginia 450,000. Farmers Bank of Virginia, 200,000, at 6 per cent. reimbursable May 1, 1816, but repaid in July 1815	650,000
Feb. 13. —	Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Bank of Columbia, and Union Bank of Alexandria, 25,000 each, at 6 per cent. reimbursable in 3 years	100,000

100,000 of 6 per cent stock was issued at par on account of a loan of that amount made by the committee of defence of Philadelphia.

L—[ABSTRACT.]

This is a list of the times when treasury notes issued from June 21, 1814, to Sept. 1, 1815, were reimbursable—the names of the places at which they were payable, and their respective and aggregate amounts.

Boston—reimbursable thereat on and between the 1st Aug. and 21st Dec. 1815—309,300; on the 11th Jan. 1816—50,000; and on the 1st & 11th March 147,000; in all $506,300

New-York—on and between July 1, 1815 and Jan. 1, 1816—2,501,560; on and between Jan. 11 and March 1, 1815—1,025,080; on and between Feb. 1 and July 21, 1816—4,664,240; in all 8,190,880

Philadelphia—on and between June 21, 1815 to Jan. 1, 1816—1,825,980; on and between Jan. 11 and June 21, 1815—1,414,930; on and between Feb. 1 and July 11, 1816—2,730,640; in all 5,971,600

Baltimore—on and between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1, 1815—205,000; Feb. 1, 1816—11,000; Feb. 1 and March 11, 1816—280,380; in all 486,380

Washington—on and between July 21, 1815 and Jan. 1, 1816—828,340; on and and between Jan. 11 and April 21, 1816—271,660; on and between April 21 and June 1, 1816—9,360; in all 1,109,360

Richmond—on the 21st Dec. 1815—15,000; on and between Feb. 1 and April 21, 1816—44,780; in all 59,780

Charleston—on the 11th Aug 1815—150,000; on the 21st Feb. 1816—100,000; in all 250,000

Savannah—on the 1st Sept. 1816 342,000

Other notes to the amount of $694,600 were issued from Aug. 21 to Oct. 1, 1815, inclusive, but the places at which they are reimbursable are not mentioned.

Estimate of the amount of principal and interest of every description, [of treasury notes] which will come as a charge upon the treasury during the year 1816.

I. Treasury notes bearing interest.

1. Such as are charged upon the sinking fund.

Amount which became payable in 1814, and which was not paid,	$2,799,200 00
Amount which became payable in 1815,	7,847,280 00
Amount which will become payable in 1816,	2,772,720 00
	$13,419,200 00
2. Such as are payable out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.	
Amount which will become payable in 1816,	8,318,400 00
3. Such as are not reimbursable in money, but may be funded for 6 per cent. stock at par, or paid for duties, taxes, or any public dues whatever.	
Amount issued prior to 1st Oct. 1815,	694,600 00
Amount estimated to be issued from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1815,	500,000 00
	$22,932,200 00

II. Small treasury notes not on interest, not reimbursable in money, but may be funded for 7 per cent. stock at par or paid for duties, taxes, or any public dues whatever.

Amount issued and re-issued, per preceding statement, (marked D.) to Sept. 30, 1815,	4,142,850	
Amount estimated to be issued and re-issued from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec 1815,	500,000	
		4,642,850 00
		27,575,050 00

Interest. The amount estimated to be payable for interest on the notes bearing interest is about		1,000,000 00
Amount		$28,575,050 00
Towards the reimbursement of treasury notes payable at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, and Savannah, there has been advanced from the treasury the sum of	1,536,000 00	
The amount of treasury notes bearing interest, subscribed to the loan prior to the 1st Oct. 1815, was, principal and interest,	3,161,587 06	
And it is estimated that the amount subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1815, will be	2,500,000 00	
		5,661,587 06
The amount of small treasury notes funded for 7 per cent. stock, prior to the 1st Oct. 1815, was	3,318,950	
And the amount estimated to be funded between the 1st Oct. and 31st December, 1815, is	1,000,000	
		4,318,950 00
The amount estimated to be redeemed by payments for duties, taxes, &c. prior to 1st Jan. 1815, is, of treasury notes bearing interest,	1,500,000	
Of small treasury notes	100,000	
		1,600,000 00
		13,116,537 06
Leaving as the amount outstanding at the end of the year 1815, and which will come as a charge upon the treasury in the year 1816, of principal and interest of treasury notes, of all descriptions,		$15,458,512 94

NOTE. These documents occupy *fourteen* whole *sheets* of paper in the official copy—fully one half which is inserted in detail, word for word and figure for figure, together with what we consider sufficient abstracts of the other half, for every common purpose, in *three and a half pages* of the REGISTER! It cost a good deal of trouble to do this, but it is a grand object with us to save room.

Winter. Yesterday, says a Quebec paper October 31, our cabrioles began to run, such is the quantity of snow that has fallen. This morning the thermometer was 12 below the freezing point.—This cold fixes the snow for the present; and this is the month of October.

Fourteenth Congress.

SENATE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Jeremiah Mason,
Thomas W. Thompson,

MASSACHUSETTS.
Christopher Gore,
Joseph B. Varnum.

RHODE-ISLAND.
Jeremiah B. Howell,
William Hunter.

CONNECTICUT.
David Daggett,
Samuel W. Dana.

VERMONT.
Dudley Chase,
Isaac Tichenor.

NEW-YORK.
Rufus King,
Nathan Sanford,

NEW-JERSEY.
John Condit,
James J. Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Abner Lacock,
Jonathan Roberts.

DELAWARE.
Outerbridge Horsey,
William H. Wells.

MARYLAND.
Robert H. Goldsborough,
(one vacant.)

VIRGINIA.
James Barbour,
(one vacant.)

NORTH CAROLINA.
Nathaniel Macon,
James Turner.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
John Gaillard,
John Taylor.

GEORGIA.
William W. Bibb,
Charles Tait.

KENTUCKY.
William T. Barry,
Isham Talbot.

TENNESSEE.
George W. Campbell,
John Williams.

OHIO.
Jeremiah Morrow,
Benjamin Ruggles.

LOUISIANA.
James Brown,
Eligius Fromentin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Charles H. Atherton,
Bradbury Cilley,
William Hale,
Roger Vose,
Daniel Webster,
Jeduthum Wilcox.—6

MASSACHUSETTS.
William Baylies,
George Bradbury,
Elijah Brigham,
Benjamin Brown,
James Carr,
Samuel S. Connor,
John W. Hulbert,
Cyrus King,
Elijah H. Mills,
Jeremiah Nelson,
Albion K. Parris,
Timothy Pickering,
John Reed,
Thomas Rice,
Nathaniel Ruggles,
Asahel Stearns,
Solomon Strong,
Samuel Taggart,
Artemas Ward,
Laban Wheaton—20.

RHODE-ISLAND.
John L. Boss,
James B Mason—2.

CONNECTICUT
Epaphroditus Champion,
John Davenport, jun.
Lyman Law,
Jonathan O. Mosely,
Timothy Pitkin,
Lewis B. Sturges,
Benjamin Tallmadge—7.

VERMONT.
Daniel Chipman,
Luther Jewett,
Chauncey Langdon,
Asa Lyon,
Charles Marsh,
John Noyes—6.

NEW-YORK.
David Adgate,
Samuel R. Betts,
James Birdsall.
Victory Birdseye,
Micah Brook,
Daniel Cady,
Oliver C. Comstock,
Henry Crocheron,
Thomas R. Gold,
Thomas P. Grosvenor,
Jabez D. Hammond,
William Irving,
Moses Kent,
John Lovett,
Hosea Moffit,
Peter B. Porter,
Erastus Root,
John Savage,
Abraham H. Schenck,
Westel Willoughby,
John W. Taylor,
Enos T. Throop,
George Townsend,
Jonathan Ward,
Peter H. Wendover,
James W. Wilkin,
John B. Yates—27.

NEW-JERSEY.
Ezra Baker,
Ephraim Bateman,
Benjamin Bennett,
Lewis Condit,
Henry Southard,
Thomas Ward,—6.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Thomas Burnside,
William Crawford,

William Darlington,
William Findley,
Hugh Glasgow,
Isaac Griffin,
John Hahn,
Joseph Heister,
Joseph Hopkinson,
Samuel D. Ingham,
Jared Irwin,
Aaron Lyle,
William Maclay,
William Milnor,
William Piper,
John Ross,
John Sargeant,
Thomas Smith,
James M. Wallace,
John Whiteside,
Thomas Wilson,
William Wilson,
John Woods—23.

DELAWARE.

Thomas Clayton,
Thomas Cooper—2.

MARYLAND.

Stevenson Archer,
George Baer,
Charles Goldsborough,
Alexander C. Hanson,
John C. Herbert,
Nicholas R. Moore,
William Pinkney,
Philip Stuart,
Robert Wright—9.

VIRGINIA.

Philip P. Barbour,
Burwell Basset,
James Breckenridge,
William A. Burwell,
John Clopton,
Thomas Gholson,
Peterson Goodwyn,
Aylett Hawes,
John P. Hungerford,
John G. Jackson,
James Johnson,
John Kerr,
Joseph Lewis, junr.
William M'Coy,
Hugh Nelson,
Thomas Newton,
James Pleasants, jun.
John Randolph,
William H. Roane,
Daniel Sheffey,
Ballard Smith.
Magnus Tate,
H. St. George Tucker--23.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Joseph H. Bryan,
James W. Clarke,
John Culpepper,
Daniel M. Forney,
William Gaston,
William R. King,
William Love,
William H. Murfree,
Israel Pickens,
Richard Stanford,
Lewis Williams,
Bartlett Yancey,
(One vacant.)—13.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

John C. Calhoun,
John J. Chappell,
Benjamin Huger,
William Lowndes,
William Mayrant,
Henry Middleton,
Thomas Moore,
John Taylor,
William Woodward—9.

GEORGIA.

Alfred Cuthbert,
John Forsythe,
Bolling Hall,
Wilson Lumpkin,
Thomas Telfair,
Richard H. Wilde—6.

KENTUCKY.

James Clark,
Henry Clay, *(Speaker.)*
Joseph Desha,
Benjamin Hardin,
Richard M. Johnson,
Samuel M'Kee,
Alney M'Lean,
Stephen Ormsby,
Solomon P. Sharpe,
Micah Taul.—10.

TENNESSEE.

Willie Blount,
Newton Cannon,
Bennett H. Henderson,
Samuel Powell,
James B. Reynolds,
Isaac Thomas,

OHIO.

John Alexander,
James Caldwell,
David Clendenen,
William Creighton, jun.
James Kilbourn,
John M'Lean—6.

LOUISIANA.

Thomas B. Robertson—1.

DELEGATES.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.
William Lattimore.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.
Benjamin Stephenson,

INDIANA TERRITORY.
Jonathan Jennings.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.
Rufus Easton.

☞Federalists in *Italic.*

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE 14TH CONGRESS.
(Believed to be nearly correct.)

IN SENATE.

Republicans	24	Total 36.*
Federalists	12	
Majority	12	

*The vacancy in Maryland supposed to be filled by a federalist—that in Virginia by a republican.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Rep.	*Fed.*	*Total.*
New Hampshire,	00	6	6
Massachusetts,	2	18	20
Rhode Island,	00	2	2
Connecticut,	00	7	7
Vermont,	00	6	6
New-York,	21	6	27
New-Jersey,	6	00	6
Pennsylvania,	18	5	23
Delaware,	00	2	2
Maryland,	4	5	9
Virginia,	18	5	23
North Carolina,	10	3	13
South Carolina,	9	00	9
Georgia,	6	00	6
Kentucky,	10	00	10
Tennessee,	6	00	6
Ohio,	6	00	6
Louisiana,	1	00	1
	117	65	182
	65		
Majority	52		

District of Columbia.

ASSESSMENT UNDER THE DIRECT TAX LAW.

The aggregate amount of property in Alexandria county, and that part of Washington county, south-east of the Eastern Branch, is $3,277,794

In Georgetown, and that part of the county of Washington, west of Rock creek 2,325,875

In Washington city, and that part of the county west of the Eastern Branch and east of Rock creek 3,490,488

9,094,157

Rate of the direct tax, twenty-two and a half cents on every hundred dollars value of lands and slaves; or less than one-fourth of one per cent.

It is very obvious to those acquainted with the value of property on this side the Potomac, and probably on the other, that the valuation is very moderate, the actual value of property being generally much above the assessment.

VIRGINIA. The valuation of lands and slaves in Virginia, under the law laying a direct tax, is $263,584,600. The tax amounts to 28 cents for every hundred dollars value, or rather more than a quarter of one per cent.

☞We hope that some gentleman in Virginia may favor the public with a detailed statement of this assessment. Such things add greatly to the stock of useful information; and, collected to a focus, are exceedingly important as well as interesting.

Kentucky Statistics.

Frankfort, November 24.

The president of the board of principal assessors (who have been engaged in apportioning the direct tax for some days past) has politely furnished us with the following list of the valuation of property and apportionment of tax in each county, from which every man who knows the valuation of his property can at once ascertain how much tax he will have to pay.

BOARD OF PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS,
Frankfort, November 21st 1815.

STATEMENT of the valuations of lands, lots with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves within the several counties of the state of Kentucky, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors, and the amount of the quota of each.

	COUNTIES and DISTRICTS.	Valuation as revised and settled by the board.	Amount of the quota of the tax. D.	C.
1st Distrct.	Clark	2,490,895	9,714	49
	Estill	325,777	1,270	53
	Montgomery	1,538,757	6,001	15
	Bath	914,467	3,586	42
	Fleming	1,138,770	4,480	20
	Greenup	408,076	1,591	49
	Floyd	177,365	691	72
2d Dist.	Fayette	9,049,002	35,291	10
	Jessamine	1,889,848	7,370	40
	Woodford	2,837,373	11,065	75
3d District	Scott	2,737,436	10,676	00
	Harrison	1,662,911	6,485	35
	Pendleton	387,803	1,512	43
	Campbell	1,094,239	4,267	56
	Boon	837,837	3,267	56
	Gallatin	822,566	3,208	00
	Franklin	2,413,976	9,414	50
4th District.	Bourbon	4,484,476	17,489	45
	Nicholas	774,355	3,019	98
	Bracken	612,797	2,389	55
	Mason	3,203,701	12,494	66
	Lewis	263,699	1,028	42
5th Distrct.	Livingston	554,417	2,162	22
	Caldwell	672,223	2,621	70
	Christian	4,099,746	15,989	20
	Breckenridge	542,627	2,416	24
	Ohio	730,525	2,849	4
	Grayson	258,989	1,010	5
	Muhlenburg	571,819	2,230	9
	Henderson	795,419	3,102	10
	Hopkins	628,061	2,449	4
	Union	385,539	1,893	60
6th District.	Barren	1,794,923	7,000	19
	Warren	1,873,006	7,324	22
	Logan	2,629,986	10,256	94
	Butler	344,626	1,344	4
	Cumberland	935,224	3,647	37
7th District.	Mercer	2,661,139	10,378	52
	Garrard	1,525,910	5,951	04
	Madison	2,545,286	9,926	61
	Clay	331,105	1,291	30
8th District.	Bullitt	585,505	2,283	46
	Jefferson	5,097,139	19,878	84
	Henry	1,109,427	4,326	76
	Shelby	3,049,613	11,893	49
	Non-residents of the whole district.	1,212,906	4,730	33
9th District.	Lincoln	1,941,455	7,571	67
	Rockcastle	241,329	941	18
	Knox	417,746	1,629	20
	Pulaski	547,072	2,133	58
	Wayne	594,380	2,348	8
	Adair	872,592	3,402	75
	Casey	373,082	1,455	2
10th Dst.	Hardin	1,307,808	5,100	45
	Nelson	2,344,985	9,145	44
	Washington	1,992,030	7,763	94
	Green	1,270,123	4,953	47

RECAPITULATION.

DISTRICTS.	Aggregate of each district and total valuation of the state.	Quota of each district as determined by the board & total amount arising from the per centum laid.	
1st District,	7,004,107	27,316	00
2d do.	13,776,223	53,727	25
3d do.	9,956,763	38,831	37
4th do.	9,338,998	36,422	6
5th do.	9,389,408	36,423	67
6th do.	7,582,765	29,572	76
7th do.	7,063,460	27,547	47
8th do.	11,054,590	43,112	88
9th do.	4,987,566	19,451	48
10th do.	6,914,952	26,968	30
Grand total	87,018,837	339,373	24

We certify that the rate of assessment directed by the board of principal assessors, to be taken for raising the quota of the state of Kentucky, of the direct tax for the year 1815, imposed by the act of congress of the 9th Jan. 1815, *is thirty-nine cents on the hundred dollars of the value of the property subject to the direct tax within the said state.*

JAMES ALLEN,
J. W. BAYLOR,
Clerks of the Board of Principal Assessors.

Finances of Virginia.

TREASURY OFFICE, Dec. 11th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor of laying before the general assembly, a report of the accounts of the treasury office, for the year ending the 30th September last, in conformity to the act entitled, "An act, changing the fiscal year of this commonwealth, and for other purposes," passed the 12th of February, 1814.

The document marked (A) is an account of money received at the treasury, from the 1st of October 1814, to the 30th day of September, 1815, inclusive—the time when received, and on what account; arranged under the different heads of revenue.

That marked (B) exhibits an account of the disbursements within the same period—the month when disbursed, and on what account, agreeably to the law appropriating the public revenue.

And that marked (C.) is a general account of receipts and disbursements, predicated on the two foregoing accounts, which shews a balance of ninety-six thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety six cents, in the treasury, on the 30th day of September last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN PRESTON, Treasurer.

The hon. the Speaker of the house of delegates.

DOCUMENT—(C.)

The public Treasury, between the 1st day of October, 1814, and the 30th day of September, 1815, inclusive— . . . Dr.

To balance against the treasury, on 30th day of September, 1814, as per report of the committee, appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts	$140,353 02

Disbursements from the 1st day of October, 1814 to the 30th day of September 1815, as follows—	
Expences of the general assembly	72,935 89
Officers of government	71,132 76
Officers of militia	6,194 48
Militia fine-fund	3,893 36
Criminal charges, including guards in the country	18,127 34
Removing criminals to the penitentiary	2,512 55
Internal charges of the penitentiary, including officers' salaries	26,978 96
Public guard in the city of Richmond	7,702 86
Slaves executed and transported	7,500
Lunatic Hospital	5,000
Military contingent fund	967,797 54
Pensioners	5,469 38
Interest on old certificate debt	5,036 46
Commissioners of the revenue	16,445 95
Manufactory of arms	54,824 63
Distribution of public arms	223 79
Clerks' and sheriffs' fees	311 80
Circuit court clerks'	2,545
Representation to congress and state senate	161 80
Inspectors of tobacco, and superintendants of public warehouses	3,396 89
Civil contingent fund	13,072 15
Special acts of assembly	2,864 39
Warrants not provided for	3,954 57
Interest on new certificate debt	52,500
Rifles made under contract with the Executive	1,300
Literary fund	6,408
Sick and disabled soldiers	511 50
Repairs done to the capitol	1,871 13
Interest on the loan of 200,000 dollars authorized by act of the 18th November, 1814	6,827 48
Interest on the loan of 800,000 dollars authorized by act passed 27th December, 1814	7,000
	$1,514,853 53
Balance in the treasury on the 30th day of September, 1815	96,131 96
	$1,610,985 49

Cr.	
By receipts in the treasury, within the period aforesaid, on account of the revenue taxes of 1814	$463,085 40
Arrears of taxes	8,998 53
From	
Clerks and notaries	43,492 09
Inspectors of tobacco, and proprietors and superintendants of warehouses	2,396 19
Divers persons, on sundry accounts	23,729 72
Auctioneers	1,057 12
Penitentiary agents	10,035 29
Cashiers of banks	92,033 25
The Farmers' Bank of Virginia, on account of the loan of 800,000 dollars	800,000
James River Canal Company	6,000
On account of	
The redemption of land for the non-payment of taxes	1,848 71
Unappropriated land	1,210 67
Militia fines	4,615 39
Sales of reprieved slaves	5,320 44
The debt due from the general government	100,000
Fines constituting the Literary fund	10,566 38
Revenue taxes of 1815	21,407 18
Duties on stamps	15,158 13
	$1,610,985 49

Deferred Articles.

London, Oct. 5.—On Monday evening Mr. Palmer arrived here from Paris, followed by 663 enormous bales, containing all the effects of Bonaparte, which he had acquired. Among them is his carriage of ceremony, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country.

October 21.—The Exchange on Paris is 24, which is at par.—This has not been the case before or since the revolution; gold bullion is also lower; a guinea is precisely worth 21s. according to the price of gold.

September 30.—The whole of the *Tripolitan* armed ships are now at sea, to the number of nine, including a corvette of 16 guns, which is said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar. The greater part of these cruisers are *lateen* rigged, resembling the Genoese schebecs.

Re-li-gi-ous. In the remonstrance of the Belgian (Catholic) bishops, to the king of the Netherlands, dated July 28th, we perceive the very unchristian protest, which follows, against the proclamation of July 13, declaring equality of religious rights:

"Already the proclamation of your majesty, which announced that the new constitution should insure the liberty of religions, and give all equal favor and protection, filled every heart with consternation. It is known that this dangerous system is one of the main articles of the *modern philosophy*, which has been the source of so many misfortunes to us; that evidently aims at exciting indifference to all religions; at lessening their influence from day to day, and at destroying them in the end entirely.

Missionary to Ceylon! "The right reverend Dr. M'Keny, (says the Westmeath Journal) formerly *porter* to Mr. Keene of Dublin, has had great success on the mission in Ceylon; it is supposed, *with the assistance of our brethren in arms*, many of the inhabitants of that country will be converted."

The curse of "legitimacy." A horrible war has been carrying on in France, by the Catholics against the protestants, and tens of thousands of the latter, men, women, and children, have been massacred. The Austrians have interfered to prevent their extermination. The *religious legitimates* actually roasted a young girl alive at Nismes! O God! that such things should be done in the name of the Saviour!—Who can weep when such villains are swept from the face of the earth? Nothing of this kind happened under Napoleon—his mighty genius stilled even the rage of the priesthood.

"Perish the invaders!" The following is from a late London paper. A general rising of the East India "*patriots*" would, indeed, be "a consummation devoutly to be wished." May God give them union and strength to expel the murderous foreigners that despoil their beautiful country!

"The statement in our private communications respecting the unpleasant results of the war against Napaul, are confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Madeira, March 12, 1815:—

"The despatches by the last and present fleets are perhaps of a *more alarming* character than any

that have been received in Leadenhall street for the last twenty years. In Bengal our armies have not only been *repeatedly defeated*, but obliged to act on the defensive; and the moral effects of this are never to be removed from the minds of the natives The war against the brave and hardy highlanders of Napaul, has been undoubtedly commenced under an ignorance of their character and resources, and it has in consequence been conducted with inadequate means. The times are miserably changed, when (as is the fact at this moment,) our troops are forming entrenched camps, within the company's ancient possessions—indeed I fear to repeat the alarming reports which the post of each day brings us. On this side of India, we are on the eve of a Muhretta war, the certain consequence of a failure in Napaul. Sir T. Hislop has taken the field, and is organizing an army of 30,000 men!—The government paper is at a heavy discount.—This is an unfavorable view of our situation, but unfortunately it is too true a one."

Mrs. *Clarke*, having settled with her creditors, as reported, appeared at Margate, seated in a new and remarkably light and elegant barouch landau, drawn by four bay blood horses; in the vehicle were her two daughters, dressed in all the paraphernalia of modern fashion; out riders in elegant liveries completed the *set out*. [This *lady* was reported to be dead.]

Paris, August 22.—The print shops every where expose for sale, an elegant copper-plate likeness of Labadoyere.

September 14.—The Spanish troops under the command of count Abisbal, which had advanced to the walls of Bayonne, have now re-crossed the Bidassoa, and gone back to Spain. This retrograde march has taken place in consequence of a convention made at Perpignan between the duke of Angouleme snd the commander of the Spanish army, by which the former has bound France to pay *thirty millions to Spain.*

Extract from a letter of the French minister of finance to the prefect of the department of Lower Seine.—

"It is of extreme importance that the collection of the extraordinary levy of 100 millions should be completed by the precise time, and even by anticipation; inasmuch as, if the royal treasury should be deprived of this resource, it would be painful to think of the *lamentable consequences* that must follow. The king therefore (says the minister) expects this sacrifice from the persons under your government. demands it in order to preserve them from greater evils, and their interest ought to prompt them to compliance. They will hasten, therefore, I doubt not, to discharge *a debt so sacred*, and they will not reduce you to employ rigorous measures, even to the extent of *causing to be seized and sold*, an extremity extremely painful, but which must, if necessary, be resorted to, so pressing are the circumstances, *so important are the wants of the royal treasury.*

TRIPOLI, AUGUST 31, 1815.

Stephen Cathalan, Esq. Consul of the United States of America at Marseilles.

SIR—On the 6th instant, commodore Decatur appeared off Tripoli, with a squadron of five sail, and after three days negociation, we concluded all differences with this regency, by making the bashaw pay 25,000 dollars, the full value of the prizes of the Abællino, that were taken in this port by the English brig Paulina, and obtaining the release of ten slaves; as a remuneration for the detention of the privateer, in this port, by the English brig, after I had demanded twenty-four hours start of her.

The American colors were again hoisted on the 9th inst. on the consular house, and saluted with twenty-one guns by the bashaw, while a full band of music played the *President's March* and *Yankee Doodle*. We have thus obtained ample satisfaction and the bashaw has been punished for his want of energy and firmness in supporting his neutral rights, and protecting a friendly power who sought protection in his port.

Commodore Bainbridge appeared off Tripoli on the 26th, with a squadron of four sail, but hearing from me of recent disturbances at Tunis, immediately sailed for that place. He has more than twenty sail under his command in the Mediterranean, half of which will continue here, to keep the barbarians in awe, and protect our commerce.

At Tunis we compelled them to pay to the concern of captain Wyer, 46,000, dollars for the two prizes taken from them.

With sentiments of regard, &c.

(Signed) RICH'D. B JONES.

Count Rumford.—The late count Rumford, though he had been for many years absent from his native country, and received distinguished honors in the service of foreign powers, always recollected the land of his birth with affection. A very strong proof of this he has given in his last will, a copy of which was brought out to this country by Mr. Wm. Crawford, late ambassador in France. By this will, count Rumford has made a donation to the Cambridge university, of immediate incomes and reversions, the capital of which it has been supposed may amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The coporation are taking steps to secure these bequests. The object of this gift, as stated in the will, "is to found a professorship, to teach by a regular course of lectures, the utility of the mathematical and physical sciences, for the melioration of the useful arts, and for the extension of the industry, the prosperity and happiness of society."

Sentence of Death (says a *New York* paper) was this morning pronounced, in the court of oyer and terminer, at the city-hall, upon Thomas Burk, for the murder of his wife, and Ishmael Frazer and Jacob Vanderpool, two mulatto fellows, for felony and arson, in setting fire to an inhabited building at the corner of Washington and Liberty-streets in August last.

The awful judgment of the court was pronounced by his honor judge Platt, and accompanied by a solemn and impressive elucidation of the enormity of their crimes and admonition to the unhappy felons to prepare for their fate, and their higher and final sentence in the world to come. Their execution is fixed for the third Friday, the 19th January next. A large concourse of citizens, crowded the court-room and avenues on this unusual occasion.

British army bills.—We have every few days some new report about British army bills being counterfeited. Why do the *British* make such an outcry about this? Agreeably to *British laws*, any man in the United States may make as many of these bills as he pleases—they are not the *current money* of this country, and, therefore, all persons are at liberty to manufacture them!!—Such is *British morality*! The British government are the grandest counterfeiters in the world. *Stephen Burrows* was a fool to the least of them Witness the ship-loads of "continental money" and French assignats; and more recently the open forgeries of American shipping papers. But *our* laws are different, and the forgery of any thing with a view to fraud, is liable to punishment.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 17 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1815. [WHOLE NO. 225.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

☞Those gentlemen who file the Weekly Register, will please to observe that there is a lapse of eight folios between this number and the last.—The design was to have published a supplement with the present number, to get in, in regular succession, the important and useful tables attached to the report of the secretary of the treasury—but the sudden frost having frozen up a vessel in the Elk river that was to have brought on a supply of paper, whereby the last number was kept from the press until *Tuesday* morning, instead of issuing at its usual time, rendered it impossible, with any sort of convenience or propriety, to come up to the plan. But the proposed supplement will appear next week, so paged as to immediately follow the report and *precede* the present number.

The friends of the navy will find much in this number to interest them. The list of the late appointments in our gallant little army, and some other articles belonging to its establishment, will probably appear in our next. Several essays, &c. in manuscript, and a *multitude* of articles in print, are lying over.

It is with sincere regret that the editor gives an opinion that a supplement of twelve sheets, to cost one dollar, will be necessary for the present, or 9th volume of the Register. The work gets in a vast quantity of matter,* but the body of documents and facts that late events at home and abroad have originated, is beyond all precedent, and such *busy times* may never occur again. It is with *regret* he gives this opinion, for the profits realized on such supplements to the 5th, 7th and 8th volumes, have been too small to indemnify the labor and expence they cost. However, there is *another* object besides that of making a living for his family, that almost as powerfully influences the proprietor of this work; which is, to furnish a mass of matter so great and so various as to suit every taste, and meet every research for important papers and facts, foreign and domestic; to accomplish this, he would freely make considerable sacrifices of time and money. The Weekly Register is his "hobby," and whatever adds to its value, adds to his happiness. This will be believed when the truth is stated, that, independent of the additional labor he has imposed upon himself in the last four years by the publication of *gratuitous supplements*, that these supplements have cost him in *cash*, not less than $2,200. And they would have been more numerous, if the want of means has not always been in violent hostility with the will to give them. If it should be resolved to publish this heavy supplement (which it is sincerely hoped will be the last of the kind that may be required) due notice shall be given of it. It is expected, among other things, to contain the laws passed at the present session of congress.

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*The copy of the report of the secretary of the treasury cost the editor *one dollar*. The same matter will cost the patrons of this paper less than *ten cents*.

Letter from Buenos-Ayres.

Buenos-Ayres, 26th Sept. 1815.

"To H. Niles,

SIR—You will be surprised at being addressed by a stranger to you, from this place; but a few numbers of your very interesting Register having reached this city, their contents have justly excited my curiosity for the subsequent publications. Moreover, I perceive with pleasure, yet mingled with no small regret, that you are the only American editor who has deemed the important changes operating in this country worthy a marked attention. Surely, the fate of so many millions endeavoring to escape the tyranny of so bigotted a monarch as Ferdinand, cannot be indifferent to the citizens of the United States, who reflect on what they were and duly esteem the rank they now fill in the world as a nation. Surely, they cannot long remain passive observers of the efforts made by this hitherto terribly oppressed population, to obtain liberty and independence. Surely, they must sympathise with us in all our exertions for freedom. Please to send," &c.

Your obedient servant,

Accompanying this letter was a file of the *Buenos-Ayres Gazette* down to the 26th of September. But it contained nothing important or interesting, further than is noticed in the "Chronicle."

☞Some general remarks on the preceeding, are necessarily deferred. An essay on the affairs of *Mexico* and *South America*, of considerable length, has long been nearly prepared for the press, and shall be introduced on some other suitable opportunity, when we are less pressed for room. The editor, however, feels it an act of justice to decline the compliment that he is the "only" one interested in the fate of his republican brethren of South America. There are several who regard their struggles with deepest solicitude—and thousands of our citizens who regret that the world is so circumstanced at present, as to make it imprudent and improper for us to give that open and honest aid, which political feeling and commercial interest so powerfully plead for. If we had only to do with Spain—if the state of society was settled—why, we might *do* things ten thousand times more important to the United States, than all that we *said* about the "Spanish patriots, &c." opposing Bonaparte and allied to England, to put a thing like Ferdinand upon the throne, and unite with his crimes the *infernalisms* of the "*Holy* Inquisition."

Letter from England.

The following plain and simple letter from a weaver resident at *Bolton*, in England, has been handed to me for my perusal. But it so pointedly shews the situation of that country, that I have thought it might serve a useful purpose to publish it It appears to be an unsophisticated story of a poor, but honest man; and shews a vigor of intellect highly honorable to the writer. Except in the correction of the orthography and punctuation, I give it as it is in the original before me.

V

BOLTON, SEPT. 14, 1815.

"*Dear Friend*—I make bold to address you, hoping you and your family are well, as I am at present, thank God for the blessing, as health is the only comfort we can expect in the present circumstances of Old England. Indeed, peace seems to be the death-blow to our manufactures. While the war seemed most destructive, 60 reeds were at 28*s.* at present they are at 13*s.* Fancy work is very dull. I believe a man out of work would find it difficult, if not impossible, to procure any at this time. The prospect at present is that we shall have a worse winter than ever. One cause is our execrable *corn laws.* We are told that there would have been a greater sale of our manufactures to America if their flour and rice were admitted. It is reported that many thousand barrels are spoiling in the warehouses at Liverpool. Another cause is the failure of some great houses in London—the cotton manufacturers are much involved with them. All parties think trade is entirely run out, and we are alarmed at the consequences. Had you been at Bolton when the decrees of Bonaparte and the American embargo were in force, you might have seen numbers of *respectable householders who were enrolled with the paupers, waiting daily from morning till long after sun-set for weeks together* [*for a pittance of food.*] It is impossible to describe the shifts and distresses of the overseers [of the poor] and the unhappy applicants at that period. Still there was hope that a turn in the fortune of war, a change of the ministry, or, at least, that peace would some time arrive and put an end to our misery, and trade and commerce flourish. Alas! how are we disappointed—our manufactures cannot flourish without war!—We cannot trade with foreign nations in equal terms through the peace. *In short, it is thought government cannot exist two years in peace.* War is essential to the funding system—our debt is eleven hundred millions, and the interest cannot be paid without war. Dear friend, the prospect for the industrious artizan or manufacturer is dismal. I shall be obliged to you if you will inform me of the state of the country, particularly with regard to manufactures, &c.

Our press is under restriction. Give no account of the battle of Baltimore. NILES' REGISTER is much read when it finds its way. You could send on a parcel to be sent by the coach, &c. should an acquaintance come to Liverpool, &c.

To Mr. ————, *Baltimore.*

☞ In the preceding the reader will observe a confirmation of many facts that have been enforced in this paper, especially in regard to the situation of England on a peace establishment, as stated in the editor's letter to Mr. Cobbett.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States; which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited; and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue my proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom: and I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in any state or territory where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorise the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of (L. S.) Washington the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Naval Report.

Report of the Secretary of the navy to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the navy

The importance of a permanent naval establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and, I have a satisfaction in stating that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a mould loft for the naval constructor, to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the navy yard in this city, for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon founderies, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches, are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a *limited navy*, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do, therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 2d, 1813, authorized the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns, each." This act has been partly carried into effect, by building three ships of the rate of 74 guns, and three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports;

the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy yards and arsenals of general deposit, will from the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before congress during the present session.

The Navy.

Three essays, over the signature of a "Navy Advocate," were addressed to the editors, and have appeared in the New-York *Columbian*. As they particularly apply to subjects which have been discussed in the REGISTER, the author has corrected them, and requested their insertion by us.

Gentlemen—Some late letters published in Niles' Weekly Register, upon the subject of a navy, and headed "from a naval officer," derive so much importance from the general interest taken in that portion of our national strength, that I am led to request the favor of a few columns in your paper, in reply to some observations of the writer. I would premise however, that I do not wish to be considered as desirous to provoke controversy. My aim is, to obtain a thorough enquiry, and by putting facts against theory, and experience against speculation, give to the subject a liberal examination.

In letter 1st, we have the writer's ideas as to the powers of the board and their collision with the duties of the secretary. But when, in his remarks, he lays claim to an independence from the control of the secretary, he runs into an error in the face of the law. The first section of the act of congress expressly attaches the board to the office of the secretary, and gives him a superintendance over it, and it is under such superintendance only, that the board can discharge the ministerial duties of their office If there be, then, any meaning at all in this expression, in its lowest sense it must be, that the board is an appendage to the office of the secretary, and that all its acts must pass his revision. For what does the term *superintendance* mean? Is it that the board should barely tell the secretary what they have done or what they intend to do?—or, that they should merely put their official letters into his hands to look at? No such thing. Its plain meaning is—*control—a power of approving or rejecting*. But the language of the law is stronger still, and more explicit in sec. 2, which declares that the rules and regulations to be formed by the board can only be adopted "by and with the consent of the secretary." If he does not approve of them, they are not rules. I cannot well conceive how terms stronger than these, could have been used to show that the board is subordinate to the secretary, and if, indeed, a different construction has obtained, it is most undeniably contrary to the plain letter of the act as it now stands.

I agree with the "Naval officer" however, that such an act ought never to have been passed. It had its origin, I conceive, in the report made last session, which recommended to congress to retain the secretary's office, under whose management our navy had acquired such distinction. But the view presented in that report was a very imperfect one. The individual bravery of our officers and men shone with great brilliancy, no doubt; but, what has that to do with the secretary's management of the whole department? If Decatur took the Macedonian, and Jones the Frolick; if Porter defended himself with a bravery never surpassed; if Perry and Macdonough annihilated the enemy on the lakes; are these reasons why the secretary's office is indispensable to the good management of the navy? Let us look further. I ask in my turn, what improvements that office has ever yet made in our ships of war, in equipping them, in fitting them with dispatch for sea, in making regulations, ensuring economy in purchases and expenditures, in enjoining an accountability for stores, and above all, in establishing dockyards upon an efficient system? I ask where is the dockyard ordered to be built? where the other 74 and four frigates authorised by acts of congress? Where the collections of timber for which repeated appropriations have been made? Where the asylum for disabled and decrepid navy officers, seamen and marines? How is it, that our vessels remain for months in port from inability to repair and refit them with dispatch? These questions are in the nature of facts which cannot be controverted by any ingenuity whatever, and I think the conclusion from them is plain—that the secretary's office ever since its establishment in April, 1798, never has possessed the information necessary to conduct with judgment the affairs of the navy. Indeed, if any further proof of this were necessary, it may be drawn from the act itself establishing the navy board, which is plainly an attempt to bring into public service, in aid of the secretary's knowledge, all that could be drawn from the experience of professional men likewise. In expressing this opinion, and presenting these facts, I disclaim utterly any view to disparage the abilities of any of the gentlemen who have been at the head of the department. The error has been in continuing the secretary's office as proper for the management of the navy on its present extent, because it was sufficient at its commencement; and not discerning, that when new modelled, the system should have been adapted to its existing state and future increase.

It will be seen, then, that I disagree with "the naval officer" in his construction of the powers of the board of commissioners, but that I agree with him in the opinion, that the secretary's office is unnecessary. Nothing further need be said to that point than what he has himself exposed well to the public. But, as he seems to be apprehensive that this office may be continued with the same powers it now holds, he appears willing to compromise in the 4th paragraph of his 1st letter, by "taking to the board the performance of ministerial duties expressly designated by the act, and abandoning to the secretary those stated in a general way, or derived by inference." To this suggestion I will, however, remark, that in such case there will exist *imperium in imperio*, and that a designation of duties admitted by one secretary, will not bind his successor, if he please to construe the law differently. Nor is it possible that any act to be passed upon the subject, can draw the line, by which duties branching out into what might almost be called infinity from

the nature of the service, and respecting which in the progress of the establishment, new explanations would daily be necessary, can be apportioned to two such departments independent and distinct. It is an easy matter, I know, to say on paper, that thus and thus shall the duties be apportioned; and the president of the U. States himself may sanction such an arrangement, described under a few general heads; notwithstanding, the details of business to be comprehended under such an arrangement, must be nearly as undefined as ever. For, suppose the board have the power to make all contracts for supplies, and give all orders for repairs, will this give them a right to expend the money voted for the navy, when the secretary only is accountable for it to congress? if the board have the power to order certain stores to be sold, will they direct under what appropriation the money received therefor is to be expended? Shall the board have the power to fix the establishments of officers and men for the dock yards? If so, who shall fix the salaries? Who shall give orders relating to the marine corps? Who give direction for remittances of money at home or abroad? A very cursory view of this part of the subject must shew to any one, that one department must finally merge in the other.

Difficulties thus originating from a vain attempt to make two departments act together, when it is in the nature of impossibility to define their duties, or the details of business arising out of them, will be continually recurring. The only mode by which, in my judgment, they can be avoided, is, by abolishing the office of secretary, devolving its duties upon the navy board, and adding another member to it as its president, to be designated as such by the president of the United States, who should take his seat in the cabinet, and who should sign all orders, commissions and warrants, as the secretary now does. Unless some plan like this be adopted, it is difficult to see, how present embarrassments or increasing collision can be prevented. Even if a possibility of this nature exist, it is at once a sufficient reason to change the present system; otherwise, in a moment of danger, of pressure, or of necessity for the most vigorous exertion, every effort at the board may be paralyzed at the will of the secretary, who may withhold the necessary funds, or judge the measures adopted inexpedient, or refuse altogether his consent to regulations proposed. How does all this comport with expediency? Certainly not at all. For if there are axioms in military science, some of them are—that the power to issue orders should belong to one superior only;—that whoever has the right to give orders, should have the means to carry them into effect, and to carry them into effect in a moment.

A NAVY ADVOCATE.

THE NAVY—No. II.

The "Naval Officer" in his 2d letter, devotes his whole attention to the navy-yards, and begins it with what he calls an undeniable proposition.—"That considering the present state of our navy, of all the yards at this time belonging to the department, none are of real use but the one at Boston." As this is an expensive compliment if it is intended by way of relative utility, I beg leave to reply in answer to its application to New York, that during the year 1815 alone, there has been equipped, repaired, and sent to sea from that yard

4 frigates,
5 brigs,
1 corvette,
5 schooners, and 2 store ships,

besides supplies furnished to other vessels. To this should be added the whole of the lake service, together with the general details of duty which are daily occurring. All this has been done with an establishment of officers whose pay has not reached one-half of the amount stated to have been expended at the yard at Norfolk. I admit very willingly that this may be owing to the intelligence and activity of the officer in command, which the naval officer allows may affect the degree of utility of the yards: but such admission only proves the necessity on the part of the Board to make this general; and the same result will be obtained every where. But if, as the naval officer says, the yard at New-York has been more expensive than that at Norfolk, I answer that his error consists in applying to it the pay of the officers belonging to the line of the navy who are ordered to report themselves to the commanding officer of the yard, acting as commanding-officer of the station, in order that they may receive full pay. It is well known, however, that their pay is given from the usual appropriation of "pay of the navy," is extraneous to the navy-yard establishments altogether, and that such officers are in no-wise necessary to them. If such indulgence is, however, accorded to meritorious officers, because there is no invalid establishment, be it so, by all means. But if bad officers, as is stated, are more favored in that respect, be the blame where it ought; in either case the argument proves nothing against the yards.

I admit with the "Naval Officer" that the yards at Portsmouth, N. H. and at Boston, possess a sufficient depth of water for large vessels; and respecting those at Washington and Philadelphia, I do not care to controvert his opinion so far as it is intended to apply against making them yards for fitting, not building vessels of war. As he has admitted that the one at Washington will answer for that purpose, so, no doubt, will the one at Philadelphia also. Nor will I waste time on his remarks respecting that at Norfolk, as he has given an opinion in favor of one at York: But I hold his recommendation to abandon the yards at Portsmouth, New-York and New Orleans, to be extremely injudicious, and not founded upon a view of the line of our coast, nor that foresight of those emergencies continually incident to a state of war, and against which timely provision ought to be made. If the reader will cast his eye upon the chart of our coast, he will find the following distances, ship's course:

	miles
From our Eastern boundary line to Portsmouth, N. H.	310
From Portsmouth to Boston	54
From Boston to Newport	245
From Newport to New-York	230
From New York to York River	260
From York River to New Orleans	1260

According to the naval officer's ideas, we are to have one dock yard at Boston, one at Newport, and a third at York River. The distance from Boston to Newport is 245 miles, and from Newport to York River 490. Suppose then that we are at war, and balancing with a less disparity of force, than heretofore, the scales of victory. The West Indies would probably be the theatre for deciding the conflict, as the most vulnerable point of our enemy. Or, if we are the weaker party, he will come in search of us, and either attempt to block us up as heretofore, or keeping his fleet in a body, endeavor to intercept our return. Should an action take place in the latitude of Charleston, or further south, or between the Capes of Virginia and New-

port, and some of our ships are dismasted and crippled, if the enemy gain any advantage at all in the action, the distance he would have to follow us would be so great, and his knowledge of the few points where our vessels could be repaired, so perfect, that it would be almost a miracle if we escaped falling into his hands. But if to do this, our vessels should run into ports where immediate repairs could not be made, and supplies of spars, guns, shot, gun-carriages, &c. immediately supplied, the effect upon us would be nearly the same as the loss of a battle. Or, if our fleet, or single ships on their return home, find Boston blockaded, they must bear away for Newport; if Newport be blockaded, they must bear away for York, 430 miles distant, be their condition what it may. If they then find the enemy safely moored in Hampton Roads, they must again attempt Boston or Newport, where the same ill fortune may again attend them; for, according to the Naval Officer's plan, there are to be no other ports where they could be repaired or re-equipped. Now, in circumstances like these, if Portsmouth and New York be retained, our vessels would gain two more points and thus nearly double the chances of their escape from the enemy, and of immediate and active hostility. Thus, during the late war, the Congress got into Portsmouth, the Essex into Philadelphia, and the United States and Macedonian into New York.

The objection against the harbor of New-York on account of the difficulty of getting out, unless the wind blows from certain points of the compass, is applicable likewise to Boston and York in Virginia. As to that from the bar, it ought not to be insisted upon, provided the harbor, in other respects, be advantageous, and the place afford facilities for equipments. This it does most fully. Mechanics are at command, every kind of work can be done, all kind of supplies furnished, and the greatest force brought into operation in less time, with more facility and greater effect, than at any other port in the union, provided the yard be placed upon such an establishment as will admit of engrafting upon its usual means, any addition required by emergencies. For these reasons, the objection to the bar ought to be waved, and professional men should rather turn their attention to lessen it as much as possible, by improving the model of our ships, or by other expedients, such as they are never at a loss to discover in difficulties. I am very free to say upon this subject, that if objections no stronger than this single one against the harbour of New-York, be admitted as conclusive, and no attempts be made to remove the obstacle by any expedient whatever, that we shall be confined to a very few dock yards indeed, and of course to a very inefficient naval force. But there is another reason for retaining the yard at New York, or establishing one up the North River, which has escaped altogether the observation of the "Naval Officer," and that is, the absolute necessity of one or the other to the operations on the Lakes. It is now perfectly well known that this is the point from which, only, dependence can be placed to conduct operations on Lakes Champlain and Ontario, and it is as good for Lake Erie as Philadelphia. The prodigious exertions made from October 1812, to Feb. 1815, prove, beyond dispute, the immense resources of this place. Had they been less, or had it been necessary to have placed our dependence for supplies upon other places, we had certainly failed, nor would the resources and ability of our government have appeared in that striking light they must now, to Great Britain. When the campaign of 1814 closed, the enemy were in undisputed command of Lake Ontario. They then had afloat one ship of 100 guns, and the keel of another laid. Notwithstanding this advantage, notwithstanding the lateness of the season when our government determined again to contest the command of that Lake, notwithstanding the early closure of the North River by the ice, and notwithstanding the number and variety of obstacles which lay in the way to defeat or extend our operations, yet, when the news of peace reached Sacket's Harbour the middle of February, we were preparing to launch our first ship of the line, which would have been perfectly ready for sea as soon as the ice broke up; a second would have been ready in June; a third in September; and a fourth in November, had it become necessary. If I am here told that all this would have been done without a navy yard at New-York, or as well from Newport, I deny both assertions. A navy yard is the depot of all kinds of stores, and badly regulated as the one at New-York has always been, it supplied at that important moment many stores which required time to procure, or to make, but which, from the nature of such establishments, must always be on hand to some considerable extent. As to the second objection, it is equally unfounded; for in conducting operations where immense material is to be transported for long distances, Newport affords no facilities; and unless the operations be commenced at a point where such facilities exist, they never can be created, but at an expence of 125 per cent. additional, besides staking the event of the campaign upon contingencies and casualties, which may very probably defeat it. For illustration, I remark, that in the Lake operations of last winter, we used 2,000 teams in the course of two months and an half, upon a line of 220 miles, which distance the stores were to be transported. Now, had we not been able to throw these stores at some point, where 1000 teams could be at command in one month, the operation would have failed, and all the plans of the government which depended upon it. Schenectady is this point. It is to the state of New-York what Philadelphia is to Pennsylvania. For a century past, it has carried on the business of land-carriage, and of water-carriage by the Mohawk for the fertile and well settled country to the West, and it now affords every advantage we could desire, to conduct with an effect almost instantaneous, any operations on the three Lakes, in contemplation of the government. But the stores must be sent up the North River, and thrown on Albany or near it. Any distance below Albany increases the expence in proportion to the distance, increases the difficulty, and jeopardizes the plan of the campaign. Forego these advantages when we may, by breaking up the yard at New-York, and refusing another on the North River, and I insist upon it, we abandon the lakes to the enemy, and give him entrance into the heart of Vermont, and of New-York, within 70 miles of Albany itself.

Before I close my remarks upon this particular part of the subject, I will present a few ideas as general ones, which any person may apply. Wherever there is a place at which a naval force is to rendezvous, or is stationed, be it ships of the line, frigates, Fultons, or gun-boats, establishments in the nature of navy-yards, become at once matter of necessity. The reason is obvious. Docks to go into, supplies of masts, spars, shot, gun-carriages, &c. ought to be ready at a moment's warning, in case of emergency; for unless this important desideratum be obtained, that is, *immediate supplies and repairs*, our means of offence or defence will be rendered in

efficient, and often useless. A navy yard is the depot for all this, for the preservation of stores when returned from the vessels, and for the vessels themselves when laid up in ordinary. Now, as the city of New-York, the emporium of the commerce of the union, is to draw a great portion of her defence from Fulton, aided occasionally by vessels of war, what is to be done when it becomes necessary in the midst of war, to overhaul their bottoms, to make repairs, and to furnish supplies, unless a yard be continued at that place?

Leaving considerations like these, which I cannot but think must have weight with all who examine fairly their application to the subject, I am led by the course of these remarks to fix the attention of the friends of the navy, upon the dock-yards. They are a branch of the navy department—a part of the civil establishment of the navy, and should receive orders from the navy board alone. Their object is, to serve as depots for every kind of supplies allowed to vessels of war by the regulations of the service: to have dry docks ready for vessels to go into, and workmen at hand to commence and complete repairs as expeditiously as is possible, in short, the object in establishing them, is *dispatch*, without which all military operations, ever since military operations existed, have been inefficient, disgraceful or ruinous. If this then be their object, and if this object can be obtained in no other way, let any one say what will be the result if we break up those at Erie, Sacket's Harbor, Whitehall, Portsmouth, New-York, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans. If we do, we shall have to commence anew at the beginning of another war——The stores will be lost—the flotilla and ships go to ruin—and, at the very moment when we ought to strike our enemy, we shall again be parrying, as before, with feeble efforts, his well prepared and vigorous assaults. But the proper course, I conceive, is, to continue the minor establishments wherever vessels are laid up, with barely officers and men sufficient to keep them and their stores in a state of preservation and order; and to organize perfectly and encrease the larger yards where the material of the navy is to be made and collected, and whence it may be distributed to different points, as the navy board may direct. It is no time to pull down but to build up; no time to waste, but to preserve every thing: no time to scatter, but to gather. Every officer who has been in command knows that we are very bare of supplies for our navy even upon its present establishment—that it is the work of time to collect supplies, and much more the work of time to organize establishments from their foundation, and make them efficient. Are we at all upon a par with the British preparations and establishments even as they exist at our very doors? They are fortifying Isle-au-Noix, to give them entrance, if possible, into lake Champlain, and make it Calais to the state of New-York. The naval depot at Kingston is made the seat of government of the province. Their vessels of war have again appeared on lake Erie, though annihilated once by the gallant Perry. The Floridas are ceded to them. They issue from Halifax in the north with their fleets, scour our coasts from one end to the other, and blockade our ports at pleasure. If crippled in a gale, they refit in Kingston or Bermuda. With all these facts staring us in the face of preparations for another conflict, and of the powerful means of our enemy at his command, to the north and to the south, and on every side of us, to abandon all we have done during the late war—is to abandon experience already too dearly bought to this nation.

As much of the reasoning by which I have established the necessity of continuing the yard at New-York, or establishing one up the North river, and much of the general reasoning throughout, has relation to the lake service, I will make a few more remarks upon that subject. I am well aware that some persons are of opinion that the lakes should be abandoned altogether. That point, however, let the president of the United States decide. Others are of opinion that by establishing ourselves upon the banks of the St. Lawrence with a strong body of troops, we cut the communication by the only route used between the upper and lower provinces of Canada, and that the upper would fall of course. To this I reply, that the time is gone when that project was a good one. Does any man seriously believe, that during the interval between the late war and the next, that the British will stand still and make no preparations for a plan on our part so obvious? If we do believe so, we deceive ourselves. New roads through the interior will be opened from as low down as Quebec, no doubt, to communicate with the route by the Utawas from Montreal to join lake Huron; and even if peace continues but two years, supplies of every kind will be sent to the upper lakes to enable them to stand a siege with us at any future time. This is the constant practice of the British; they are now acting upon it, and we may be assured that if we neglect our naval force on these waters, and let every thing go to ruin, we shall inevitably have the extensive frontier of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Michigan territory, again at their mercy, and that of their allies, during the two first years of another war.

A NAVY ADVOCATE.

Naval Affairs.

Our old correspondent has again presented us with an important letter on the subject of naval establishments, particularly those on the lakes. The curious policy of Great Britain during our late war with her, in drawing our attention from the Atlantic to the lakes, so far as regarded the operations of our gallant navy, is here distinctly and satisfactorily developed. Her commerce was only vulnerable upon the high seas, and from the devastation that had already been committed upon it, she was extremely desirous soon after the commencement of the war of removing our brave tars to a scene of action, where they could not molest that commerce, nor capture the ships of her national marine. How well she succeeded in these arch designs, will be best understood from the language of our correspondent.

A fourth interesting letter from an officer of the United States' navy, to his friend, a member of congress, dated at

NEW-YORK, DEC. 8th, 1815.

DEAR SIR—Having adjusted a few indispensable matters at this place, I shall now sit down to answer as definitely and briefly as the nature of the subject will permit, the several inquiries contained in your letter of the 29th ult. relative to the naval establishments of the United States.

I shall begin with those upon the lakes, and interweave with my remarks upon them as I pass along, some observations in illustration of the effect which a naval war in that quarter will be likely to have upon our navy *proper*, or oceanic force; at the same time requesting you to bear in mind, that in touching upon this subject, I must be excused from an investigation of the means most proper for conduct-

ing a system of warfare upon the Canadian frontiers. From what has already occured, I draw my conclusions in regard to the future. It is a fact well known to all who have paid the slighest attention to the progress and termination of the late war, that upon the cessation of hostilities most of our national ships were dismantled upon the Atlantic coast, and that by building and capturing we had acquired three powerful fleets upon the lakes. By the capture of a fleet upon two of these waters, we from that moment necessarily rendered our own entirely useless as a weapon of warfare, as neither of them could by any human efforts be removed to a scene of new exertion; and from those which did not signalize themselves by a decisive victory, we derived no advantage at all. The constant augmentations of the enemy occasioned the necessity of adopting similar measures on our part; and, by carefully avoiding an action, as well on account of fear as of policy, he obtained the principal object of his skilful management—*the use of the lakes, and detention of our seamen from the Atlantic.* On these inland seas he had no commerce for us to injure; he encouraged us in the extravagant plan of building annually, to place ourselves on an equal footing with him, and it was not until we had nearly completed two of the largest ships in the world, and foregone the incalculable benefits of almost all our Atlantic ships, by sending their brave crews to the lakes, in addition to the exhaustion of our navy yards and arsenals of their maritime and military *material*, and the expenditure of millions, that we discovered his policy. At the commencement of the war, the Atlantic was daily blazing with the captured wrecks of the enemy, and the flag of the United States was invariably to be seen in our harbors waving triumphantly over the British. In many instances, the prizes taken from the enemy were re-equipped, and sailed again under other auspices in pursuit of the enemy's commerce. Some of our ships penetrated even into the British channel, and the havoc made there under the very eyes of the enemy by the Argus brig, affords a distinguished proof of the aggregate millions that were burnt and sunk, never to be recovered. Some of them cruised along the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, and the remote northern regions of Europe—others hovered upon the shores of France, Spain, Portugal, Africa, and the Brazils—while our proud banner floated upon the north and south Pacific oceans. An extraordinary number of ships were appointed by the enemy to protect his convoys—a no less extraordinary number were sent in *squadrons*, to pursue our *single* ships—and in every sea a powerful force was stationed to guard against the effects of our enterprize. In this state, the affairs of the enemy wore an alarming aspect: the spirit of his mercantile pursuits was broken down, and his traders, both foreign and coasting, became totally heartless. The navy of the United States increased rapidly in numerical force and in renown, and England, being now reduced to the necessity of acting on the defensive, could spare no force to blockade our harbors; the consequence was, that the few ships she had upon our coast hovered together in squadrons for mutual protection, whilst ours sailed in and out at pleasure. The charm of British invincibility was dispelled by Hull—"*Britannia rules the waves*" became an obsolete drinking song—and an order was issued by the lords of the admiralty, that no British frigate should *singly* engage a frigate of the United States. These, sir, were the most glorious days of our navy—these were the trophies its valor had won—and my cheeks still glow with exultation when I think from what a towering height we degraded the naval fame of Great Britain. The nation, too, justly rejoiced in these achievments of its tars; and though general Hull surrendered and the attempt upon Canada failed, the victories over the *Guerriere* and *Macedonian* more than compensated for the mortification of these events.

But now affairs took a different turn. The strength of the Canadas was made known, and our own weakness exposed, by the operations of general Hull; and although it was obviously impossible for the enemy to blockade all our ports, and effectually to protect his extended commerce from the depredations of our cruisers, yet these wholesome facts were totally overlooked, and the groundless fears which were entertained for the safety of our ships on the high seas, and the hopes of an immediate conquest of Canada, induced the government to fix its attention upon the lakes. Almost the same views entered into the policy of the enemy in regard to us, having now rendered the war on our frontiers defensive. From what experience had already taught him, he was in just dread of our navy *proper*; and, being aware of the impracticability, as well of preventing its departure from the ports of the United States, as of effectually securing his own commerce against it, he set himself to work in devising some scheme to counteract its future exertions. Accordingly, a few superfluous officers and men were sent out to build a ship at Kingston; and, as a matter of policy towards acquiring the superiority on the lake—we did the same at Sackett's Harbor. To man this vessel, a ship was laid up in one of the Atlantic ports, and the enemy had thus the satisfaction to see his scheme partly carried into effect. He then built another, and again had the pleasure to see us follow his example, and to bring another brave crew from their proper theatre of action to where they could do him no harm. In proportion to the success of this scheme his operations were enlarged, and in fact, the contest became apparently no longer that of the *sword*, but of the *purse* and *axe*. Fleets succeeded to single ships—our navy yards were drained of stores, guns, and other military articles, to be transported across the country from the most distant parts for the service of the lakes—and thus, by a steady and persevering sagacity, (although two entire fleets was captured by us) England succeeded in causing to disappear from the ocean, a navy which she had boasted to destroy in three months. True, our victories upon the lakes Erie and Champlain, were brilliant in the extreme, notwithstanding their effect was attempted to be weakened by England, in facetiously denominating them victories over a "provincial" marine. It was enough for her, however, that we were left to wage war with the Canadas, and that our Atlantic ports, in consequence of the dismantling of our ships and the employment of their crews upon the lakes, could be easily and effectually blockaded by single small craft. It is not yet forgotten, that a few ships carrying a parcel of mercenaries entered the Chesapeake bay, and with scarcely any resistance, excepting the severe defeat they met with at Baltimore, ravaged its defenceless shores. Nor will it soon be forgotten that two frigates and some smaller vessels sacked Alexandria—that the communication by water between Baltimore and Philadelphia was virtually cut off by a single frigate—that a trifling force blockaded the harbors of New-York, Long Island Sound, New-Port, the Vineyard, Boston bay, &c. and that a few contemptible vessels of inferior force, commanded the ports of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

When the news of peace reached this country, we had barely one frigate and two sloops navigatin

the seas!—And yet in the capture of the British ships *Cyane*, *Levant* and *Penguin*, by this frigate and one of the sloops, and the destruction caused to the enemy's East Indian commerce by the other, more was done to the injury and humiliation of England, than all that had been effected in this way, during the whole war, by the several ships that were merely launched and moored at Sackett's Harbor. When the fleets of Ontario, and Champlain were dismantled last spring, upon the conclusion of hostilities, we had more than a sufficiency of officers and men to man the largest fleet that ever crossed the Atlantic under the American flag: and this powerful fleet had been rendered totally useless to us during the greater part of the war, by the ingenious device of the enemy in drawing their crews from the Atlantic to the lakes. We, who in every thing else outwitted the enemy, could not in this instance discern his object, until a monument was erected to our want of penetration by the creation of a fresh water fleet at Sackett's Harbor, nearly equal in force to the effective navy of Great Britain. Sir George Prevost had long boasted, that, if the war continued, he would blockade the whole American navy in the lakes of Canada; and Sir George had the satisfaction to see this boast fully verified. Even at this day, England is still employed in preparing for a future naval contest upon the lakes. We are told by a recent writer that her agents "are fortifying Isle au Noix to give them an entrance, if possible, into lake Champlain," and that "the naval depot at Kingston is made the seat of government of the province." Having succeeded in one deep experiment—it rests with us whether she shall hereafter succeed in another.

These remarks, in some measure, grow out of your enquiry respecting the utility of the navy yard at New-York. If that yard has rendered any facilities toward the equipment of the lake fleets, I do not by any means consider that fact as a proof of its importance, under present circumstances, to the navy of the United States. I deny, however, that it has been of any service to the equipment of the lake fleets, except as a depot for the public stores; and for this especial purpose Albany is universally allowed to be preferable. Yet, surely, no one will maintain, that because it possesses this single advantage, Albany is a fit place for the establishment of a navy yard upon a proper scale. But, admitting for a moment, that New-York possessed the advantages suggested in your letter, it does not follow that Newport is the less to be preferred; more especially as an extensive naval establishment at the latter place, by giving complete protection to the navigation of Long-Island Sound, would render the transportation of stores from thence to Albany as easy as from New-York. With regard to New-Orleans, it would certainly be advisable to keep a small depot of stores there for the use of the flotilla on that station; but an extensive naval establishment, such as our navy now requires, I conceive to be altogether unnecessary; as no vessel, drawing more than fourteen feet of water, can enter the mouth of the Mississippi. Nor do I know of a single spot between the Chesapeake bay and New-Orleans, except Pensacola, possessing a sufficient depth of water for the admission of ships of the line. At a future day, perhaps, when our navy has acquired a great magnitude, it will be very expedient to have a station for the accommodation of the largest ships somewhere south of the Chesapeake; and, in that case, I presume there will be no hesitation in occupying Pensacola for that purpose. From this point, indeed, a more effectual protection could be given to Louisiana, and a greater annoyance directed against the enemy's West-India Islands. At the same time, it would have the unavoidable effect of rendering the establishment at New-Orleans entirely useless.

Before I close this letter, I cannot avoid remarking how much I was amused a few days since, by reading an essay in the New-York "Columbian," purporting to be a reply to some of my former letters, and signed by "a Navy Advocate." I was amused to see a writer, apparently possessing considerable talents, endeavoring to handle a subject about which he evidently knows so little, and very gravely measuring along our coast, to prove that, in locating the yards, I had not made an equal division. In my opinion, he seems to rest the whole force of his argument upon the propriety of hiding ourselves from the enemy, rather than manfully meeting him; for he beats about from place to place, unable to find shelter and security from a pursuing foe, inasmuch as I did not recommend the establishment of yards at Portsmouth, N. H. New-York and Philadelphia. But admitting the establishment of proper yards at these places, let me ask this writer, whether these could ensure greater benefits to our navy than such as I would recommend at Boston, Newport and Yorktown? You may judge, however, of the nature of his arguments, when I assure you, that the principal ground upon which he relies for awarding the preference to Portsmouth, N. H. New-York and Philadelphia, is, that during the late war, the *Congress* got into Portsmouth, the *Essex* into Philadelphia, and the *United States* and *Macedonian* into New-York!—I notice this singular logician only, because he has taken the pains to notice me, and, as he no doubt expects an answer to the above *weighty* argument, it is my duty to reply, that these frigates could have entered the said ports equally as well had there been no yards established at them, and, in all probability, could have been equally as well accommodated with whatever they required. He seems to think, that unless the United States have three or four brick ware-houses and half a dozen of decayed hulks at the Wallabout, with an adequate number of officers and men to take charge of them, they cannot possibly buy a bolt of canvas, a pound of powder, or a barrel of pitch from the New-York merchants for the service of the lakes. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe, that were there not the least trace of a yard at the Wallabout, it would be one of the easiest things in the world for the board of navy commissioners, when occasion required, to send an agent direct into New-York, and purchase as many thousand dollars' worth of naval stores as they might wish, either for the service of the lakes, or any other service. And I will even go so far as to say, that I firmly believe the stores would not be a whit the worse for not having passed through the brick stores at the Wallabout. Then again, the "navy advocate" is of opinion, that, instead of building our frigates and seventy-fours in a manner best calculated to ensure their fast-sailing, strength, beauty and durability, they should be built with a view *to suit the bar across the harbor of New-York*. "For these reasons," says he, "the objection to the bar ought to be waved, and professional men should rather turn their attention to lessen it as much as possible, by improving the model of our ships, or by other expedients, such as they are never at a loss to discover in difficulties."—He insists also, that "in conducting operations, where immense *materials* are to be transported for long distances, Newport affords no facilities." Here, again, I am under the necessity of entering my dissent—for to

me it appears just as feasible to transport "immense *materials*" from Newport to Albany, by way of Long-Island Sound and the North river, as from the Wallabout or the city of New-York. If it should ever again be deemed expedient to lay up our Atlantic ships and conduct a naval war upon the lakes, there are but few stores which the lake fleets would require that the city of New-York does not lways afford, independent of the naval depot at the Wallabout; and such as it did not afford, might be easily brought from Newport.

If this writer is desirous of shewing his ingenuity to advantage, I would advise him to turn the whole of his attention to the lake fleets, (as he appears to be more interested for these than any other) and, amongst other judicious plans, to devise some method of removing them into the Atlantic, where they might be of use to us. The task, indeed, would be not more difficult than the one he has undertaken, for I should as soon expect to see the *New-Orleans* and the *Chippewa* brought into the Atlantic, as the objections against the bar at Sandy-Hook definitively removed.

I am, your obedient.

Cruise of the Essex.

SEQUEL OF COM. PORTER'S EXPEDITION IN THE SOUTH SEA.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of the officers of the government for a copy of the following letter, addressed by captain GAMBLE (of the marines) to commodore PORTER, on the return of the former to the United States, in August last. Capt. Gamble (the reader will recollect) was left by commodore Porter with a few men, in charge of two or three vessels and public property, when he sailed from Madison Island for Valparaiso, previous to his ever-memorable battle in the Essex. The following letter comprizes all the subsequent occurrences:

Copy of a letter from captain Gamble to com. Porter.

NEW-YORK, August 30, 1815.

SIR—With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marqueses before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment; and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty requiring my men to be much separated.

I, however, had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity with them, until the 7th of May following, when my distressed situation placed me in their power.

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences, which were the sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Vetter (marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf, on the afternoon of the 28th of February, and the desertion of four of my men. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person; all, excepting one, (a prisoner) having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat (near the beach) at that time sea-worthy.

On the 12th of April, began to rig the ships Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond, which, as I calculated, employed the men until the 1st of May. All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me in that place.

The work went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression, had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description, taken to the Greenwich (the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

On the 7th of May, while on board the Seringapatam, on duty which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was wounded, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the Seringapatam out of the bay—two days after, when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, midshipman Wm. Peters, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs and William Burdinell were massacred, and Peter Coddington (marine) dangerously wounded. After bending the jib and spanker, we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze that carried the ship clear of the bay, with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

After getting out of the bay, we found our situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to cat it. We mustered altogether eight souls, out of which there was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the scurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by my wound.

In that state, destitute of charts, and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Island, after a passage of seventeen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board of her seven months, during which time my men were treated in a most shameful manner. We were then put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time) leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one, soon after my arrival in that place, with the small-pox.

On the 1st instant, in lat. 47° N. long. 18° W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Havre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel, and shall therefore await either your orders, or the orders of the commandant of the marine corps at this place.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect and esteem,
Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. GAMBLE.

Finances of Maryland.

By the Committee of Claims.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the Committee of Claims to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, there was—

Exchanged 6 per cent. Stock, a balance of	$569,717 83
Funded 3 per cent. Stock,	335,104 74
Emissions of Bills of Credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780,	4,919 13
Remaining in the Treasury	208,528 16

That it appears to your committee by the accounts of the said treasurer, he hath received for

Escheates, Caution and Improvements on Land Certificates,	$4,109 24
For Open Account,	1,420
For Bonds taken for money lent,	1,960
For Confiscated Property,	2,391 44
For Indian Lands,	1,601 8
For Taxes,	495
For Fines, Forfeitures, and Amerciaments,	8,862 41
For Marriage Licences,	3,434 22
For Ordinary, Retailers, Hawkers and Pedlers Licences,	10,937 9
For Taxes under the act for establishing and securing the salary to the Chancellor,	454 21
From the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore,	6,883 48
From the Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock,	8,319
From the Union Bank of Maryland, for dividend on stock,	3,180
From the Farmers Bank of Maryland for dividend on stock,	15,200
From the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, for dividend of stock,	6,975
From the Hagar's-Town Bank, for dividend on stock,	2,500
From the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock,	2,500
From the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock,	1350
From the Marine Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock,	900
From the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock,	1,425
From the Elkton Bank of Maryland, for dividend on stock,	1,000
From the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, for dividend on stock,	750
From Benjamin Harwood, trustee for dividend on stock,	44,236 12

That it appears to your Committee the said treasurer hath paid away from the first day of Nov. 1814, to the first day of Nov. 1815, the sum of 262,824 dollars and 26 cents; for all which payments have been produced to your Committee the necessary vouchers and receipts; and that there remains in the treasury the sum of 569,717 dollars 83 cents, Exchanged 6 per cent. stock; 335,104 dollars and 74 cents, Funded 3 per cent. Stock of the United States; 4,919 dollars and 13 cents of the Emissions of Bills of Credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780, and the sum of 76,587 dollars and 19 cents, specie; which sum of specie is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

Balance of Cash in the Treasury,		76,587 19
Deduct appropriations due to the 1st of Nov. 1815, and remained unpaid.		
For the payment of the Civil List,	2,965 26	
For the payment of the Judiciary,	10,005 35	
For half pay due to Officers and Soldiers,	6,209 68	
For the payment of the Journal of Accounts,	3,891 39	
For Indian Annuities,	343 33	
To the Armourers of the Eastern and Western Shores,	395 75	
To the Adjutant-General and Brigade-Inspectors,	1,169 16	
For the redemption of the Bills of Exchange drawn in virtue of an act of November session, 1779,	3,865 37	
For the redemption of the certificates issued in virtue of the above recited act,	207 49	
For Colleges, Academies and Schools,	4,800	
For the Equipment of the Quota of Militia of this State per resolution of June session, 1812,	6,839 96	
For the purpose of Furnishing and Repairing the Government-House,	988 68	
For the purchase of Arms, Ordnance and Military Stores, &c. per resolution May session, 1813,	28,167 84	
For payment of the Accountants of Militia Claims,	300	
For the purchase of Arms and Accoutrements per act of Nov. session, 1808,	15,000	
For interest on Money Loaned,	7,287 83	92,587 09
		15,999 90
The Journal of Accounts of the present session, say,		35,000
		50,999 90
Part of the Civil List, payable on the 1st day of Nov. 1815, for the payment of which no appropriation was made by the Legislature at their last session,		6,166 67
Deficient,		$57,166 57

All which is submitted to the honourable house.

By order,

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Clk. Com. Claims.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Committee of elections—Messrs. Taylor, (of N. Y.) Piper, Sharp, Pickering, Vose, Barbour, and Law.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. Lowndes, Burwell, Taylor, (of N. Y.) Mosely, Robertson, Ingham, and Gaston.

Of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, Murfree, Baylies, Parris, Chappell, Boss, and Sargeant.

Of Claims—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwyn, Davenport, Lyle, Stanford, and Chapman.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Robertson, Creighton, Clark, (of Ky.) Hall, King, (of Mass.) M'Coy, and Sturges.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irvin, (of Pa.) Savage, Herbert, Taylor, (of S. C.) and Brigham.

On the Post Office and Post-Roads—Messrs. Ingham, Cannon, Breckenridge, Throop, Connor, Caldwell, and Langdon.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Chappell, Comstock, Stuart, Milnor, Southard, Henderson, and Wilcox.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Nelson, (of Va.) Ormsby, Cooper, Wright, Wilde, Gold, and Sargeant.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Murfree, Gholson, Champion, Tho. Wilson, Hammond, Nelson, (of Mass.) and Wallace.

Of Accounts—Messrs. M'Lean, (of O.) Reed, and Betts.

Of Revisal and unfinished Business—Messrs. Condit, Bradbury, and Maclay.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, ———, Wilkin, Gholson, Atherton, Sheffey, and Sharpe.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, (of Ky.) Barbour, Moore, (of S. C.) Forsyth, Desha, Champion, and Hulbert.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Middleton, Cooper, Parris, Hammond, Boss, and M'Lean, of Ky.

On an uniform National Currency—Messrs. Calhoun, ———, Pleasants, Hopkinson, Robertson, Tucker, and Pickering.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Creighton, Lowndes, Cooper, Ingham, Condit, Lovett, and Alexander.

On a National Seminary of Learning—Messrs. Wilde, Sargeant, Calhoun, Sheffey, Herbert, Savage, and Ormsby.

On the Militia, &c.—Messrs Clark, (of Ky.) Taylor, (of N. Y.) Kerr, (of Va.) Piper, Moore, (of S. C.) Breckenridge, and Forney.

On the arrangement of certain Militia Expences—Messrs. Wright, Barbour, Rice, Powell, Smith, (of Pa.) Lyon, and Cilley.

On the question of admitting Mississippi Territory into the Union—Messrs. Lattimore, Robertson, Cannon, M'Lean, (of Ky.) Strong, Noyes, and Lumpkin,

On the 7th inst. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on the subject, delivered the following report—

"The committee appointed on the part of the house of representatives to enquire, in conjunction with a committee on the part of the senate, into the state of the new building on Capitol Hill, offered by the proprietors for the accommodation of congress, upon what terms the said building could be obtained until the capitol may be ready for their reception, report—That having examined the building in question, they consider it much better adapted to the convenience of both houses of congress than that they at present occupy. The committee appointed by the owners of the building, have represented it as having cost (with the land attached to it) thirty thousand dollars, five of which have been expended on objects necessary for the accommodation of congress, which will become useless when they shall leave the building. This committee has stated that the proprietors will be fully satisfied to enter into a contract with the United States under which they shall receive 5000 dollars, with an annual rent of 1650 dollars, (being an interest upon their capital of 6 per cent. with the addition of the price of insurance) making the lease determinable at the pleasure of congress. Should these terms be acceeded to by congress, the committee believe that the building will be ready for their reception on Monday next. The terms appear to the committee of both houses to be equitable, and they have submitted a bill to carry them into effect."

Mr. Lowndes then reported a bill to authorise the president of the United States to lease on the terms therein mentioned "the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of congress;" which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole—passed through a committee of the whole; engrossed and read a third time, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

[The spot where this large and commodious building is erected was a garden, on the 4th July last, the bricks with which it is built were clay, and the timber used in its construction was growing in the woods on that day. The halls of the two houses are spacious and convenient, with all the necessary committee rooms, &c. The citizens deserve great credit for providing this accommodation for the national legislature, deprived of its proper place of meeting by a barbarism unknown to the history of civilized nations.]

The reverend Mr. *Glendy* is appointed chaplain to the senate.

Monday, Dec. 11. Many petitions were presented and referred: They were chiefly for pensions, and indemnifications for services in or losses sustained during the war. Among the former was that of a poor fellow wounded at *Dartmoor*. Several petitions were also received praying the abolition of the duties on saddlery, malt liquor, boots, &c. [all which it appears it is contemplated by government to repeal.]

Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Sargeant respectively presented petitions from sundry citizens of Philadelphia concerned in manufacturing establishments, praying that a standing committee may be appointed, "whose province and duty it shall be to watch over the interests of our manufacturing citizens, there not appearing to the memorialists any propriety in the reference of the subjects of commerce and manufactures to the same committee;" which petitions were referred to a committee of the whole house.

A petition was presented from the New-York manufacturing company, praying that the importation of cotton goods of a coarse texture, be absolutely or virtually forbid.

Various propositions were submitted which shall be noticed in their progress.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. from the committee of elections, made a report on the petition of Westel Willoughby, Jun. contesting the election of William S. Smith, a member returned to serve in this house from New-York state.

The report states it to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the committee, that the whole number of votes given in the district, which is composed of of the counties of Madison and Herkimer, was 5293; of which 2510 was returned for William S. Smith; 2466 for Westel Willoughby, jun.; 300 for "Westel Willoughby," and seven scattering votes; that it is proved, the error of the omission of the word '*junior*' to a part of the returns was committed by the returning officers, the votes having in fact been given for Westel Willoughby, junior. The committee recommend that Mr. Smith's seat be vacated, and that Mr. Willoughby be declared entitled to his seat.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmiting a list of specific appropriations, transferred from one object to another during the late war, &c. which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.—The following members appeared this day, viz :—From New York, Mr. Cady; from Maryland, Mr. Goldsborough; from Virginia, Mr. Basset; and from Kentucky, Mr. Hardin.

The report of the committee of elections, on the contested election of Wm. S. Smith, by Westel Willoughby, jun. was taken up in committee of the whole ; and after being reported to the house, the case was so clear, the report was concurred in without opposition. The seat of Col. Smith is therefore vacated, and Mr. Willoughby declared duly elected and entitled to a seat.

A great many petitions on various subjects were presented and referred, &c.—Nothing else done.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from Nathaniel Macon, Esq. notifying his election to the senate of the United States by North Carolina, and resigning his seat as a representative.

The following new members appeared this day viz : from Massachusetts, Mr. Mills; from New-York, Mr. Kent; from Delaware, Mr. Clayton; from Pennsylvania, Mr. Griffin.

Thursday, Dec. 14, was occupied like yesterday in receiving and referring petitions, &c. and transacting other minor business.

Friday, Dec. 15. Mr. *Jackson*, from Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

A number of petitions were presented and disposed of.

Mr. *Lowndes*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for defraying the expences of the army and militia, during the years 1814 and 1815. This bill, which was accompanied by a letter from the secretary of war on the subject thereof, was twice read and committed.

A letter was received from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a statement of the application of the monies appropriated for the navy establishment, for the year ending the 30th December last, inclusive, and of the unexpended balances of former appropriations; which was ordered to be printed.

Monday, Dec. 18. Mr. *Easton* offered for consideration, a resolution, the object of which was to appoint a select committee to enquire into the expediency of changing the mode of leasing the lead mines in the Missouri territory, in such manner as to secure the lessees in the quiet enjoyment of their leases, and to enable the government to realize a revenue therefrom.

Mr. *Yancey* proposed so to amend the motion as to refer the subject to the committee on public lands; when, on motion of Mr. Robertson (who thought of including the salt springs in the enquiry) the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Lowndes*,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Yancey in the chair, on the bill making additional appropriations for defraying the expences of the army and militia during the years 1814 and 1815.

Mr. *Lowndes* explained briefly the object of the bill. The deficiency in the present year's appropriations, arose from the error in estimating the expense at four millions only, barely enough for the support of ten thousand men, when in fact for the principal part of the two first quarters of the year more than four times that number ought to have been provided for. The deficiency of the preceding years, it was well known, was caused by the heavy expences of large detachments of Militia exceeding the estimate which had been made, &c. Mr. L. handed to the chair, for the information of the house, the following letter from the paymaster of the army to the Secretary of war, which was read :

ARMY PAY OFFICE,

City of Washington, Dec. 16th, 1815.

SIR—From the best calculations I have been able to make, the deficiency of appropriations for the *regular military establishment* for the year 1814, may be estimated at 800,000 dollars, namely,

On account of *pay*,	615,000
On account of *subsistence* of officers, including their private servants,	85,000
On account of *retained bounties* to recruits,	100,000
	$800,000

And for the year 1815, at 1,700,000 dollars namely,

On account of *pay*,	1,250,000
On account of the *subsistence* of officers, including their private servants,	150,000
On account of *retained bounties* to recruits,	300,000
	$1,700,000

Forming an aggregate arrearage for these two years of 2,500,000 dollars, viz :

On account of *pay*,	1,865,000
On account of the *subsistence* of officers, as above mentioned,	235,000
On account of *retained bounties*,	400,000
	$2,500,000

A further sum of 3,500,000 dollars, is also estimated to meet, in part, the outstanding claims of militia, volunteers and Indian warriors, heretofore called into the service of the United States, exclusive, however, of the claims of certain states for expenditures upon their militia, which are not yet duly recognized on the part of the United States. It may be classed as follows :

On account of *pay*,	3,095,000
On account of the *subsistence* of officers, including their private servants,	265,000
On account of *forage* of the horses of officers, only	60,000
On account of the *clothing* of officers' private servants,	80,000
	$3,500,000

To give you a more condensed view of the preceding statements, the following recapitulation is submitted :

Pay of regular troops,	1,865,000	
Pay of militia, &c.	3,095,000	
		4,960,000
Subsistence of regular troops,	235,000	
Subsistence of militia, &c.	265,000	
		500,000
Forage of militia, &c.		60,000
Clothing of militia, &c.		80,000
Retained bounties to recruits for the regular service,		400,000
		$6,000,000

I am very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant, ROBERT BRENT, P. M. U. S. A.

The hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. *Lowndes*, the blanks in the bill were so filled as to embrace the following appropriations;

For the Quarter Master's Department,	950,000
For the Pay of the Army and Militia,	5,617,000
For the subsistence of do.	2,810,372
For forage,	60,000
For clothing,	108,000
For bounties and premiums,	400,000
For the Medical and Hospital Departments,	100,000
For fortifications.	200,000
For the Ordnance Department,	140,000

The bill so amended as to read for defraying expences incurred *during* the war, instead of "during the years 1814 and 1815," was passed.

Thursday, Dec. 19. A number of petitions were presented and distributed among the several standing committees.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statement of imports during the preceding year; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The motion of Mr. *Easton* respecting the Missouri Lead Mines, offered yesterday, was taken up, modified in its language and agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 20. Mr. Birdseye of New York, and Mr. M'Kee, from Kentucky, appeared and took their seats.

After the reference of several petitions—

Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. from the military committee reported a bill "for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, the late war and of the army of the United States for the time being;" which was twice read and committed.

Thursday, Dec. 21. Mr. Mason, of R. Island, and Mr. Wendover, from N. York, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. *Hulbert* presented the petition of a committee appointed by the breeders of merino sheep and manufacturers of fine woollen cloths, residing in the county of Berkshire, Mass. praying that such measures may be adopted, as will afford security and encouragement to the enterprize in which they were engaged.

Many other petitions were presented and referred—among them one from certain citizens of Philadelphia, praying the establishment of a *National Bank*.

☞The senate has been chiefly occupied in what is called "executive business," since the commencement of the session.

Foreign Articles.

A probability is held out that the *Turks* have granted favorable terms to the *Servians* and that hostilities have ceased. The report of an insurrection at *Smyrna* is contradicted; but a revolt has taken place at Cairo, in *Egypt*, which has been followed by great excesses. The plague rages with increased force at Constantinople, in consequence of the great concourse of people at the festival of Bairam.

Among the passengers who lately arrived at New-York from France, was col. Antonia baron de Bellina, a Pole, late equerry to Napoleon, a commandant of a regiment of Polish lancers. He had been 22 years in the French service, made all the campaigns with Napoleon, accompanied him to Elba, and would have followed his fortunes to St. Helena, but the English government would not permit him.

Depression of agriculture.—We stated in the Register, of the 2d instant, that, with wheat at $2 per bushel, the English farmers were hard put to it to "keep soul and body together"—that ruin was staring them in the face. In a late paper we published an abstract of the corn law, passed by parliament to protect them. There is a volume in these simple facts; and a late London paper says—

"It is calculated that not fewer than a million of acres of tillage land lie at this time in an uncultivated state, from the extreme depression of the landed interest; 3000 acres, which compose two-thirds of the parish of Yelling, in Cambridgeshire, is in this state, paying, in consequence, neither property tax, tythe, or parochial rate of any kind."

A treaty has been concluded between Denmark and Prussia, by which the former cedes to the latter the duchy of Pomerania and the island of Rugen, acquired by treaty from Sweden; in exchange for which, Prussia cedes to Denmark the duchy of Lunenburg, acquired from Hanover by the treaty of Vienna. By this exchange, Denmark acquires a territory contiguous to Holstein, and extends her boundary to the Elbe.

Fate of Murat. We have a detailed account of the proceedings and end of "Joachim Napoleon," late king of Naples. It is well recollected that in May last he fled from Naples to France—from thence, after the battle of Mount St. John, he retired to Corsica. Here he attempted to make a stand, and enlisted in Ajaccio about 600 men. With a part of these he left the island in several small vessels, on the 28th of September, and landed at Pizzo, in Calabria Ulterior. He there declared himself their king, and called upon the people to rally round him. But instead of that, they armed themselves as well as they could—a desperate skirmish ensued, and Murat and his principal followers, after fighting most manfully, were overpowered and made prisoners. He was brought before a military tribunal, and shot at Pizzo on the 13th of October.—Four of the six small vessels that composed his expedition, were captured by the Neapolitan gunboats, stationed for the purpose, of which it appears the government was apprised. The party that actually landed with Murat, were—general Franceschetti; marshal Natali; captains Lanfranchi, Viaggiani, Pasqualini, deputy inspector Calvini; lieut. Multedo; sergeants Perilli, Sartarelli, Catania, Santini, and Pellegrini; corporal De Giulio; two chamberlains Armanno and Boggi; one cook; blacksmith; and about 12 soldiers.

We have London dates of Oct. 27. Nothing important is mentioned, except an increased and increasing discontent in the people of France. A great many arrests are made, and the most vigorous and arbitrary measures resorted to, to keep down the "seditious." Some of the Prussian troops have returned. Who is there is in France to head the people and drive out the *foreigners* that lord it over the country and make the king a puppet?

Louis XVIII has established a privy council to "discuss only what is specially submitted to them." Among those named, are the marshal Oudinot, duke of Reggio; the duke of Feltre; marshal Macdonald, duke of Tarentum; counts Marbois and Dupont, and prince Talleyrand.

They *talk* in England that the bank may resume its specie payments. The guinea is said to be worth only 21*s*.—that is, at par.

"Delivered." *Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Oct.* 10. At a court of vice-admiralty held yesterday, a number of vessels, taken by the army and navy at the late conquest of Guadaloupe, were condemned as prizes; also sundry vessels taken before by the squadron on this station.

Rich cargo. *Cadiz, Oct.* 6. There has just ar-

rived at this port a Spanish frigate called the Prenve from Vera Cruz and the Havanna, in 47 days. Her cargo is 2,136,502 piasters—23,890, another consignment; 486,265 marcks of silver ingots and worked; 1473 marcks of provincial money; 1491 ounces of gold money; 2595 arobes of grana; 64,875 cochineal; all from Vera Cruz and 9700 piasters from Havanna, and a quantity of Havanna tobacco.

London, Oct. 26.—The following is a copy of a letter from lord Sidmouth to the mayor of New-Castle:

Whitehall, Oct 19, 1815.

"SIR—As the hopes which had been entertained, of a favorable termination of the disturbances at Shields and Sunderland, and of the seamen engaged in them, to a state of obedience to the laws, have proved fallacious, I am commanded by the prince regent to signify to you his royal highness' pleasure, that you, and the magistrates within your jurisdiction, do forthwith adopt, in concert with the magistrates of North Shields, of South Shields, and of Sunderland, the most effectual means within the scope of their authority, for the purpose of putting an end to these criminal and disgraceful proceedings.

"A considerable naval and military force is collected and stationed on the spot, with a view of affording support and assistance to the magistrates, if necessary, in the execution of a duty which is indispensable and which his royal highness confidently trusts and expects will be duly performed.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) "SIDMOUTH.

"The worshipful the mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

A letter to the same effect was sent to the duke of Northumberland, and to the bishop of Durham as rotulorum custos of the county of Durham.

[Our last advices from England say that the seamen had become quiet.]

CHRONICLE.

Charles Ridgely (of Hampton) has been elected governor of Maryland, by a majority of 2 votes in joint ballot—for Mr. R. fed. 47—Mr. Bowie, rep, 45. The house of delegates vacated the seat of one republican member, and there was one of each party absent, through indisposition. The council is also federal by the like majority. It appears that every indication of hostility in the *Creek* Indians has subsided. The regular troops that were marching for their country have been halted. Among the curiosities of the times, we observe that *cotton* is shipping at *New York* for *Charleston*, and at which latter place a vessel has arrived from *England* with *rum* and *molasses*. Sea-island cotton being 55 cents at *Charleston*, and worth only 45 at New-York, and, to appreciate the value properly it is necessary "as the times go" to state, that the monies of both cities are about at par. One of the elegant cotton mills belonging to the Union Manufacturing Company, of Maryland, near Baltimore, was burnt to the ground on Wednesday the 13th inst. by accident. It was one of the most complete mills in the U. S. and drove about 6000 spindles. The loss is estimated at 60 to $70,000, and it throws about 200 persons out of employment. Another cotton mill, valued at $20,000 was recently burnt at Springfield, N. J.

Latest of the Epervier. By a vessel arrived at Charleston, we learn that the Epervier, was seen on the 8th of Aug. in lat. 39 4 N. long. 61, 18 W. under double reefed topsails. The next day there was a very heavy blow. The Epervier sailed for the United States with despatches on the 10th of July.

The Washington 74 is said to sail and work remarkably well. This ship has arrived at Boston.

Arrived at Quebec, on the 23d ult. the British ship Archduke Charles, from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with *stores*, and *one hundred and fifty-five officers and men*, of the 103d, 76th, 19th, 70th, and 37th regiments.

THE WASP SUNK. *From the Norfolk Beacon.*—Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank and respectability in the navy, permits us to entertain no doubts of the loss of the U. States sloop of war Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruize had been brilliant.

All readers of newspapers must recollect that about a year ago, there was an account of a British frigate putting into Cadiz much cut to pieces, and one hundred men killed and wounded; reporting her having had an engagement with a *large American Frigate* off that port.

It was known at the time that we had no Frigate in that quarter, and that the Wasp was believed to be cruizing in that neighborhood; but little was thought or said about it at the time, as the report was not generally credited. We now learn, from a source which cannot be doubted, that there *was* an action between a British Frigate of the largest class, and an American Ship, and that it was, undoubtedly, the Wasp.—Lieut. Conkling, who commanded the schr. Ohio, one of commodore Sinclair's squadron, on Lake Erie, and who was captured in August, 1814, off Fort Erie, and sent to England, has lately reported himself to his commanding officer; to whom, it appears, he related, having met with one of the Lieutenants who was on board the above mentioned Frigate; and was informed by him, that the Ship they engaged was not a Frigate, as was stated; and that his commander, as well as every person on board, could see by her battle lanthorns being lighted, and from the flashes of her guns, that she was a Corvette Ship, mounting 22 guns; and that they believed themselves, it was no other than the Wasp; but, after being so gallantly beaten off, and having suffered so severely, they were reluctant to acknowledge how inferior the force was, which inflicted such severe chastisement on them. It appears, by the Lieutenant's own account, that the action lasted several hours; that the Frigate sheered off to refit, intending, if circumstances would admit of it, to renew the action at day-light, which was not far distant; but, at its earliest dawn, there was no vestige of their gallant opponent. From the crippled state of the ships, and the short time intervening between their separation and day-light, the Lieutenant believed it impossible that they could have been out of sight of each other had their opponent been above water.

[The above account essentially coincides with the opinions of the best informed naval men about the seat of government, who generally agree in the belief that the Wasp was the vessel engaged by the British frigate above alluded to.]—*Nat. Intel.*

North Carolina. The following resolution of thanks to the President of the U. States, (says the *Raleigh Register*) passed the House of Commons yesterday—76 to 51.

Resolved, That the firmness, energy and wisdom which have characterized the public conduct of the President of the United States during the late arduous contest of our country, and his prompt acceptance and ratification of an honorable treaty, en-

title him to the gratitude and thanks of the Legislature.

John W. Eppes. who was appointed a senator of the U. S. by the legislature of Virginia, *vice* Mr. Giles resigned, has declined the office, as he states in a letter to the speaker of the house of delegates, on account of the "present deplorable condition of his health." Mr. Eppes appears to be exceedingly unwell.

Nathaniel Macon has been appointed a senator of the United States by North Carolina, *vice* Mr. *Lock* resigned, or account of ill health.

Algiers. We have a report, to which hardly *possibility* (from many circumstances) can be attached, that the Algerines have cut off the head of the dey for making peace with the United States—declared war against us, and captured two American vessels. We have some "*conservators of the peace,*" in the Mediterranean—2 frigates, and several sloops of war.

Flaxseed. The quantity of flaxseed sown last year in Ireland, is said to have exceeded 50,000 hhds.

Gen. Jackson. An entertainment was recently given at Alexandria, in honor of the hero of New-Orleans. Many invited guests of distinction attended. The following volunteer toast was given, on the occasion, by captain *Porter:*

"*Baltimore*—she gives graves to her invaders; to her defenders, a monument."

THE TREATY. *From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.* We have heard and believe, though the proceedings thereon have not been disclosed, that the commercial treaty with Great Britain received the necessary consent of the senate on Tuesday, by an almost unanimous vote.

☞Several of the London papers have been loud in their complaints of this convention; and we, therefore, suppose it is on the principles of *reciprocity;* which modest John Bull always thinks is a great concession on his part!

The Canada papers complain—*that the specie is flying back to the states.*" As it went from us by smuggling and treason, it is right that it should return by fair trade.

The British colonies. It appears resolved, that all intercourse with the British colonies, the carriage of a few unimportant articles excepted, shall be confined to British shipping. The British are more bothered to know what to do with their seamen in peace, than they were to get them in war.

The glass manufacturers lately arrested at Liverpool, have given bonds in £60 each, not to depart for America.

Mistake corrected. It has been stated, that when com. Bainbridge anchored at Gibraltar he fired a salute of seventeen guns which was returned with fifteen; and the commodore immediately sent an officer on shore to demand that his salute should be returned gun for gun; and that more guns should be promptly fired, and that the lt. governor apologized and fired the other two guns. We are now assured, from an officer of the squadron, that the above report is a sheer mistake, or misrepresentation. The facts, we learn, are, that when the squadron arrived at Gibraltar, an understanding, as usual, was immediately had between the commodore and the commander of the garrison, respecting a salute; and it was agreed that *fifteen* guns should be fired, and the like number returned. In firing the salute on board the *Independence,* by mistake, seventeen guns were fired; when the commodore immediately dispatched an officer to acquaint the commander of the mistake. Only fifteen guns were at first returned; but before the officer reached the commander, he had given orders to fire the two additional guns, though under no agreement so to do. We can add from information on which we rely, that the squadron and its officers were treated with distinguished respect and attention by the British officers in Gibraltar.—*Bost. Cent.*

Richmond, Dec. 13. On Friday last, a few hhds. of new tobacco, were sold in this market for $26 per cwt.—and on Monday last, a hhd. old tobacco was sold for 30 dollars per cwt.

Dec. 15. Yesterday, Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, brought into market a small part of his new crop of tobacco, say 17 hhds. which was sold at $30 30 cts. per cwt.

Indian prisoners. The treaty which was concluded at Portage des Sioux, with the Pottowatamie Indians (says the *Missouri Gazette*) stipulated for the immediate restoration of prisoners. In obedience thereto, they have surrendered up Mrs. Cannon, her son-in-law, and daughter. Their friends reside in Logan and Christian counties, in Kentucky.

The subjoined letter from captain Philips to gen. Bissell is an official statement.

Fort Clark, Sept. 9th, 1815.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that on the sixth inst. three American prisoners, *John Stork, Abey Cannon, and daughter,* taken by the Pottawatamies on the Wabash in February last, were delivered into my hands. I thought it advisable to provision these people and retain them at this place, until a safe opportunity occurs of returning them to their friends. They are in good health, and speak much of the humanity of the Indians.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH PHILIPS, Capt. Commd'g.

MEXICO. *Excellent news!—Kingston, (Jam.) Nov.* 2. We have at length intelligence direct from general Anaya, at Mexico. This brave Mexican, whose sang froid and courage were equally remarkable during the invasion, after having once experienced some contrariety, landed at last on the Mexican soil, where he was received with the acclamations of the people, and his calumniators arrested by order of government. The supreme congress of the republic has entrusted him with an important mission, and he will shortly repair to the north.

The Spaniards lately landed in Mexico 2500 men of the famous expedition to the Spanish Main. The government of Fernando wished to employ this reinforcement to free the communication between Tomtico and other points. The insurgent general drew them into the interior, and killed 600 in one action—a column of 200 men, with their arms and baggage, joined the independent standard; the rest fell back to Xalapa, where they arrived reduced almost to nothing.

General Anaya has sent us a copy of the Mexican constitution, of which we will give an analysis in a future number.

Dr. Robinson, who accompanied general Anaya to Mexico, and was on the way with him to attend the Mexican congress, writes on the 10th July, from Huatusco, (5 or 6 leagues from the city of Mexico) "We have just received the agreeable news that the patriots have completely beaten a division of the royalists, in the province of Puebla."

VENEZUELA. *Kingston, (Jam.) Nov.* 3.—By a passenger arrived on Tuesday from Curacoa, in the Fortunatus, we have received a circumstantial detail of the actual situation of Venezuela, which is certainly any thing than being favorable to the cause of Ferdinand 7th.

Maturin, Guyria, and all the savannas of Cumana and Barcelona, are in the entire possession of the independents, and it is presumed, on good grounds, that the island of Margaritta has, likewise, dissolved the unnatural connection.

In the west of Venezuela, general Urdinati, at the head of an army from New Grenada, has possessed himself of the provinces of Merida, Truxillo, and Barinas, after a most brilliant career, terminating with a decisive action, fought at Les Pledras, in which battle, the Spanish general Calgada was killed. A spirit of discontent prevails in Cora, Maracaybo, and even de la Hache.

An American vessel with 1300 bbls. flour left Curacoa 9 days ago, for Carthagena.

Through the same channel we are made acquainted with an insurrection in Quito, the natural result of the battle fought at Papayan, and success of the independent Buenos-Ayreans, at Lima, whose capital was known to be threatened, and must, by this time, have fallen.

New Grenada. Carthagena, one of the united provinces of the republic of New Grenada, which, as the Spaniards say, "God preserve!"—having purged herself of traitors and tories, holds up the flag of freedom undismayed. May it float forever over her walls! The royal force there is nearly annihilated. *"Perish the invaders!"*

Buenos Ayres. A warm friend of the *Weekly Register*, at *Buenos Ayres* (personally unknown) has forwarded to the editor a file of papers as late as Sept. 26. They do not appear to contain any thing important, except to shew the general organization and harmony of the republican government; and, though no particulars of the progress of the army is stated, we have reason to believe, from several addresses, &c. that the war against the royalists and tories of *Peru* has been successful. [By another source, we have reason to hope that *Lima* had fallen into the hands of the whigs.]

The Buenos-Ayres Gazette extra, of June 18, contains an official communication from Jose Rondeau, chief magistrate of Buenos-Ayres, to the Director—thanking his excellency for his nomination to the chief magistracy, &c. promising to co-operate in any sacrifice for the common good, &c. It concludes thus—"if history shall give a faithful account of this province to posterity, it will record these words—*America is free, respected and independent, because immortal Buenos Ayres desired it; because the people willed it; because the intrepid warriors of the south supported it.*"

An artist of Tucuman, in Paraguay, has made an elegant rific, and presented it to the Supreme Director of Buenos-Ayres. It is suggested, that it may be forwarded to the president of the United States, as the "first fruits of the manufacture of arms in the South America."

Banks. At a meeting of the merchants of Philadelphia held at the Merchants Coffee Hous on the 24th ult. after hearing a report from a committee theretofore appointed, the following resolutions were passed unanimously; and committees appointed to carry them into effect:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature of this state, praying for a correction of the evils arising from the numerous Banking Insitutions, and the increased amount of Bank paper.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to congress, praying the establishment of a National Bank.

Harrisburg Pa. on the 29th June, 1810 contained 299 houses, 82 of which was brick; on the same day of the present year, 455 houses, of which 146 were brick.

The following is the Calender of a Siberian or Lapland Year.

June 23—Snow melts
July 1—Snow gone
—— 9—Fields quite green
—— 17—Plants at full growth
—— 25—Plants in flower
August 2—Fruits ripe
—— 10—Plants shed their seed.
—— 18—Snow
From August 18 to June 23—Snow and Ice.

Influenza.—This complaint, which has lately afflicted, though in a lenient degree, so large a proportion of the inhabitants of our city, was diffused more widely and generally than heretofore remembered. From Philadelphia to Charleston inclusive, it is believed full one half of the whole population were affected by it.

In one of the northren papers, it is stated that the following periods have been noticed when the influenza prevailed in North America:

1647, 1655, 1697—8, 1732, 1737, 1747, 1756—7, 1761, 1772, 1781, 1789, and 90, 1802, 1807, 1815.

From which it appears that the longest interval has been forty-three years, and the shortest four years, while the average interval is fourteen years.

Joseph Lancaster. By an article from the *Belfast Recorder*, (observes the *Albany Rsgister*) it appears that the *Lancastrian* system of education is progressing rapidly, and with a degree of success beyond the most sanguine expectations which had been formed of it. It requires but little foresight to perceive, that this system may yet be the engine of destruction to the British monarchy, hierarchy and aristocracy. The article, above alluded to, from the *Belfast Recorder*, says—" No wonder that Mr. Lancaster should feel himself so exalted above the things of this life. No wonder, that enthroned in the bosoms of those *five hundred boys*, whom he so pathetically and eloquently addressed on Saturday, he should look down with philosophical indifference on " the maces, the sceptre and the ball;" that crowns should fade before him, and the great ones of the world be considered by him as the humble instruments of his great and benevolent work."

An old hunter. Died on the 5th Oct. in Laurens district, South Carolina, Mr. *Solomon Niblet*, aged *one hundred and forty-three years.* He was born in England, where he lived until he was 19 years of age; he then emigrated to this country, and resided in the state of Maryland until about 55 years ago; he then came to this state, where he resided until his death. He never lost his teeth nor his eye sight; and a few days before his death, he joined a hunting party, went out and actually killed a deer.

Worcester, (Mass.) October 11—On Monday, preceding the late hurricane, a very large flock of hen-hawks and white-headed eagles, consisting of not less than 5000, were seen by persons in Millbury and Shrewsbury, flying to the eastward.

Remarkable circumstance.—There is a woman now living near Miller's lane, in Manchester, with her *fifth* husband! She is in the 30th year of her age, and was a widow not more than *nine weeks* at a time—the last time she became a widow, it was only *seven weeks.* She has had thirteen children—and what is more remarkable, she was mother of five children, all born alive and baptised, before she was *twenty years* of age. *London pap.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

No. 18 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1815. [whole no. 226

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

Peace Establishment.

The whole number of officers composing the military peace establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3, and regulations of May 17, is as follows:

2 Major-Generals.
4 Aids to ditto, captains of the line.
4 Brigadier-generals.
4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line.
1 Adjutant and inspector general.
2 Adjutant-generals.
1 Quarter-master general.
4 Deputy-quarter-master generals.
4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
6 Hospital surgeons.
15 Hospital surgeon's mates.
2 Garrison surgeons.
20 Garrison surgeon's mates.
2 Judge advocates.
2 Chaplains.
1 Apothecary general.
2 Assistant apothecaries.
1 Commissary general of purchases.
2 Deputy commissaries.
6 Assistant commissaries.
1 Pay-master of the army.
2 Deputy pay-master generals.
2 Assist. depy. pay-master generals.

Engineers, ordnance, artillery, infantry and rifle regiments and corps.

12 Colonels.
16 Lieutenant-colonels.
17 Majors.
116 Captains.
116 First lieutenants.
148 Second lieutenants.
42 Third lieutenants.
10 Regimental surgeons.
19 Regimental surgeon's mates.

Of the above subalterns the following may be in the Staff.

14 Adjutants.
14 Quarter-masters.
10 Pay-masters.
32 Conductors of artillery

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, December 2, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VACANCIES IN THE ARMY OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Regiment of Light Artillery.

1st lieutenant Hight — 1st lieut. M'Kinney

Corps of Artillery.

Major Overton, — 2d lieutenant Bostwick
Captain Pon — Howell
Odell, — Pickett
1st lieutenant Cowan — Newkirk
Fontaine — S. L. Dana
Wharley — Scallan
White — Grayson
I. Ruffin — Turner
2d lieutenant Cromwell — Gray
Chrystie — Buckley
Rockwell — Call
Woolsey — 3d lieutenant Vandeventer

First Regiment of Infantry.

Captain Davis — 1st lieutenant Smith
1st lieutenant Doggett — 2d lieutenant Briggs
Turner

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Captain Goodall — 2d lieutenant Chittenden
2d lieutenant Robinson — Van Wyck

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Captain Desha — 2d lieutenant Bayler
Butler — J. Saunders
1st lieutenant Gist — Cissna

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Captain Bankhead — 1st lieutenant Merrick
Nelson — 2d lieutenant Mullen
Peyton — Comegys
Gilder — O'Fling
1st lieutenant Beckett

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Ripley — 1st lieutenant Ingersoll
Chandler — 2nd lieutenant Robinson

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Captain Murdoch — 2d lieutenant Pachin
White — Holcomb
Seymour — Andrews
Crawford — Webster
1st lieutenant De Witt — Dean

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. colonel Boote — 1st lieutenant Priestman
Captain Taylor — Taylor
Chisholm — 2d lieutenant Brent
Duvall — Hedges
1st lieutenant Irvine

Eight Regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Goodwin — 2d lieutenant Burns
Fisler — Meline
2d lieutenant Stewart — Thomas
Brown

Rifle Regiment.

Captain Swearengen — 2d lieutenant Bryan
Trimble — Harrison
1st lieutenant Langham — Crockett
Stith

TRANSFERS. Captain Taylor, and surgeon's mate Hill, of the 3d, transferred to the 4th infantry.

Captain Bissell, of the 3d, transferred to the 8th infantry.

Captains Baker, Larrabee, Grosvenor and Green, of the 8th, tranferred to the 3d infantry.

Second lieutenant E. Kirby, corps of artillery, transferred to the 5th infantry.

Second lieutenant R. Davis, of the 3d, transferred to the 1st infantry.

The president of the United States has directed the following selection of officers to fill vacancies, and to complete, as far as practicable, at this time, the organization of the army, conformably to the act of the 3d March, 1815, viz:

For the Regiment of Light Artillery.

1st lt.	Thomas Lamar,	11 Mar. 1814	
	Jack F. Ross,	20 July —	

For the Corps of Artillery.

Maj.	James Bankhead	15 Aug. 1815	Col. staff, 9 Sept 1813
Capt.	Moses Sweet,	30 June 1807	
	Saunders Donoho,	6 July 1812	
1st lt.	J D Hayden,	6 ——	Capt. brev. 13 March, 1813
	John Fanley,	6 ——	
	William King,	1 Oct 1813	
	Thos C Legate,	29 ——	
	Nathaniel Clark	1 May 1814	
2d lt.	Joseph Bosque,	12 Ap. 1813	

	Joseph F. Prince,	16 Ap. 1815	
	John Henderson,	26 June —	
	James D. Brown,	15 Aug —	1st lt. bre. 2 May, 1814
	Mesajah Crupper,	24 June 1814	
	F. G. de Lamos	7 July —	
	Tim Green, jr.	25 ———	
	Wm. G. Shade,	31 Aug. 1814	
	Elisha Brimhall,	1 Sept. —	1st lt. brevet 1 Sept 1814
	H. H. Minton	12 Sept. —	
	James Irvine,	19 Sept. —	
	J. S. Abel,	1 Oct. —	1st lt. brevet 1 Sept 1814
	James Archer,	1 Oct. —	
	W. S. Willard,	1 Oct. —	
	James Gignilat,	11 Oct. —	
	M. F. Graffenreidt,	22 Nov. —	
3d lt.	W. H. C. Wright	24 Nov. —	

For the First Regiment of Infantry.

Capt.	Alexander Gray	6 July 1812	
1st lt.	Nathaniel Smith	20 July 1813	
	Jacob Whistler	15 Aug —	
	Henry Saunders	14 July 1814	

For the Second Regiment of Infantry.

Capt.	Robert Gray	6 July 1812	Major bre. 15 Aug 1813
2d lt.	John G. Mun	13 Mar. 1813	1st lt brevet 5 Aug —
	William Kendall	16 June —	1st lt brevet 1 Jan 1815
	Elisha Clark	25 July, 1814	

For the Third Regiment of Infantry.

1st lt.	Chas L. Cass	20 May 1813	
2d lt.	Saml. Keeler jr	7 June 1814	
	Thomas F. Hunt	29 June —	
	Hillory Brunot	32 July —	
	J. Beckwith	1 Dec. —	

For the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Capt.	J. D. Barnard	6 July 1812	maj. brev. 26 June 1813
	John M. O'Conner	13 March 1813	maj. staff 20 June 1814
	James H. Hook	20 May —	
1st lt	Kenneth M'Kenzie	6 July 1812	capt. brev. 6 July 1812
	Daniel Sacket	11 Nov. 1813	
2d lt	Beverly Turpin	6 July 1812	1st lt. brev. 6 July 1812
	Henry Wilson	19 April 1814	
	R. M. Sands	9 July —	

For the Fifth of Regiment Infantry.

1st lt.	George Gooding	15 Feb. 1812	capt. brev. 15 June 1814
	George W. Hovey	15 Aug. 1813	
	Isaac Clark, jr.	1 Sept. 1814	

For the Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Capt.	Gad Humphreys	31 Dec. 1809	maj. brev. 18 April 1814
	Turner Crooker	6 July 1812	maj. brev. 4 July —
	Thomas M. Read	16 April 1813	
	George M'Glassin	15 Aug. —	maj. brev. 11 Sept. 1814
1st lt.	E. Boardman	3 May 1810	capt. brev. 1 Aug. 1813
2d lt.	John Strother	20 Nov. 1813	
	John Ellison	17 March 1814	
	J. A. Harding	28 April —	
	James M'Ilvaine	19 July —	
	John Mansfield	30 Sept. —	

For the Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Capt.	F. W. Armstrong	6 July 1812	maj. brev. 26 June 1813
	A. L. Langham	— —	maj. brev. 15 Aug. —
	D. E. Twiggs	— —	maj. brev. 21 Sept. 1814
1st lt.	John R. Corbaly	— —	capt. brev. 28 June —
	William Bailey	— —	capt. brev. 19 July —
	John Gassaway	15 Aug. 1813	
2d lt.	Edmund Hall	19 April 1814	

For the Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Capt.	John Nicks	1 July 1808	maj. brev. 9 Oct. 1813
	Uriah Blue	9 May 1809	maj. brev. 13 March 1814
	Alexander Brownlow	7 Sept. 1813	
1st lt.	Lewis R. Willis	5 July 1812	capt. brev. 31 Jan. —
	William Arnold	11 May 1814	
2d lt.	C. Stephens	15 April —	1st lt. brev. 20 July —
	Thomas Rogers	— —	
	Waddy V. Cobbs	1 May —	
	R. Humphreys	19 May —	
	Samuel Riddle	21 Sept. —	

Rifle Regiment.

Capt.	Thomas Ramsey	30 Nov. 1812	
	Willie Martin	17 Mar. 1814	
1st lt.	J. S. M'Intosh	31 Dec. 1813	
	Abraham Fine	17 Sept. 1814	
1st	[illegible] Harrison	17 Mar. —	
	Thomas F. Smith	11 May —	
2d lt.	[illegible]		

[illegible] 'cers above selected will forthwith repair to the head-[illegible] their several regiments, viz:

The [illegible] light artillery, Newport, R. I.

quarters of [illegible] infantry, Pass Christiana, Louisiana.

1st	do	Sackett's Harbor, New-York.
1st	do	Detroit, Michigan.
2d	do	Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
3d	do	Detroit, Michigan.
4th	do	New-York harbor.
5th	do	Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
6th	do	St. Louis, Missouri territory.
7th	do	do.
8th	do	do.

Rifle regiment, most convenient station of their corps, in the southern division, Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. or New-Orleans.

Officers of artillery, to the [illegible] war.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Inspr. Genl.

Schedule of the monthly compensation allowed to officers, &c. permanently and provisionally retained on the peace establishment of the army, agreeably to the decisions on the laws in relation to the same, considered as in force under the act of the 3d March, 1815, and the regulations of the 17th May, 1815.

RANK OR GRADE.		Pay per month	Rations p. day.	Forage p. mo'th
Major-general,	[1]	200	25	20
Aid to ditto,	[2]	24	4	10
Brigadier-general,	[3]	104	12	16
Aid to ditto,	[4]	20		6
Adjutant and inspector general,	[5]	104	12	16
Adjutant-general,	[6]	90	6	30
Quartermaster-general	[7]	104	12	16
Deputy quartermaster-general,	[8]	60	4	24
Paymaster-general,	[9]			
Deputy paymaster general,	[10]	50		
Assistant deputy paymaster gen.	[10]	30		
Commissary general of purchases	[11]			
Assist't commis. for distribution	[12]	60	4	24
Brigade inspector,	[13]	30		6
Brigade quartermaster,	[14]	20		6
Judge advocate,	[15]	50	4	10
Brigade chaplain,	[16]	50	4	10
Apothecary general	[17]			
Assistant apothecary,	[18]	30	2	6
Hospital surgeon,	[19]	75	6	12
Hospital surgeon's mate,	[19]	40	2	6
Garrison surgeon,	[20]	45	3	10
Garrison surgeon's mate,	[21]	30	2	6
Hospital steward,	[22]	20	2	
Ward master,	[22]	16	2	
Professor of nat'l & exper'l philos.	[23]	60	5	11
Assistant ditto,	[23]	40	3	
Professor of mathematics	[23]	50	4	10
Assistant ditto,	[23]	40	3	
Professor of engineering	[23]	50	4	10
Assitant ditto,	[23]	40	3	
Teacher of the French language	[24]	40	3	
Teacher of drawing,	[24]	40	3	
Master of the sword,	[25]	26¾	2	
Colonel,	[26]	75	6	12
Lieutenant-colonel,	[26]	60	5	11
Major,	[26]	50	4	10
Adjutant } Of regiments and corps.	[27]	10		6
Quartermaster } Of regiments and corps.	[28]	10		6
Paymaster } Of regiments and corps.	[28]	10		6
Sergeant major	[29]	9		
Quartermaster sergeant	[30]	9		
Principal musician,	[31]	8		
Captain,	[32]	40	3	
First lieutenant,	[32]	30	2	
Second lieutentant,	[32]	25	2	
2d lieut. and conductor of artil'ry	[33]	35	2	
Third lieutenant,	[34]	23	2	
Cadet,	[35]	16	2	
Sergeant,	[36]	8		
Corporal,	[36]	7		
Musician,	[36]	6		
Private,	[36]	5		
Master armorer } Master carriage maker } Master blacksmith,	[37]	30		
Armorer, } Carriage maker, } Blacksmith,	[37]	16		
Artificer,	[38]	10		
Laborer	[39]	9		
Servant,	[40]		1	

NOTES.

[1] 6th section of the act of the 11th Jan. 1812.

[2] Not provided for in the laws of 1802 nor 1808—5th section of the act of the 11th Jan. 1812.

[3] 4th section of the act of the 12th April, 1808.

[4] In addition to his pay, &c. in the line, section 4th of the act of the 12th April, 1808.

[5] Rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, 1st section of the act of 3d of March, 1813—4th section of act of 12th of April, 1808. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808, as adjutant and inspector general.

[6] Rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, 3d sec. of act of 3d March, 1813,—4th sec. of 12th April, 1808—forage for 5 horses at $6 for each. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808, as adjutant-general.

[7] Rank, pay and emoluments of a brig. gen. 2d sec. of act of 3d March, 1813—4th sec. of act of 12th April, 1808. Not provided for by do. as qr. mas. gen.

[8] Rank, pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry, 3d sec. of act of 3d March, 1813—4th sec. of act of 18th April, 1808—forage for 4 horses. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808, as dep. qr. mas. general.

[9] $2000 per ann. 1st sec. of act of 18th April, 1814, and act of 16th March, 1802.

[10] In addition to his pay, &c. in line, sec. 3d of act of 6th July, 1812. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808.

[11] $3000 per ann. sec. 7th of act of 28th March, 1812. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808.

[12] Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808—9th sec. of act of 3d March, 1813.

[13] In addition to his pay, &c. in the line, as a subaltern 4th sec. of act of 12th April, 1808

[14] In addition to his pay, &c. in line as a subaltern, 4th sec. of act of 12 April, 1808.

[15] Not provided for in the laws of 1802 nor 1808—19th sec. of act of 11th Jan. 1812, pay, &c. of a major of infantry.

[16] Not provided for in the laws of 1802 nor 1808—24th sec. of act of 11 Jan. 1815, pay, &c. a major of infantry.

[17] $1800 per annum. Not provided for by the laws of 1802 nor 1808—7th sec. of the act of the 3d March, 1813.

[18] Not provided for by the laws of 1802 nor 1808—11th sec. of the act of 30th of March, 1814.

[19] 4th section of the act of the 12th April, 1808.

[20] 5th 4th and 7th sections of the act of the 16th March, 1802. Regimental surgeon is allowed the same as garrison surgeon.

[21] Ditto, ditto, ditto ditto. Regimental surgeon's mate is allowed the same as garrison surgeon's mate.

[22] 4th sec. of the act of the 12th April, 1808.

[23] 2d section of the act of 29th April, 1812.

[24] 2d sec. of act of 28th Feb. 1803. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808.

[25] Not provided for as master of the sword by laws of 1802 nor 1808—4th sec. of the act of June, 1812—and 4th sec. of the act of 12th April, 1808.

[26] 4th, 5th and 7th sections of the act of 16th March, 1802.

[27] In addition to his pay, &c. in the line, 4th and 7th sections of the act of 16 March, 1802, and 4th sec. of the act of the 12th April, 1808.

[28] In addition to his pay, &c. in the line, 4th sec. of the act of the 12th April, 1808.

[29] 4th sec. of the act of the 16th March, 1802.

[30] Not provided for in the laws of 1802 nor 1808—act of 6th July, 1812.

[31] 4th section of the act of 16th March, 1802.

[32] 4th and 5th sections of the act of 16th March 1802.

[33] Not provided for in laws of 1802 nor 1808—3d sec. of act of 30th March, 1814.

[34] Not provided for in laws of 1802 nor 1808—2d sec. of the acts of 20th Jan. 1813, and of 30th March 1814.

[35] 26th sec. of act of 16th March, 1802, and 3d sec. of acts of 29th April, 1812.

[36] 4th sec. of the act of 16th of March, 1802.

[37] 11th sec. of act of 8th Feb. 1815. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808.

[38] 4th sec. of the act of 16th of March, 1802—3d sec. of act of 20th Feb. 1803—1st sec. of act of 29th April, 1812—11th sec. of act of 8th Feb. 1815.

[39] 11th sec. of act of 8th Feb. 1815. Not provided for by laws of 1802 nor 1808.

[40] Every commissioned officer, who keeps one servant, not a soldier of the line, one additional ration—sec. 5th of the act of 16th March, 1802.

NOTE.—Officers of equal grades in the present peace establishment, of *all the regiments* and *corps*, including the ordnance department, receive the *same* pay and emoluments. The laws of 1802 and 1808 make no distinction, except in favor of *light dragoons*; of whom there are none on the present establishment.

ARMY PAY OFFICE,
City of Washington, August 1, 1815.

ROBERT BRENT,
Paymaster U. S. Army

War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

Whereas, by documents exhibited at this office in support of applications for land warrants, it appears that many persons disregard or misconstrue the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings requisite in all cases where the *original claimant* does not *personally* apply at this department; it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations:

1. In regard to the power of attorney directed to be executed in the cases abovementioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be formally acknowledged before a magistrate, and that this acknowledgment be subscribed by the person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by oath or affirmation, in presence of the said magistrate, who then attests the execution of this formality.

2. Every deposition or affidavit ought to be subscribed by the deponent, or person making it, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation; and should then be attested in due form by the magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that those individuals who depose to the identity of another, should subscribe their deposition to render the identification valid.

3. A substitution of a power of attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and may be inscribed on the original power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found: if executed on a separate paper, it is to be attached to the original instrument in the usual manner, and secured by the notarial seal. In applications for land warrants, the following simple form will be admitted, viz:

Know all men by these presents, that I, A B, attorney of C D, by the annexed power duly constituted and appointed, do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute and appoint E F of———

&c. my lawful substitute and attorney, for the purposes therein mentioned; and do hereby authorise him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises, as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at — this — day of — A. D. —.

(Signed) A B [Seal]

I G H, notary public, &c.

do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A B, before me. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my official seal and signature, at — this — day of —, A. D. 181—.

N. B As there are many sections of the United States where a notary public does not commonly officiate, the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the official attestation of the clerk of the county court.

4. In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining a "a legitimate heir at law" who may apply for military bounty land in right of a deceased soldier, the expression "certificates from competent authority" has been thought by some not sufficiently explicit:—to remove, therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known that this insertion of the term 'competent authority' arose from representations of long standing at this office, confirmative of the fact that in different states, component parts of the American union, the legal mode of proving 'heirship' for the purposes of inheriting real estate, is different from that practised in other states: it is obvious therefore, that the meaning and intention of the secretary of war in sanctioning the term "competent authority" is, that the person so pretending to be a "legitimate heir at law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that tribunal, or civil officer, that is authorised by the constitution and laws of the state wherein he resides to take cognizance of the point in question, for local or other purposes. A duly authenticated certificate from that tribunal, or public officer, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this office conclusive evidence in such a case. Thus, an official certificate declarative of the fact that such an one is a "legitimate heir at law" of such an one, issued by a court of record, an ordinary, a judge of probate—according to the laws and usages of different states, have ever been deemed equally admissible at this office.

It should be observed, however, that in cases of posthumous claims to the military bounty land authorised by an act of congress of the 10th of December, 1814, it is essential that the claimant should establish, not only that he is "a legitimate heir at law," but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased soldier in whose right he claims.

5. Although the rule will be adhered to, not issue a land warrant to an executor, nor to an administrator, yet in all cases where "the legitimate heirs at law" are minors, a guardian constituted and appointed in conformity with the laws of the state where the said minors reside, may obtain a land warrant in trust for them on his exhibiting at this office official credentials proving his said quality.

November 29, 1815.

Naval Affairs.

A fifth letter from an officer of the U. S. navy to his friend, a member of congress, dated at New York, Dec. 26, 1815.

SIR—When I had last the honor of addressing you, I was far from thinking that so much importance would be attached to my letter, not only by yourself, but by many other intelligent gentlemen with whom I have since had the pleasure to converse. The facts and reasonings embraced within the purview of it, touching the policy of Great Britain in diverting our attention during the late war from the Atlantic to the lakes, had always appeared very obvious to me, and I surely thought they were equally so to the well informed part of my countrymen. If however (as you are pleased to intimate) I have suggested some new ideas upon the subject, and 'completely shewn our error,' I shall have no cause to regret the pains I have been at in committing my thoughts to paper; since it is an undeniable axiom, that we can never amend our mistakes until they have first been discovered.

The flattering attention which you have seen fit to bestow upon the several points discussed in my four former letters, has encouraged me on this occasion to lay before you a few plain, though deeply interesting remarks, relative to the vast expense annually sustained by the United States for the support of that numerous class of officers, who are attached to the different yards and establishments on the Atlantic and the lakes. Besides, that the greater part of these are totally useless to the service and hang upon it like dead weights, their retention has given birth to evils that have already existed too long, and call loudly for correction. It is my intention therefore to bring the subject at once before the public.—You have no doubt seen the last 'Naval Register' published on the first of August; as, if I recollect right, I think you made mention of it in your letter of the 19th ult.* It is complete, and in my opinion the most correct of any that has ever been issued from the navy department. It shews the respective names and dates of the commissions of the officers, as well as the ships or stations to which they are attached. This register has upon the whole a very imposing appearance, and to a stranger unacquainted with the real state of the fact, would beyond doubt convey the idea of an extensive naval force; at any rate, he could do no less than believe that we had twelve or fifteen ships of the line, from twenty to thirty frigates, an equal number of sloops of war, and a due proportion of small craft. Upon counting the names, he would find 32 captains, 18 master-commandants, 150 lieutenants, 48 surgeons, 72 surgeon's mates, 53 pursers, a few chaplains, and 494 midshipmen!—Besides these he would find a lieutenant-colonel commandant of marines, 2 majors, 20 captains, and 39 lieutenants; and having cast his eye also over the number of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, &c. he would find himself obliged to conclude in the end that our navy was at least three times as great as it really is. Here, you will perhaps inquire how it happens that with a navy which has not yet exceeded in numerical force on the Atlantic, three ships of the line, eight frigates, a few sloops of war, and some smaller vessels, we can find employment for such a number of officers? Let us turn again to the register for an answer. We there see, that there are stationed at what are called navy yards captains and master commandants sufficient to command 19 sail of ships, with each two or more lieutenants under him; and that in the aggregate, these places are provided with twenty-five surgeons having a mate or two a piece, which all the world knows is enough for 25 ships. Exclusive of these, we also find at them, seventeen pursers, and such a host of midshipmen as would tire one's patience to enumerate.

*This register may also be found in 'Niles' Weekly Register,' vol. 9, page 85, et cætera.

The most surprising fact of all, however, is the unprecedented number of sailing-masters, amounting to no less than 97!—though I have reason to believe that some reduction of their number has taken place, in consequence of the sale of the flotilla, for the service of which they were no doubt employed. In pursuing these remarks, I find that of 62 officers, the whole number of the marine corps, only one major, four captains, and thirteen lieutenants are in actual service afloat; the residue being reported either at head-quarters at some naval establishment on shore, or on furlough. Of the 32 post-captains, I find that thirteen only are afloat, and that not a smaller proportion of many of the other grades are similarly situated.——All these facts are drawn from the contents of the register above alluded to, which, having been printed and published by order of the secretary of the navy, and bearing an official form, I have no reason to believe incorrect. At least if it is so, the fault is not mine.

The first remark I shall make upon this novel disproportion between the number of officers and ships is, that if all these naval stations continue to be kept up hereafter, these surplus officers will assuredly continue to find employment at them. On the other hand, if they were at once reduced and consolidated, the annual saving of expense occasioned thereby might be expended in building ships; and in these ships they could certainly be employed with more advantage to the service and greater benefit to themselves. Admitting even that the money were appropriated to any other purpose, such as we could not employ afloat might retire on half-pay. In either case, it cannot escape your notice that a great benefit would result, and the service either receive some compensation for the pay and emoluments of its present surplus members, or be relieved from the burthen of supporting them in idleness at full pay. To employ them afloat however is universally allowed to be preferable to any other method. An officer surely can be of no essential use, as an individual, without experience, and experience can only be acquired in that way. The numerical force of our navy is indeed at this time too small for the number of officers attached to it, and we cannot have the means of employing them at sea except by adopting the measure before adverted to, or some other of equal import. If we intend to sustain that high character on the ocean which we now possess, it is indispensably necessary to increase the number of our ships, that our officers may obtain the requisite experience to fit them for the stations they are destined to fill.

With regard to the evils arising from the present maintenance of these superabundant officers, they are not essentially different from those I have before pointed out as arising from the many useless navy yards. And, although it is much to be desired that to remedy these evils they should all be employed afloat, yet as the existing state of the navy will not admit of such a disposition, I am decidedly of opinion, that the best should be selected and the remainder discharged. A measure of this kind I am persuaded would be attended with the most salutary effects, and could not but receive the unqualified approbation of every real friend of the service. Twelve years ago such a selection was made, and the service was happily freed of many improper characters. If it were necessary to enforce such a policy *then*, I am induced to think, from daily observation, that at this day it is no less so. For should our navy continue to increase, and many of the officers who now belong to it be promoted to high grades, we have no guarantee for the undiminished high standing which it so gallantly acquired during the late war by the skill and experience of its elder members. It is well known that the commanders of our ships, during that period, entered the navy at its commencement, and that they have ever since been employed on the most active branches of the service. By these means they have naturally obtained a degree of practical skill and experience of which no others can boast, and on this account have generally been successful in contending with the British ships. You must have remarked however, that in the few instances where the British were successful, the surrender of the ship has invariably followed the loss of her commander——and to what must this be attributed? Surely to nothing but a want of experience in that class of officers from which we are to select our commanders. The rise of these, sir, has been too rapid for the steady pace of their experience; it has grown out of the extraordinary features of the late war, and produced an evil that I fear will require the boldest efforts to correct. It is an old axiom of philosophers, that the first step toward the correction of an evil is to be thoroughly sensible of its existence——I have assured you that a want of general experience prevails among the younger members of the service—I have endeavoured to point out the cause—and shall now suggest a simple remedy,—*Keep no more officers than can be employed to advantage.*

I am your ob't.

The Navy.

No. III.—(*and last.*)

In preserving the present yard establishments, so far from incurring any unnecessary expence, we shall, in truth, save by them to a large amount. I go further, and say, that there is no way of saving but through them. Assertions like these, however hazardous they may seem to persons not well acquainted with the subject, risk nothing. The friends of the navy are desired to bear in mind, what I stated the object to be, in having these establishments. When well conducted, in having supplies of all kinds on hand, and a sufficient number of good workmen, delay is avoided, time gained, and expence saved. By way of illustration, I observe, that, suppose in time of war, a squadron of four frigates and three sloops of war, only, are chased into the harbor of New-York, or put in, crippled in action or in a gale, and require considerable supplies and repairs—in such case, I assert, without fear of refutation, that, if there be no public dock-yard at that place, the repairs to be done, and the supplies to be furnished, to a squadron no larger than the one I have enumerated, putting into port under such circumstances, would cost the nation much more than the annual amount of all the officers attached to an extensive and efficient navy-yard. The timber and plank used would be 50 per cent upon contract prices; all other description of stores 12½ per cent upon an average; all work done and labor performed, 40 per cent upon the wages of a yard establishment; and all this makes no calculation for the delay in collecting workmen and stores of every description, through the navy agency, and the amount of expence consequently incurred by the detention of the vessels in port. In bearing out the further assertion, that there is no other mode of saving but through the dock-yards, it is to be remarked, that in such depots only, stores can be preserved in proper houses for safe keeping, and admitting of proper arrangement; and, that unless this be done, the loss in stores would be immense, and the amount of labor necessary in conducting the naval service, would be nearly doubled, as

the case at present; while many of the stores which become unfit for one purpose, are lost to the public, instead of being converted to another use, as is the universal practice in every well regulated yard. I speak now to facts so notorious that they cannot be disputed.

It may be said, perhaps, that in this part of the subject, I am arguing beside the question—that the necessity of dock-yards is admitted, but that the dispute is respecting the number.——In answer, I say, that the necessity for one at New York or up the North River, is apparent. I would preserve that at Portsmouth, as nearest to our eastern boundary line. I would retain that at Philadelphia, as a building yard. I would select another site between the Chesapeake and St. Mary's, as the place where the ships on the southern coast could receive supplies and repairs, and where various kinds of naval stores could be contracted for on the most advantageous terms, and distributed to the other yards at the discretion of the board. I would continue that at New Orleans, by all means, as indispensable to the flotilla required for the defence of that important post, and to afford supplies to vessels of war belonging to that station. Unless this be done, or an establishment fixed elsewhere upon that coast, our vessels will not be able to procure a mast, spar, anchor, cable, or supplies of any kind for the immense distance between the Mississippi and the capes of Virginia, if the "naval officer's" recommendation be adopted. That there is no sound discretion in this, no judicious foresight, I think too plain to need any attempt to prove; that a less number of yards than what I here contend for, will be of very little national advantage, is clearly shewn from the extent of our coast, and from those emergencies which a state of war will inevitably produce to render them indispensable.

I expect to encounter here the usual objection of expence in having so many yards, and the little probability there is, that so many can be made use of in time of war. But a nation must have large establishments; and persons who make objections to them, on the score of expence, ought first to know in what manner expence is incurred. It is not in the number of superfluous officers, as is the common cry, but it is the want of a well organized system, working harmoniously and vigorously: it is in the want of a sufficiency of good officers and of mechanics; of materials contracted for on the most advantageous terms; of laborers; of store-houses, admitting of a proper arrangement and preservation of stores; and, then, of a vigilant administration of the navy board over the whole. But, the peace establishment of as many yards as I have enumerated, ought not to exceed $700,000 per annum, to be apportioned amongst them at the discretion of the board, according as they might deem each place most eligible for any work to be done during the year. For this sum, all the vessels we now have, could be kept in a state of readiness; masts, spars of every kind, capstans, gun carriages, water casks, iron work, &c. &c. all kinds of stores which require time to make, could be making and collecting at the different depots, and distributing to different points, at the pleasure of the board; while, at the same time, our vessels cruising on the coast, could receive, as they might require, any supplies whatever. Nor will this estimate be much, if any, beyond the expence of the four establishments admitted by the "navy officer;" for, if four, only, be continued, the number of mechanics, seamen and laborers attached to them, must be doubled, and that of officers increased one-third. Neither, under these regulations, will the four yards be able to make supplies, *by way of preparation*, unless to a very inconsiderable extent, indeed. Divide our navy amongst them, even small as it now is, and these four yards would expend no small part of the appropriation allowed for them, in keeping the ships constantly ready for service. If we have no more in time of war, we shall then have no choice of using which we please. Those of most importance to us, will be the most closely watched; our favorite dock-yards at Boston and Newport will surely be the aim of the enemy; and, if they are carried by overwhelming force, what then becomes of our navy? Under every view, therefore, of the question, it is most judicious to increase, not diminish, the number; and, under a system like this, at least in its general outlines, in 5 years we could have 15 sail of the line, and 10 frigates, stores well supplied, establishments well organized, and our navy efficient.

There is one other part of this subject, to which I think it well to draw some attention, and that is —the inexpediency of making the dock-yards for repairing and equipping vessels, the same as those where they are built in the first instance. I think it will embarrass the service. But as this can only be matter of speculation as yet, I merely make the suggestion. This much, however, appears to me plain, that Newport affords no such advantages for a grand naval depot as the North River. As a yard, to furnish supplies and make repairs to vessels, it would be invaluable. But on the North River, we should have at command, iron, hemp and copper, we should be near the lakes —our situation to the union would be more central; workmen of every description, and stores of every kind, could be procured with certainty and despatch —and what of local disadvantages might be found, would be removed by very common expedients.

The general force of the reasons I have advanced upon this subject is now left to the public. It must be seen, I think, that if we are to have a navy, we must have dock-yards. But, if the recommendation of the "naval officer" is to be taken, to break up all but 3, or at most 4, then the question is decided.— If all the experience, derived from the war just ended, is to be lost upon this generation; if no preparations are to be made for another conflict; if, indeed, we may now repose calmly in a state of insensibility, dead to the past and regardless of the future, then let us take the counsel offered. But, if the caution of our best and wisest politicians is to be heeded, to prepare for war while we are at peace, have means and time—let us now make ready. The next war, come when it may, will shew no drawn battles. When we fight again, it will be with fleets on both sides. England knows this perfectly well. She sees, with a glance searching into futurity, that, in only one generation more, this nation will have twenty millions of souls; that our resources for a navy will be immense; that the effect of our political institutions upon the moral condition of the whole earth, must have an accelerating impetus; and, that, unless, within a few years, she annihilates our naval power, her system of commercial monopoly, and maritime greatness, is at an end. The day on which Hull took the Guerriere produced new relations, which will be continually developing themselves; and the American republic, enlightening the world with her political institutions, is, hereafter, by all human calculation, to take a firm stand in defence of those free principles of maritime law, hitherto driven from the ocean by the arms of Great Britain.

I consider this as no digression from the main ob-

ject of these remarks. Our situation is a serious one. The old world is fast bound in chains of tyranny and superstition, and, to all human appearance, there is none to break them. But, if true to ourselves, we are safe. If true to posterity, they realize the most splendid prospects that ever visionary formed. But, let us reason from the past to the future; use experience and facts; and, as far as they teach us, let us go. And, finally, if our navy be deemed of importance to our national security, interest and glory, let every friend to it keep his eye steadily fixed upon the truths which it has been the aim of these papers to enforce—

That dock-yards are essential to dispatch and economy, in equipping and repairing vessels of war:

That it is no time to break up any of them:

That they ought to be increased; and

That this is the time to make effectual preparation for another war, come when it may, upon us.

A NAVY ADVOCATE.

Foreign Articles.

London papers to December 31. The internal state of France is unsettled. The allied troops, whenever they appear in small bodies, are attacked by the people, or refused supplies by the French "patriots," for which the "blood-thirsty villains" (as the folks always called the *French*, in the same circumstances) take ample vengeance in conflagration, murder and pillage. Fresh corps of Prussian troops are pushing into France, to get *equipped*. It is confidently stated that Austria and Prussia have made an alliance, offensive and defensive, to counterbalance the good understanding that appears to exist between Russia and France. Several fortresses are to be built on the Dutch frontier, to be in readiness by the time the French fortresses are to be given up. The emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin on the 24th October. Corps of British troops, with large supplies of the munitions of war, were yet entering France, to join Wellington.

Savary, Lallemand, &c. are detained at Malta, as "*prisoners of war*." It is generally understood that there is no war in Europe. How is it?

Several vessels were about to sail for *St. Helena*, with the frame of a palace, &c. for the accommodation of "general Bonaparte."

The London Sun of the 20th November, states, that active exertions were making to obtain seamen for the Niger frigate, capt. S. Jackson; and that the moment she was ready, the hon. Mr. Bagot, minister to the United States, would embark and proceed on his embassy.

It appears, from travels in South America, in 1804, that some of the rich miners and landholders of Mexico enjoy an annual income of from two to six millions of francs. The duke of Monteleone, from his landed estates, had an income of a million and a half; he has 10 villages, which contain a population of 17,700 souls.

Ney's trial was progressing. He denied the competency of the military commission to try him, being a peer of France, and his case was referred to the chamber of peers. The London ministerial papers are quite angry that he has not been shot at any rate—they might try him afterwards.

There appears to be considerable fermentation at Paris. There are strong patroles night and day. The grenadiers of the guard, and the gendarmerie are called out.

The French funds are very low—56 : 25. Some Russian troops have returned to Paris. The commandants of Valenciennes and Landau have refused to give up these fortresses to the allies. It is said they are besieged! but Louis is king of France!! The emperor of Austria is preparing to be crowned king of Lombardy and *Venice*—Venice, the *republic* that so much excited the sensibility of some when Bonaparte took it to himself.

"*Legitimacy*." The return of the *Bourbons* into France as well as Spain, has brought back all the old curses of royalty which Bonaparte and the Cortes did so much remove. The protestants are yet massacred by the catholics in France.

The pitiful creature *Angouleme*, is supposed to be at the bottom of these murders. The French people have a glorious prospect of "religious liberty," if he gets on the throne; which, however, I think that he will not. The following, from a late British paper is interesting on this subject:

"Private letters are said to have been received from the south of France, stating the renewal of the persecutions of the protestants in that quarter, if, indeed, they have been at all suspended. On the 17th of October, seven of the principal inhabitants of Nismes, protestants, were assassinated.—A wretch of the name of Thristallon was the leader of the catholic band of assassins on this occasion, and has since been arrested. On a former occasion, it is added, he was set at liberty, on account of his threatening to disclose the names of his *employers!* We shall now see whether the French government will bring him to justice. The duke of Angouleme is now in the south; we shall see whether this prince, so much flattered both by French and English newspapers, will clear himself of these suspicions which have been expressed respecting his political principles, by affording that protection to the protestants which the laws give them. Surely the subject is of sufficient importance for the interposition of the allied powers."

Two vessels have lately arrived in England from the Mediterranean, with nearly $1,200,000 on government account.

THE INQUISITION.—that "venerable institution" abolished by *Bonaparte*, and restored by *Ferdinand*: "In the annals of the Inquisition published by Don Florente, it is stated, that in the first twenty-eight years, this tribunal sentenced 130,400 persons to be burnt alive; 70,980 to be burnt in effigy; 1,405,071 to various penances."

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, October 27.—On the 2d October the following bases of the treaty of peace were signed at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of Russia, Great Britain, Austria and Prussia, on the one part, and by the duke of Richelieu, on the part of France, viz.

Art. I. The boundaries of France as they were in 1790, from the North sea to the Mediterranean, shall form the fundamental principles of the territorial arrangements so that those districts and territories of former Belgium, of Germany and Savoy which by the treaty of Paris 1814, were annexed to old France, shall remain separated therefrom.

II. Where this principle is departed from, the boundaries of 1799 shall be modified and better arranged according to mutual conventions and interests, both in regard to civil jurisdiction, so as to cut off inclosed districts, and assign, on both sides, a more regular territory, and also in regard to military jurisdiction, so as to strengthen certain weak parts of the boundaries of the conterminous countries.

In conformity to this principle, France cedes to the allies—

Landau, Saarlouis, Phillippeville, and Marienburg, with those circles of territory which are more

fully laid down in the plan of the treaty proposed by the four allied cabinets, on the 20th September.

Versoy with the necessary territory shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederation, in order to bring the canton of Geneva in direct communication with Switzerland, and the French line of customs shall be there established in the manner most convenient for the administrative system of both countries.

The works of Huniguen shall be demolished. The French government binds itself to erect no others within a distance of three miles from Basle.

France relinquished her rights to the principality of Monaco. On the other hand the possession of Avignon and the Venaissin, as well as the county of Mompelgard, and the possession of every other territory which is included within the French lines, shall be anew secured to France.

III. France pays to the allied powers, by way of indemnity for the expences of their last armaments, the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. A special commission shall fix the modes, the periods, and the securities for this payment.

IV. A military line of the following seventeen fortresses, viz:—Conde, Valenciennes, Boucham, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thiouville, Longwy, Bitche, and the bridge head of Fort Louis, shall be occupied by an army of 150,000 men, of the allied powers. This army, which shall be placed under the command of a general chosen by these powers, shall be wholly maintained at the expence of France.

A special commission shall fix all that relates to its maintenance, which shall be regulated in the best way for supplying all the wants of the army, and at the same time the least burdensome for the country.

The longest duration of this military occupation is fixed at five years. However, on the expiration of three years, after the allied sovereigns have weighed the situation of things and of mutual interest, as well as the advances which may have been made in the restoration of order and tranquility in France, they will come to a common decision with the king of France, whether the above term of years may be shortened.

The plenipotentiaries having definitely adapted those bases, have concerted upon the course to be adopted in order to arrive in the shortest possible time at a formal arrangement, and have consequently determined—

"1. That a general treaty shall be drawn up upon the bases above laid down, and adding to them such articles as by common consent shall be judged necessary to complete it. The French government will nominate on its part the person who is to unite with those whom the four courts have charged with the drawing up of the treaty.

"2. That the commissioners appointed for the military affairs shall proceed, conjointly with the commissioners whom the French government shall appoint for this purpose, to draw up a project of a convention to regulate every thing relative to the military occupation, and to the support of the army employed in this occupation. The same commissioners shall also determine the manner and the periods of the evacuation of all such parts of the French territory, as are not comprehended within the line of the military occupation.

"3. That a special commission appointed for that purpose by the contracting parties, shall draw up, without delay, a plan of a convention to regulate the mode, the periods, and the guarantees of the payment of the seven hundred millions of francs to be stipulated by the general treaty.

"4. The commissions formed to examine the reclamations of several powers, relatively to the non-execution of certain articles of the treaty of Paris, shall continue its labors with the understanding, that it is to communicate them as soon as possible to the plenipotentiaries in the principal negociation.

"That as soon as these commissioners shall have terminated their labors, the plenipotentiaries shall unite to examine the results of them, to determine on the definitive arrangements, and to sign the principal treaty, as well as the different particular conventions. The process verbal having been read, the plenipotentiaries have approved it, and signed

RASUMOUSKY,	WISSEMBERG,
CASTLEREAGH,	CAPO D'ISTRA,
RICHELIEU,	HUMBOLDT,
WELLINGTON,	HARDENBURG."

SEDITION ACT. *Chamber of Deputies, Oct. 24.*—The committee to whom was referred the bill relative to seditious cries, reported it, as taken into a new draft; and the further consideration of it was postponed until Friday. The following is an outline of the bill:—

"*Louis, by the grace of God,* &c.

"It was our wish to have left the repression of crimes to the ordinary tribunals. But under extraordinary circumstances to prevent disorders arising from civil discord, it is necessary to institute more severe punishments. The 63d articles of the charter reserves the re-establishment of prevotal courts. This institution promises for the future the happy results which it produced under our ancestors. But it is necessary to establish in the mean while a provisional legislation.

"We therefore decree, &c.

Art. 1. All persons convicted of having composed, distributed or sold writings, tending to excite the overthrow of the government, &c. shall be prosecuted and tried as guilty of sedition.

Art. 2, Establishes the punishment of transportation.

Art. 3, Applies the same punishment to the pulling down of the white flag and hoisting any other.

Art. 4, Declares that the court of assizes shall take cognizance of these crimes.

Art. 5, Declares seditious, all cries, speeches and writings, tending to diminish the respect due to the king and his family, or by which either the name of the usurper or the overthrow of the constitutional charter may be invoked.

Art. 6, Applies the punishment to the sellers and distributors of images, tending to the same end.

Art. 7, Is directed against persons who may display any other arms, cockades or signals than those acknowledged in France.

Art. 8, Affects those who may endeavor to spread alarm concerning the re-establishment of tithes, and the spoliation of the purchasers of national property.

Art. 9, Provides against provocations to these crimes, although indirect, if it be understood that they are committed.

Art. 10, Allots to the authors of these crimes the punishment of five years imprisonment, at most, and a fine of 3000 francs.

Art. 11, Concerns those officers who may be deprived of their pay, and state pensioners who are deprived of their allowances.

They are to forfeit their functions conformably to the code.

They are to remain under the surveillance of the high police, which cannot exceed five years.

in case of a repetition of offence, ten years of imprisonment or ten years surveillance.

Finally, the tribunals may order the printing and publishing of these judgments.

Dreadful fire. At the great and venerable city of *Casan*, in Russia, 1000 houses and 21 churches were destroyed by fire on the 5th Sept. (O. S.) A furious storm that prevailed at the time, rendered abortive all attempts to check the progress of the flames. The merchandize consumed was of great value.

The British mint has been also partially destroyed by fire, supposed to be accidental. The loss estimated at from 60 to £80,000.

Mrs. *Clark* and her family cut a great figure in the British papers. Notices of *ladies* like her, from ducheses down to chambermaids, *crim. con.* cases of *priests* and *nobles*, robberies and swindling tricks, and trials for crimes, and accounts of executions, sometimes fills one half of a London newspaper.

From a late London paper. The following has been issued from the secretary of state's office for the war department, in Downing-street:

"SIR—I am directed by lord Bathurst, to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the ——, that his majesty's government have it under consideration, whether it may be advisable to afford next year some degree of encouragement to persons willing to proceed as settlers to the British provinces in North America, and that as soon as this question shall be decided, I will not fail to communicate the advantages which it is proposed to hold out to them: but I think it right now to apprise you, that whatever determination may be ultimately come to upon this question, no grants of limits will henceforth be given in those provinces to non-residents, beyond the means of the parties offering to proceed thither may enable them to cultivate. I am," &c.

London, Nov. 31. The JAVA will be launched from Plymouth dock-yard on the 16th of next month. She mounts 30 guns, 24 pounders, on the upper deck; 28 carronades, 42 pounders, and 2 34 pounders on the upper deck. Complement of men 480.

	FEET.	INCHES.
Length of deck : : :	172	6
Do. of keel : : :	145	1¼
Extreme breadth : :	43	4
Depth in hold : : :	14	3
Moulded : : : :	42	3
Tons burthen : 1,450.		

Brussels, Oct. 5. Several persons who have been guilty of excesses and acts of violence towards the *allied soldiers* in the French frontier departments, and who are already at Lunenburgh, are to be *conveyed to different fortresses in Germany, to work there upon the fortifications.* Notwithstanding the punishments inflicted from time to time, there is still great reason to complain of the spirit of the inhabitants, who do not seem inclined to take example from others.

[Now, if "*devil-Bonaparte*" had done thus to the Spanish patriots, what would the "friends of order" have said?]

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Thursday, the 21st inst. Mr. Darlington offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed on so much of the president's message as relates to roads and canals, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending prompt and efficient aid, on the part of the general government, to the company incorporated for the purpose of cutting a canal from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of the Delaware, commonly called the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mr. D. said he flattered himself that the house would not only agree to the resolution, but act effectually on the subject of it. It was fashionable, he added, to call ourselves an enlightened people. He was not disposed to controvert this principle, but he hoped we should by our acts substantiate our claim to this character. The members of the government had, he believed, been made sensible, by the course and events of the war, of the importance of inland communication, and he hoped they would during peace profit by their experience, and give it all the aid in their power.

The motion of Mr. D. was agreed to.

Friday, December 22. Mr. Robertson made the following report:

"The committee on the public lands who were instructed by a resolution of the house to enquire into the expediency of granting rights of occupancy and pre-emption at two dollars per acre to all such persons as shall be actually seated, on the 1st day of October, 1816, upon any section of land obtained by treaty or conquest from the Creek nation of Indians during the late war,

Report, That from the year 1785 to the present time, laws to prevent unauthorised individuals from settling on public unappropriated lands of the United States, have been in constant operation; that the policy and wisdom of such laws appear to be undeniable. If those by which they have been violated have in some instances been vested with the right of pre-emption, yet it seems clearly impolitic to hold out invitations to a further disregard of them. The committee are not aware that the system in this respect requires alteration or amendment. They therefore respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant rights of occupancy or pre-emption to such persons as shall settle on the public lands which have been obtained by treaty or conquest from the Creek Indians during the late war."

This report being under consideration, Mr. Thomas opposed, and Mr. Robertson replied in defence of it.

Mr. Easton moved the following instruction to the committee on roads and canals:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of opening and improving the following roads, to wit, from Shawnee-town to Kaskaskias in Illinois; from the town of Hamilton in Ohio, to Vincennes in Indiana, thence to the town of St. Louis in Missouri, thence by the way of Arkansas to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana.

Mr. Easton's plan was as follows:

"The president of the United States to be authorised to appoint a suitable number of commissioners to survey, mark, and lay out the said roads, and to designate the places where it will be necessary and proper that persons should settle, for the purpose of keeping houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers—that the governors or secretaries of the respective territories be authorised to lease to an inhabitant who will settle at those places, a tract of land not exceeding 640 acres, nor less than 320, on condition of their opening and keeping in repair the road, for the distance allotted to them, for the term of ten years, which allotments shall be next adjoining the lands so leased to them respectively; and at the expiration of the leases, the

lessees, their heirs or assigns, upon satisfying the president of the United States for the time being, that they have fulfilled the conditions of the leases respectively, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the lands so leased from the government: *provided*, that no one lessee shall be required to keep the road in repair for more than five miles for a tract of 320 acres, nor more than ten miles for a tract of 640 acres; and the commissioners in laying out and marking said roads, shall report to the governors or secretaries the several allotments specially, specifying in what allotments the lessees ought to be entitled to 640 acres, and in what allotments they will be entitled to a less quantity of land, and to what amount; which said allotments shall respectively be numbered and laid down upon a plat of the said roads, to be platted by the surveyors to be employed to run the same—one copy whereof shall be deposited with the governor of the territory in which the road shall be, and other copies of the plats of said roads, to be deposited in the office of the commissioner of the general land office."

The resolution was agreed to.

The house adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday, December 26 After the presentation and reference of twenty or thirty petitions, several of which were from manufacturers claiming the protection of government,

Mr. Taylor of New-York, from the committee of elections, made a report on the petition of Erastus Root, contesting the election of John Adams, a member returned in consequence of the error committed by the deputy clerk of Green county (one of the two composing that congressional district) who, in copying the polls, spelt the name *Rott* instead of *Root*, whereby 576 of his votes were vitiated, which left a majority to Mr. Adams, who was therefore returned. The committee report that Mr. Root had in fact the majority of votes, as appeared by evidence before them, and was admitted by Mr. Adams. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That John Adams *is not* entitled to a seat in this house."

"*Resolved*, That Erastus Root *is* entitled to a seat in this house."

The report was further explained by Mr. Taylor, and no objection having been made to it on any part, it was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Root* appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

MILITARY.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill "making provision for three additional military academies:"

[This bill proposes that there shall be three additional military academies; one within the District of Columbia, one at Mount Dearborn in South Carolina, and one in the vicinity of Newport, at the junction of the Ohio and Licking rivers, in the state of Kentucky, with the same establishment of officers, and under the same regulations generally as the present military academy—the number of cadets in the several military academies never to exceed in the whole the number of eight hundred.]

The bill was committed.

THE TREATY.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Todd his secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives,

I lay before congress copies of a proclamation notifying the convention concluded with Great Britain, on the third day of July last, and that the same has been duly ratified; and I recommend to congress such legislative provisions as the convention may call for on the part of the United States.

JAMES MADISON,

December 23, 1815.

The message and treaty were referred to the committee of foreign affairs.

Thursday, December 28. Mr. M'Lean of Ohio, offered for consideration the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law, a port of entry at Cincinnati in the state of Ohio."

[Mr. M'Lean supported his motion by some remarks that would have *confounded* my lord Sheffield—stating that it was designed to import goods *direct* from Europe, &c. to this place "in the woods," &c.]

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. the proposed resolution was amended by adding to the end of it the words "Louisville in the state of Kentucky;" and, thus amended, was agreed to.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the duties and drawbacks on goods imported into the U. States and exported therefrom during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814; which were ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to authorise payment for property lost, captured and destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war, was read the third time, and passed—yeas 113; nays 15.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill making provision for the support of the infirm, disabled, and superannuated officers of the army of the revolution, of the late war, and of the army for the time being.

The bill having received several amendments was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Commercial Convention.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic majesty, was signed at London on the third day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which convention is in the words following, to wit:

A CONVENTION,

To regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic majesty.

The United States of America and his Britannic majesty being desirous by a convention to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories, and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such convention, that is to say, the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, has named for his plenipotentiaries the right honorable Frederick John Robinson, vice-president

of the committee of privy council for trade and plantations, joint paymaster of his majesty's forces, and a member of the imperial parliament; Henry Goulburn, esq. a member of the imperial parliament, and under secretary of state, and William Adams, esq. doctor of civil laws; and the said plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, videlicet:

Article the first.—There shall be between the territories of the United States of America and all the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Article the second.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States or of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe of any article in the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel or from the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be effected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

Article the third.—His Britannic majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America, shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the U. States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as

may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

Article the fourth. It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to the law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

Article the fifth. This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and by his Britannic majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) JOHN Q ADAMS,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing convention, have by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of his Britannic majesty on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which declaration is hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at L. S. the City of Washington this twenty-second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's charge d'affairs in the United States of America, is commanded by his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 3d of July, of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of general Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshments at the island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed) ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

Washington, November 24, 1815.

Treaty with Algiers.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his highness Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers on the 30th day of June last, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the said Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said parties, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of peace and amity concluded between the United States of America and his highness Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the president and the citizens of the United States of America on the one part, and the dey and subjects of the regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favored nations: and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when it is freely granted to such other nations; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the dey and regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The dey of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American squadron, now off Algiers, all the American citizens now in his possession, amounting to ten more or less; and all the subjects of the dey of Algiers now in possession of the United States, amounting to five hundred more

or less, shall be delivered up to him, the United States, according to the usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

A just and full compensation shall be made by the dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States as have been captured and detained by Algerine cruizers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States and the dey of Algiers, on the 5th of September, 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the dey of Algiers shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bales of cotton, left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said consul the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

If any citizens or subjects with their effects belonging to either party shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizen found on board of any vessel belonging to any other nation, with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the United States, residing at Algiers.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war, belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war, belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruizer belonging to the regency of Algiers, on having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruize unmolested, and without detention. No passports shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price—and if any such vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and re-embark her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever, but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew—no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners; and if reshipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succoured, until they can be sent to their own country.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked, when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and, when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port, within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH.

The commerce between the U. States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favored nations respectively.

ARTICLE THE THIRTEENTH.

The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

ARTICLE THE FOURTEENTH.

On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging to the U. States, anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favored nations, on similar occasions, and which shall be returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, so announced, any christians whatsoever, captives in Algiers, make their escape and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States or commander of said ship, be required to pay any thing for the said christians.

ARTICLE THE FIFTEENTH.

As the government of the U. States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of any nation, and as the said states have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared by the con-

tracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security given them to travel within the territories of each other both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels they may think proper to visit: they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own drogoman and broker.

ARTICLE THE SIXTEENTH.

In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeals shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls and citizens and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTEENTH.

If in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves, they shall not be forced to hard labor, or other confinement than such as may be necessary to secure their safe keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual legally authorised by either of the parties.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTEENTH.

If any of the Barbary states or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel and send into any port of the regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be forced to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; but the vessels of the war of the United States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers, for refreshment of any kinds, and to sell such prizes, in the said ports, without any other customs or duties, than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

ARTICLE THE NINETEENTH.

If any of the citizens of the United Statss, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him; and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations; and any disputes or suits at law, that may take place between any citizens of the United States and the subjects of the regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the dey in person, and no other.

ARTICLE THE TWENTIETH.

If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament, and if any delinquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-FIRST.

The consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the limits of the regency of Algiers, the dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property; neither shall the dey or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.—
L. S.
Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Emigration to America.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.

Several persons have addressed me with a view of obtaining information, necessary to them, having an intention to emigrate to America. I should very willingly comply with their requests; but, in the first place, it must be obvious to them, that I cannot have the time to do it. In the second place, it is impossible for me to know the particular circumstances and capacities of the parties applying so thoroughly as to be able to give them advice. And in the third place, I shall never advise any person to go to America, or to any other foreign country, unless I am personally acquainted with such person, and am pretty certain that he would better himself by such a removal. What I have written about America all my readers know. With that information, and with other information, that they may acquire, they must judge for themselves. There can be no doubt of the happiness of a country, which so rapidly encreases in population and resources, while the expences of government are so trifling. A people, whose population is now nearly as great as that of England and Scotland, and whose government,

debt and all, does not demand more than a twelfth part of the sum from them that ours demands from us, must be happy. But, whether Englishmen, going amongst that people, would be happier than they are at home must be left to the decision of their own judgment. It is very certain, that to go to America with a view of living an idle life, would produce sad disappointment. Sinecure placemen, pensioners, grandees, venal newspaper writers and reviewers, puffers, parasites, and quacks in every department, will certainly act wisely in remaining at home Gentlemen who teach religion, if they have benefices to tolerable good chapels, may remain safely here; they would not better their lot by emigration to America. Lawyers, whether in silk or camblet gowns, will do well to remain; for, though there is a great deal of law-work in America, the native growth of lawyers is very sharp and eloquent. And, besides, they wear neither gowns, nor wigs, nor bands, which form no small part of the possessions of the English bar. For medical men, there is always room, and always will be as long as people continue to die. The truth is, that of the three professions, this is the best. I mean, it contains the best men, and the wisest and cleverest men. The priest or the lawyer may thrive by subserviency.—Religion and law accommodate themselves to time and politics; but he who has a broken leg, or an affection of the liver, thinks of nothing but the skill of the surgeon or physician that he employs. Besides, the very nature of the researches and the observations of medical men, make them despise superstition. Hence it is, that we very rarely meet with one of them, whose mind is not independent. These may safely go to a country, where the population is continually increasing, and where skill joined to diligence is sure to meet with due reward. The big bellied farmers, that require a stout horse or a strong gig to carry them about their fields to see what their men are doing, had better remain here till lower prices and the tax-gatherer have sweated them into a reasonable bulk and weight, for though the land in America produces very fine things, it will not produce much without labour; and, as laborers for hire are very scarce, the farmer must labor himself, or his sons and daughters must labor for him. But of all the classes of the community boroughmongers would profit least from emigration to America. In the state of Massachusetts there did seem to be a party that wished for the introduction of the noblesse Yet I question whether our lords would, in that state, find a change for the better, because the aristocrats of Massachusetts seem to have been hankering after this for themselves. But the boroughmongers would be like fish out of water in reality. All their jargon about closeboroughs and open boroughs, and butgage-tenures, and pot-wallopers, all their bargaining and trafficking would vanish for ever. They ought not to emigrate by any means. Neither ought the voters at Sarum, Gatton, Honiton, and such places, move an inch. They will find no country like Old England. All corporations, if they know when they are well off, will stick fast. Tax-gatherers grow out of national debts and standing armies, as naturally as toadstools grow out of the rotten stumps of trees; and, though ours are astonishingly expert, in the first place their trade is a thriving one here, and in the next place, there is only an army of six thousand men in America, and the debt, compared, to ours, is a mere nothing. Military and naval officers would gain no knightships in America, and their numerous wives, whose eyes our 'squires' dames are ready to tear out, would never be ladies; would never once hear the dulcet sound of "your ladyships:" though they were to hang the whole of their tawdry wardrobe upon their backs from morning till night. The makers of Honoverian whiskers, of muffs, tippets, and trifles for dragoons, and of stimulant draughts, and corsets for worn-out bucks, had better remain in England. The masters of work-houses whose virtues and piety, like that of Don Manuel Ordonnez, are such, that they universally "grow rich in taking care of the concerns of the poor," ought not to quit a country where their trade is so flourishing; and those useful members of society, informers, thief-catchers, jailors and hangmen, would emigrate from plenty to starvation. In stating these discouragements to emigration, I wish to be understood as bearing no enmity towards America; and if any American chooses to draw a different conclusion, I must leave him to the enjoyment of his errors.

WM. COBBETT.

CHRONICLE.

An Algerine fleet of eight vessels, *in search of the Dutch*, lately overhauled the American schooner Active, armed at *Boston*, examined her papers, detained her but a very short time, treated her people civilly, and politely dismissed her! It would appear to be safer for an American vessel to be overhauled by the Algerines *now*, than it was to meet an English man of war, *before* the late contest.

The first anniversary of the Hartford convention, was observed on the 15th by the republicans of Hartford, with two-fold emotions of mourning and exultation. In the early part of the day, they displayed the flag of the union at half-mast; in the afternoon, it was raised to the mast-head in token of the discomfiture of the plotters. The *American Mercury* publishes the names of the convention, "that they may never be forgotten." The following is the list:—

George Cabot,	Nathan Dane,
William Prescott,	Harrison G. Otis,
Timothy Bigelow,	Joshua Thomas,
Samuel S. Wilde,	Joseph Lyman,
Stephen Longfellow, jr.	Daniel Waldo,
Hadijah Baylies,	George Bliss,
Chauncey Goodrich,*	James Hillhouse,
John Treadwell,	Zephaniah Swift,
Nathaniel Smith,	Calvin Goddard,
Roger M. Sherman,	Daniel Lyman,
Samuel Ward,	Edward Manton,
Benjamin Hazard,	Benjamin West,
Mills Olcott,	William Hall, jun.

*Deceased.

Don Jose Manuel Herrera, and suite, has arrived at New-Orleans, on his way to Washington city, as minister plenipotentiary from the Mexican republic to the United States. He appears to be a gentleman of great consideration in his country. The news brought by him is highly favorable. The whigs are in possession of all the open country; some of the great towns were still held by the royalists and tories, but had no communication with each other, except by strong convoys, which were often harrassed and sometimes beaten. *Query*—If Mr. Madison should not receive M. Herrera, will those who reprehended him for denying don *Onis* the character of ambassador from Spain, some time ago, be dissatisfied with it? *It's another affair!*

Com. Decatur An elegant public entertainment was given to the gallant *Decatur*, at Barney's Fountain Inn, Baltimore, on Tuesday last. Every thing was got up in great stile. Gen. *Smith*, in the ab-

sence of the mayor, presided. The company was very numerous, consisting of gentlemen of all parties, among whom were many of our elderly and most venerable fellow citizens. Nothing was omitted that could confer honor on the illustrious guest. Several members of congress, with the officers of the army and navy on this station, were invited.—The toasts were truly American. Among them were the following—

The valor we celebrate—It has illustrated the brightest page of our history; it deserves our deepest gratitude.

Our country—At peace with all nations; envious of none.

The Constitution. The memory of Washington. The President of the United States. The Navy—the Army.

Algiers and the other Barbary powers—taught by Decatur's gallant squadron to respect the laws of nations.

Lawrence, Burrowes, Allen—Lamented martyrs to the honor of their flag.

Major-general Jackson—beloved by his followers, honored by his country, admired by the world

Those who fell in defence of Baltimore—they were our fathers, our sons, our brothers; blessed be the memory of the dead.

Commerce—may its importance be estimated by a proper tariff.

The memory of commodore Preble.

Agriculture and manufactures—The former protects itself; the latter requires protection.

The memory of James A. Bayard—His services at Ghent secure the recollection of his worth.

Roads and canals—The arteries and veins of the body politic.

VOLUNTEERS.

Commodore DECATUR gave the following:

The citizens of Baltimore—Their patriotism and valor defeated the veteran forces of their enemy, who *came, saw*, and FLED!

After commodore Decatur retired, the president gave—

Commodore Decatur—The man whom his country delights to honor.

By *captain Spence*, of the navy—Commodore RODGERS; remembered in the day of trouble, not forgotten in the hour of mirth.

By Mr. *Sterrett*—That noble courage, which extends humanity to the suffering subjects of other nations, after relieving the citizens of its own country from servile bondage.

By Mr. *Stiles*—General STRICKER; foremost in defence of the city; he met the enemy and checked his insolent advance.

By General *Winder*—SPANISH AMERICA; let us pay to her the debt which we owe for the aid of others in our struggle for freedom.

By Mr. *Frieby*—OUR COUNTRY; we love her in the hour of her prosperity, and when adversity assails her, our best blood is at her command.

General *Jackson* left Washington City on Monday last, for his residence in Tennessee. His health has been much improved since his last indisposition.

Mr. Roderick Dorsey, (rep.) whose seat in the legislature of Maryland was vacated on the plea of non-residence, has been re-elected by the people of Anne Arundle county.

Virginia Legislature, Dec. 18. The petition of the deputy sheriffs of Berkely county, praying that the treasurer might be authorised to receive part of the revenue of that county for 1815, in Baltimore and district of Columbia notes, was *rejected*.

Capt. Stephen Decatur, of the navy, is appointed by the president of the U. States (with the consent of the senate to be a commissioner of the navy board, vice capt. Isaac Hull.

On the 19th inst. four hhds. of tobacco, raised by Mr. Eubank, of Albemarle county, Virginia, were sold at Richmond for 34$ per hundred.

Washington, December 21.—His excellency the chevalier *De Onis*, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VIIth, near the United States, presented yesterday his credentials to the president and was received in that capacity.

The chevalier, we understand, addressed the president in the following terms:

Mr. President—The king, my master, Ferdinand the 7th, actuated by the most sincere wishes of re-establishing the mutual relations of a perfect harmony and generous friendship between Spain and the United States; and deeply affected with the sense of the evils occasioned to both countries, by the interruption of that fair and liberal correspondence, which his Catholic majesty from the first moment of his exaltation to the throne, so cheerfully intended to carry on and strengthen with this confederation, has just sent me the credentials I have the honor to present to your excellency, by which his majesty accredits me as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near this republic.

I will think myself happy if by fulfilling the orders of the king my master, directed to the said object, I obtain the confidence of this government, and can contribute to banish for the future every shadow of misunderstanding between two nations, who, as well by their situation as by their political and commercial interests, ought to be perpetually united by the ties of the most sincere friendship. My personal sentiments, and the admiration I entertain of the virtues of the American people, are new titles by which I am pledged to employ all my zeal to the mutual happiness of both nations; and if assisted, as I hope I shall be, by your excellency's wisdom and friendly disposition, I cannot but anticipate the most happy issue to my mission.

☞To prevent mistake or misapprehension, the editor begs leave to remind his readers, that the *extra* half sheet which accompanies *this* number, is paged for, and designed to precede the *last*.

We give our patrons a rich treat of matter this week—viz. the documents accompanying the treasury report; a list of the 14th congress, with a political designation of the members, and a table shewing the strength of the parties in both houses; statistical facts belonging to the district of Columbia, and the states of Virginia and Kentucky; a statement of the finances of Virginia; a variety of foreign and miscellaneous articles, among which is the treaty of peace between France and the allies, and the new French sedition law; a mass of valuable matter appertaining to the peace establishment of the army of the United States; regulations of the department for securing bounty lands; two essays on naval affairs; proceedings of congress for the last week; the commercial treaty with Great Britain; the treaty of peace with Algiers; advice to emigrants, by Cobbett; and the Chronicle.

Many articles in type lying over.

We have several choice things prepared for our next; among which is a quantity of original tables respecting the "war on the ocean," which, we venture to say, will interest every reader. Similar tables, regarding the "war on the land," are in progress.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 19 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1816. [Whole no. 227

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

The present number will be found to contain several original articles of no little value. An editorial essay, of considerable length, headed "New-Year's remarks," designed for this paper, has strangely disappeared. It was a work of some labor. A breathing time being allowed we shall proceed to *record* the speeches or messages of the governors of the several states, as affording a pretty good epitome of their civil and political history, in the order they reached us.

Legislature of Georgia.

GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 8th Nov. 1815.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

It is known to you all that since the Legislature were last in session, the war which was then waging against the American people, has been concluded by an honorable peace. Permit me to congratulate you on this event. A nation whose habits and pursuits make it at all times their interest to be at peace with the rest of the world, and whose inclinations correspond with their interest, has just reason to be grateful to Heaven when they can enjoy that blessing. In the miserable distracted state of the world which has been witnessed for twenty-five years past, it is a miracle that we should have so long escaped the broil of war. And now after a short, and to us glorious struggle, the cloud has passed away, and we are basking in the sunshine of peace.

The subjects which appear proper to be communicated to the Legislature specially are not numerous. Such as have occurred during the recess, and fall within this description, will now be presented to your view.

Notwithstanding the large drafts which the occasions of the war have rendered necessary on the state Treasury, yet the amount of funds in that office at this time, nearly equals the amount of any former year. This is justly attributable to the wise policy adopted by the Legislature, of adding 50 per centum to the state tax for the purpose of reimbursing in part the amount of the direct tax assumed by the state to the United States. This year again, the quota of direct tax, though double the amount of the last year, has been settled from the proceeds of the sales of lands in the Mississippi Territory. In addition to the disbursements made under the appropriation of the last session for the erection of fortifications on the sea coast, there has been advanced to the quarter master's department of the army of the United States, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and to the contractor for the army the sum of thirty thousand dollars. The first was specially authorised by the last legislature; but the second was drawn from the military fund after the enemy had invaded the state, at a period when the contractor's department was utterly destitute of funds and unable to supply the troops in service without such aid.

Both these advances of twenty and thirty thousand dollars have, however, been recognized by the war department, and their repayment assumed.—The executive has not long since been notified, that the funds were ready for their discharge at the city of Washington, and the necessary drafts have been transmitted there for that purpose. We have also good grounds for the expectation, that the expenditure for fortifications on the sea coast will be reimbursed to us whenever the proper vouchers can be transmitted to the seat of government.

The whole correspondence and documents relating to these subjects, will accompany this communication.

It is proper further to mention, that divers smaller advances have at different periods been made, when they appeared indispensable for the promotion of the public service. These have been so guarded as to leave no doubt of their reimbursement.

The legislature will have an opportunity to discover, from personal observation, the progress which has been made in the erection of the penitentiary edifice. A report will in due time be laid before them from the commissioners, detailing the expenditure of the monies appropriated for that object.—It will be seen on inspection, that much of the interior work remains to be done; and it is believed that a completion of the whole of the present building, including the necessary wall, cannot be reasonably calculated on earlier than the next meeting of the legislature. The intervening time will afford an opportunity for revising and rendering more perfect the penitentiary code. The introduction of a system of punishments entirely new in the state, and the accommodation of that system (in a certain degree necessary) to the existing state of society here, was a work in which it must reasonably be expected that many imperfections will be found on experiment. Some it is believed will be discovered on a revision, which require correction before the code goes into operation. The legislature alone can direct the course proper to be pursued for the accomplishment of this object.

I have received a requisition from major general Gaines of the U. States army, for two thousand militia, to rendezvous at Fort Hawkins. The object of this requisition was, to have an effective force organized and in the field, sufficient as well to protect the commissioners who are engaged in running the boundary line, as our own frontier, from any hostile menaces of the Creek Indians. I am sorry to say, that a compliance with this requisition has been much retarded by the system of electing officers for detachments: And had an immediate pressure been made by the enemy, we might have had reason to regret serious disasters to the commissioners as well as our own frontier.

Whilst on this subject, I will again call the attention of the legislature to the condition of the volunteer infantry and rifle companies. Of the latter in particular, there are many remnants through the state, who in point of fact are complete exempts from the public service. The authority to consolidate them, given by the act of the last session, is inefficient, owing to their dispersed situation.—Both descriptions ought, by law, to be thrown back into the line, and none suffered to remain in the character of volunteers any longer than they shall preserve their full complement of men.

There is one subject, to which it is believed to

be important that the attention of the legislature should be seriously directed, without delay. We have felt by fatal experience, the injurious effects of being overtaken by a state of war, without possessing the necessary means for prosecuting it. A state of peace is the proper period for providing and laying up those means. The ample funds now at the command of the state, and the facility with which the proper arms, artillery and ammunition may be procured and transported, would appear so favorable to the purpose, than to neglect the opportunity, would leave the public councils inexcusable to the state. Experience too has taught us the kind of arms most efficient in the hands of an American soldier. These are rifles of the proper construction, and light artillery. Of muskets we have a considerable supply with their proper accoutrements; and this supply must annually increase by the operations of the act of congress, of the 23d day of April, 1808.

In the present untoward state of the world, we are the only people on the globe, who can with truth call themselves free. This freedom so dear to us, we are bound by the most sacred ties to protect and preserve. "An armed nation is invincible." In proportion as we prize the great blessing, so are the inducements to transmit the same unimpaired to posterity. In proportion as the enmity or hostility of others may tempt them to assail it, so are our obligations of duty to be prepared to repel their efforts.

In reviewing our own blessings, it would afford consolation to every philanthropic mind, if profiting by the example of our condition, other nations would be wise enough to direct more of their energies towards the objects of true private and public happiness. But it would appear as if Heaven had, for a time, given up the nations of Europe to be scourged by their own madness. Even now, when he, whose ambition was considered there as the great destroyer of the peace of empires, is no longer able to molest or destroy; the improved condition of Europe, is attested by the daily groans of millions who dare not consider their houses as their homes. These scenes passing in actual review before the world, may contribute to make an American citizen prize as he ought his own happiness. When we consider how apt a free people are to hold in too little estimation the high destiny to which Providence has conducted them, it is not impious to say, that for us it is fortunate things are so. The lesson may be a salutary one; for although we might for a while prize as we ought our distinguished state of happiness, yet it ought to be borne in constant recollection, that we are liable to shipwreck on the same rocks which have proven fatal to other republics. The scenes before us may serve to retard the catastrophe. There is, however, one advantage we possess over former republics, and indeed over every other nation ancient or modern, which if properly improved, may save us to the end. Our people are better enlightened. This circumstance will save us so long as it shall be properly appreciated. It is the pivot on which hangs the political salvation of the largest and fairest portion of the globe. Who then can duly appreciate the value of those abundant sources of education which are spread over the union; or who can be insensible to the weighty duty imposed on each in his own sphere, of administering to them nurture and support.

Fellow-citizens—Permit me to recommend to you harmony in your deliberations. If peradventure matters of discussion should arise, in which different opinions prevail, let not passion assume the empire of reason. The former is not the road which leads to the temple of truth.

PETER EARLY.

Legislature of Kentucky.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate,

And of the house of representatives,

We meet on the present occasion, under auspice much more favorable to our common country, tha at any former period. The blessings of peace are again restored to our land, and the abundant productions of our fields, furnish to every part of the state, all the necessaries, and many of the comforts of life; and demand from us our most grateful acknowledgments to Him from whom we receive so many blessings.

On former occasions it has been my duty to point out to you the dangers which overhung our country, from a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, brought on us by his cupidity, envy and ambition, and which, in its progress, threatened the subversion of our national institutions, and the prostration of our independence.

Under a long sunshine of peace, we had forgotten much of war:—Most of those, who in the former war, had stood the battle's brunt, and led us to victory, were in the silent tomb. Of those who remained, age had generally unnerved the vigor of early life:—The generation which had sprung up in the meantime, had betaken themselves to the pursuits of civil life. The nature of our government, whose end and object is the general happiness of the whole of the community, rendered us averse to war, and solicitous to avoid, by any honorable means, as appeal to arms. Our forbearance was considered by the enemies of our institutions, as the result of weakness in the government, and the loss of its citizens of that high sense of national honor and love of country, which had once been our distinguished characteristic.

When, at last, that appeal was made, the eyes of the world were upon us. They considered it as the test of our national character; and the ordeal which was to prove, whether our government was capable of sustaining the shock of external war, aided by internal intrigue. The spirit of the nation which lay dormant, not extinguished, was no sooner roused into action, than it burst upon the heads of our enemies, and struck terror and consternation through their ranks. The haughty grounds taken by our adversary, during a period auspicious to his views, have been abandoned. Terms of peace proffered by our ministers at an early period of the negociation, were finally accepted by our enemy; but not until the nogociation had been spun out to see the events of a pending campaign, and which terminated highly honorable to the American arms. No longer is our character obscured by our forbearance, and our love of peace. Our brilliant successes at sea, and our splendid victories by land, have placed us on high ground among the nations of the earth.

To secure this standing, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity; to avail ourselves of the experience which the late war has given us, by providing against these errors in our policy which it has pointed out; and to cherish and improve the blessings of peace, after the privations of war, is the duty of the whole American family, but more especially of its several legislative bodies.

Toward the attainment of these ends:—

We should avail ourselves of a period of peace to increase and improve our fortifications; our arsenals; our armies, and every species of military equipment.

We should gradually increase our navy, as the increase of population, and the resources of the nation will permit.

We should re-organize the militia, and consequent thereon, revise the militia law; and as far as practicable, prevent in future those evasions and delays, in complying with executive requisitions for militia, which were so severely felt during the last war.

In short, we should recollect that to be always prepared to resist aggression, is the surest method of escaping it; and that in peace, is the safest and cheapest time to prepare for war.

We should extend the fostering care of government to our infant manufactories;

And we should improve and extend our internal navigation and our highways.

It is true, that to the national government it more properly belongs to provide for, or give impulse to some of the measures here suggested: but much may be done by the state legislatures, by a frank and liberal co-operation in their part, on subjects connected therewith, or having an influence thereon.

I particularly recommend to your consideration the propriety of establishing a *state magazine*; and making provision by law, for procuring arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. sufficient to meet any public emergency.

The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by *steam boats*, regularly sailing up and down those waters, afford to our country, a fair prospect of receiving many of our imports upon much cheaper terms than can be obtained by bringing them from the ports of the eastern states. Should this succeed it will also be highly advantageous in opening a direct barter of our export produce for our imported goods, thereby saving to the state the commissions and per centages of the intermediate agents and merchants employed in our present circuitous trade.

The experiments which have been made by the steam boats on the western waters, give strong assurances of ultimate success. There has, however, not been a sufficient number of them in operation to enable me to speak with entire confidence. It is believed by many, that a sufficient capital has not yet been employed in that line, to give the experiment a fair trial. I submit to the information which the general assembly will possess in its collective capacity, the determination of the question, and whether is should be left to individual enterprize to ascertain its utility, or whether the state should lend its aid in the undertaking.

Whilst we are reaping the fruits of an honorable peace, we should bear in mind, those brave men, who fell in the war, and whose valor, together with that of their compeers in arms, secured to us that peace. Many of them left wives and children who are dependent upon the bounty of their friends. I therefore, recommend that provision be made by law for the support of the widows, and for the education of the children of the militia of this state, who were killed or died in public service during the late war,

It will also be proper for the general assembly at their first session after the return of peace, to review the laws fixing the salaries of the civil list. Owing to the rapid increase of our population and to other causes, the duties of some of the officers have been much increased, and their salaries will be found inadequate to the services rendered.

No part of the seven thousand dollars appropriated by the act of the last session, "to provide camp equipage for the troops destined for Detroit," have been used. I was enabled through the quarter-master department of the general government, to supply what was requisite without any advance from the treasury of the state.

I have also been enabled since the adjournment of the general assembly, to pay from the treasury of the state, to the bank of Kentucky, the sum of *twenty-seven thousand dollars* of the money borrowed from it; and I have no doubt the debt may be further diminished in the course of the present session of the general assembly.

I assure you, gentlemen, that I shall derive great satisfaction, in co-operating with you in all your measures which may conduce to the welfare of my fellow-citizens.

In a few months the time for electing a citizen to succeed me in administering the government will arrive. I look forward to that period as the termination of my public course. I cannot take my leave of the general assembly without expressing to them the grateful sense I shall always entertain for the favorable light in which my countrymen have viewed my public conduct, and offering to the Divine Disposer of all human affairs, my devout acknowledgments for his many favours extended to our country, and my fervent prayers that his protecting arm, may long preside over its destinies.

ISAAC SHELBY.

December 5th, 1815.

Scraps.

[Inserted here to get in the subsequent table.]

The legislature of *North Carolina* has terminated its annual session.

During the session, they passed an act providing for the appointment of electors to vote for a president and vice-president of the United States. The act lays off the state into fifteen electoral districts, and provides that a candidate for elector of president and vice-president of the United States, shall be selected from each district, and voted for in general ticket, that is, each voter shall vote for the whole fifteen. The election to take place on the second Thursday in November, 1816, at the usual places of holding elections for members of assembly throughout the state.

The legislature, previous to its adjournment, directed the governor to purchase on behalf of the state a statue of general Washington, and cause the same to be erected in the main passage of the state house.

They appointed commissioners to examine and report on the practicability of improving the navigation of the Tar, Neuse and Yadkin rivers; and also named commissioners to examine and report on the utility, expences and proper location of a state penitentiary.

They also passed a resolution requesting the senators and representatives of the state in congress to use their best exertions to prevail with the general government to open a direct outlet to the ocean from the waters of Albemarle sound; and a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, for providing an uniform mode of electing members of congress and electors of president and vice-president. [*Nat. Int.*

Wealth of Georgia.—A communication was made by the governor to the legislature, a few days since, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, respecting the amount of money due this state by the general government, for lands ceded to the latter by the former in 1802. Of the original debt, which was one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it appears that three hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and forty one dollars have been received in the purchase of arms and the payment of our quota of the

direct tax—leaving a balance due Georgia at this time of *more than nine hundred thousand dollars!* It is in contemplation, we believe, to vest a large portion of this sum in a state bank, which, if prudently managed, can scarcely fail to yield a considerable revenue—enough probably to defray the ordinary expences of government; the profit on the bank stock at present held by the state being nearly equivalent to the whole expenditure of its civil list.

A bill, appropriating ten thousand dollars for opening the Oconee from Milledgeville down, and a like sum for improving the navigation of Savannah river above the city of Augusta, has passed the house of representatives by a large majority.

(*Georgia Journal, Dec.* 13.)

The war on the ocean.

It is with uncommon pleasure that the editor presents to his readers the tables hereunto annexed; exhibiting, at one view, a great variety of interesting and important facts belonging to the late war as carried on by sea. We are indebted for the exhibit of the result of the battles in which national vessels were engaged, on either side, to the labors of an intelligent friend, who promises us a similar statement as to the battles on the land.—The utility of these things for general reference is too obvious to need remark. And besides, they bring immediately before us our gallant seamen in all their glory. Of the *twenty-three* naval engagements which occurred during the war between national vessels and private armed and national vessels, *seventeen* resulted in the capture or destruction of the enemy—and *two* only of the *five* victories of the British, if so they may be called, were gained by *any thing like an equality of force.* These two were the cases of the *Chesapeake* and *Argus*, in both which, however, the enemy was the superior—in the other cases of the *Essex*, the *President*, and of the *flotilla* on lake Borgne, the opposing force was overwhelming. Abating, therefore, the capture of the *Alert* by the Essex from the list, as there was no equality in that "affair," and the account stands —*American* victories *seventeen; British* victories *two!* If to this we add the fearful difference between the killed and wounded on either side, we have a pretty just view of the vastly superior courage and skill of our seamen over the "lords of the ocean."

Our reflections on this gratifying subject may be advantageously pursued in contemplating the *effect* of our naval victories; for the character gained by them is of inestimable value. *Before* the war, accustomed to pursue and only to enquire where their enemy was, the British officers, in their intolerable arrogance and pride, were pleased to hold the most contemptible opinion of our "*fir built frigates, manned by bastards and outlaws*"—"*things with a bit of striped bunting at their mast-head.*" Hence it was that the fool *Bingham*, of the Little Belt, hoped to gain honor by insulting commodore *Rodgers*, in the President; who, if mercy had not prevailed over justice, would have sent him to the bottom in the twinkling of an eye; and that capt. Laugharne of the *Alert*, falling in with the *Essex*, emulous of distinction, and determined to be made a knight or a lord of for capturing a "Yankee frigate," *run down upon the weather quarter of our ship, gave three cheers and commenced the action!* The generous *Porter*, pitying the deluded creature and sure of his prize, ordered only a partial discharge of the guns of his ship; and, in eight minutes, away goes all the high notions of he English captain with the fall of his flag, and the ise of six feet water in his hold! Five or six days fter, the *Guerriere*, "one of the finest ships that ever floated"—the *crack frigate* of the British navy, falls in with the *Constitution*. Captain *Dacres* and his crew are in high glee—they merrily joke as to what they will do with the Yankees, and are full of fun. The captain would allow them fifteen minutes to take the Constitution, but they would do it in ten, and to it they went with three cheers, firing a considerable time before *Hull* condescended to give them a gun in return. But when the proper season had arrived, he opened such a terrible cannonade that the enemy thought his ship was on fire, and again shouted, certain of victory. Vain hope—in fifteen minutes, the *Guerriere* is like a log on the water—a mere wreck torn to pieces, and one-third of her late joking crew are lying dead or wounded on the deck. Still it was thought that the question of superiority was not decided—the Guerriere's masts were "rotten" and her shot "*worm eaten;*" but the subsequent capture of the *Frolic*, the *Macedonian*, the *Java* and the *Peacock* following with such rapidity, without a solitary victory on the British side, made them begin to think differently of us. An English frigate had been considered a match for a 74 of any other nation, but now the "tightest" vessels of their navy were found to be mere "cock-boats" compared with the "non-descripts" of the United States; and a million of pitiful excuses were manufactured to sustain the falling glory of their thousand ships of war. From meanness they resorted to that "better part of valor" called *discretion;* it was ordered that British frigates should avoid a combat with American frigates—and further to protect them they were generally convoyed by 74's, a class of ships that we had none of. The term "cruizing frigate" was expunged from the admiralty book; for they always sailed in *squadron* wherever it was thought probable a yankee might be; and we were therefore obliged to seek the laurel in unfrequented seas, or on the British coasts, where they apprehended no danger. The *Plantaganet* 74, neglected to bring the President frigate to action off Sandy Hook; and the ridiculous caution of the *Phœbe* and *Cherub* in their vile attack upon the little *Essex*, at Valparaiso, must forcibly bring to the mind of every one the fears of *Falstaff* when he saw the dead body of *Percy*. The battles of the fleets on *Erie* and *Champlain*, also, shewed our seamen in a new character—a character they are destined to fill with even greater glory than they have acquired in single combat, ship to ship.

The British have condescended to acknowledge our superiority in many things belonging to the construction, equipment and management of vessels of war. This is humiliating enough to those who thought they knew a little *more* than every thing. And they were also relieved of a complaint that they always preferred against their other enemies, viz. the *difficulty of bringing them to close action;* for they themselves universally clawed off after they knew the effect of our fire, except in the case of the *Shannon*, which was a "whipt ship" when *Lawrence* fell, and the command devolved on unexperienced men. If he had kept the deck unhurt for five minutes more, captain *Broke* would not have been made a knight of for beating an *inferior* foe

In tables like these, *perfection* is not to be expected—for it is impossible that errors should not exist, as well in facts given as those assumed. It is, however, believed that they are so nearly correct in their various particulars, as to answer every ordinary purpose.

NAVAL BATTLES.

No. referring to notes.	Action between: American	Action between: British	When fought.	Where fought.	Duration h.	Duration m.	America: Commander's name.	Rate.	No. of guns mounted	Weight of metal.	No. of men.	Loss: Killed.	Wounded.	Total killed and wounded.	Prisoners.	Total loss.	British: Commander's name.	Rate.	No. of guns mounted	Weight of metal.	No. of men.	Loss: Killed.	Wounded.	Total killed and wounded.	Prisoners.	Total loss.	References to the Weekly Register for Details, &c.
1	Essex & Alert,		Aug. 13, 1812		0	8	Captain Porter,	32	46	1352							Captain Laugharne	20	26				3	3	*150	150	Vol. 3, page 41.
2	Constitution & Guerriere,		— 19, —	Lat. 41° 20' N. Long. 55° 33' W.	0	30	Captain Hull,	44	54	1472	400	7	7	14		14	Captain Dacres,	33	49		350	15	64	79	287	350	V. , p. 15, 280
3	Wasp & Frolic,		Oct. 18, —	Lat. 37° N. Long. 65° W.	0	42	Captain Jones,	18	20	530	102	5	5	10		10	Captain Whinyates	18	22	584	135	*30	*40	70	105	135	V. 3, p. 17—sup. V. 5, p. 6.
4	U. States & Macedonian,		— 25, —	Lat. 29° N. Long. 29° 30' W.	1	30	Com. Decatur,	44	54		400	5	7	12		12	Captain Carden,	38	49		350	36	68	104	312	350	V. 3, p. 253.
5	Constitution & Java,		Dec. 29, —	Lat. 13° 6' S. Long. 35° W.	1	45	Com. Bainbridge,	44	54	1354	400	9	25	34		34	Captain Lambert,	38	49	1210	400	60	101	161	340	402	V. 2, p. 397, 410—V. 4, p. 273—V. 6, p. 35.
6	Hornet & Peacock,		Feb. 24, 1813	Off Demarara.	0	15	Captain Lawrence,	18	20	600	135	1	2	3		3	Captain Peake,	18	20	524	139	5	33	38	134	130	Vol. 4, p. 8[illegible], [illegible]2.
7	Chesapeake & Shannon,		June 2, —	Off Boston light-house.	0	15	Captain Lawrence,	36	48	1162	*350	48	98	146	*300	350	Captain Broke,	33	53	1226		26	58	84		84	See note (†)
8	Decatur & Dominica,		Aug. 5, —	Lat. 13° 4' N. Long. -----	1	00	Captain Dixon,		7	90	103	4	16	20		20	Captain Barrette,		16	190	88	13	47	60	75	88	Vol. 5, p. 14.
9	Argus & Pelican,		Aug. 14, —	British channel,	0	43	Lieut. Allen,	18	20	456	130	6	16	22	124	130	Captain Maples,		21	548	*150			*20		20	See note (‡)
10	Lawrence & Boxer,		Sept. 5, —	Near Penguin point—Maine.	0	45	Lieut. Burrows,	14	16		*130	1	13	14		14	Captain Blythe,	16	18	306	*130	20	14	34	110	130	V. 5, p. 45, 58—sup. 5, p. 40
11	American & British squadrons on lake Erie.		Sept. 10, —	Head of lake Erie	3	00	Com. Perry,		54		350	27	96	123		123	Captain Barclay,		63		*450	*90	94	184	320	450	See note (§)
12	Essex & Phœbe, Cherub,		March 28, 1814	Valparaiso,	2	30	Captain Porter,	32	46	1352	255	58	65	123	132	255	Com. Hilyar,	36 / —	81	8 6	500	5	10	15		15	See note (‖)
13	Peacock & Epervier,		April 29, —	Off C. Carnaveral	0	43	Capt. Warrington,	18	22	658	160		2	2		2	Captain Wales,	18		576	128	8	15	23	113	128	Vol. 6, p. 180, 196.
14	Wasp & Reindeer,		June 28, —	Lat. 12° 6' N. Long. 11° 15' W.	0	19	Captain Blakeley,	18	22	658	*150	5	21	26		26	Captain Manners,		19	408	118	23	42	75	95	18[illegible]	Vol. 7, p. 111.
15	Wasp & Avon,		Sept. 1, —	Lat. 47° 30' N. Long. 11° W.	0	41	Captain Blakeley,	18	22	658			2	1	3	3	Captain Arbuthnot	18				11	33	44		44	Vol. 7, p. 174, 191, 207—Vol. 8, p. 149.
16	American & British squadrons on lake Champlain		— 11, —	Off Plattsburg,			Com. Macdonough,		86	2023	820	52	58	110		110	Com. Downie,		95	1950	1050	84	110	194	367	*500	Vol. 7, p. 32, 41.
17	Gen. Armstrong & boats of a British squadron.		— 26, —	Fayal,	0	40	Captain Reid,		9	96	120	2	7	9		9	Captain Lloyd,				400	63	110	173		173	Vol. 7, p. 259.
18	Five gun boats & 45 barges of a British squadron.		Dec. 14, —	Mallereaux Isle,	3	00	Lieut. Jones,		23		185	5	30	35	180	185	Captain Lockyer,				1200	*50	*100	150		150	Vol. 7, p. 346, 385—Vol. 8, p. 56, 1 6, 345.
19	President & Br. squadron		Jan. 15, 1815	Off Long-Island,	4	30	Com. Decatur,	44	53		*400	25	55	80	*375	*400						17	15	32		32	Vol. 7, p. 364—Vol. 8, p. 8, 44, 138, 174.
20	Constitution & Cyane, Levant.		Feb. 20, —	Off Madeira,	4	52	Captain Stewart,	44	52	1408	*400	3	12	15		15	Captain Falcon, Captain Douglas,	18 / 18	3[illegible]	1364	336	35	42	77	301	338	V. 8, p. 117, 134, 147, 218.
21	Chasseur & St. Lawrence		— 26, —	Off Havana,	0	14	Captain Boyle,	[illegible]	12	144	89	5	8	13		13	Lieut. Gordon,		15	97	75	15	23	38	*80	75	Vol. 8, p. 6[illegible].
22	Hornet & Penguin,		March 23, —	Off Brazil,	0	22	Captain Biddle,	18	20	600		1	11	12		12	Captain Dickinson.	18	[illegible]	61[illegible]	1[illegible]8	17	28	45	118	158	Vol. 8, p. 335, 343.
23	Saratoga & Morgiana,						Captain Wooster,		4	36	116	3	7	10		10	Captain ———		18	16[illegible]	50	2	6	8	42	50	Vol. 5, p. 152.
												274	562	836	1111	1749						62[illegible]	1[illegible]32	1758	29[illegible]	4367	

†Vol. IV. page 246, 269, 276, 290, 303—Vol V. p. 29, 57, 142—Vol. VIII. p. 353—Sup. to V. p. 9. ‡Vol. V. p. 118—Vol. VII. p. 39—Vol. VIII. p. 48, 145—Sup. to Vol. VIII. p. 48 §Vol. V. p. 61, 99, 285—Sup. to do. p. 20—Vol. VI. p. 181—Vol. VIII. p. 29. ‖Vol. VI. p. 339, 347 to 358, 419—Vol. VII. p. 8—Vol. VIII. p. 67—Sup. to Vol. VII. p. 13.

GRAND TOTAL LOSS COMPARED.

	Killed	Wounded	Killed & wounded	Prisoners	Total
British, - -	625	1,032	1,758	2,929	4,367
American, -	274	562	836	1,111	1,749
Difference, -	351	470	922	1,818	2,618

NOTE. Where the mark (*) occurs in the table, the numbers which they refer to are *doubtful;* but are believed to be nearly correct. In some cases, the *loss* of the British had to be taken from their own official reports, but it is only where more authentic information could not be had. Great care has been used in compiling the table, to render it as perfect and correct as possible. The best sources of information have been carefully consulted; and it is hoped that but few errors will be found.—The numbers in the 1*st column* refer to the "*notes*" which are annexed, the numbers of which correspond with the numbers on the table. Numerous references are made to the pages of the *Weekly Register*, where the details are to be found; by which the reader will be enabled, with much ease, to trace the several accounts and details of any particular action, through all the volumes of that work where they are contained.

Notes, for the table of naval actions (referred to by the nos. in the 1st column.)

3. The Wasp was captured and the Frolic re-captured soon after the close of the action, by the Poictiers, 74, and carried into Bermuda.

5. This action was fought off St. Salvador, a Portuguese South American port. The Java was so crippled that commodore Bainbridge found it necessary to destroy her. Lieut. gen. Hislop, governor of Bombay, and several other British military and naval officers of distinction were captured in the Java. From the Java's muster book, it seems her crew amounted to near 440. See interesting details by "an American," vol. IV. p. 275.

8. The Decatur was a private armed vessel; the Dominica belonged to the British navy.

9. The Pelican sloop of war was greatly superior to the Argus, as will appear by a comparison of their respective forces. At the close of the action, it seems the British frigate Leonidas fell in with them, to which circumstance the capture of the Argus was attributed.

11. This was the first time that an American squadron had ever met that of an enemy. The British squadron under the command of com. Barclay, an officer of great experience, sailed from port in search of the American; they met—and after three hours incessant firing, com. Perry successfully executes one of the grandest manœuvres in naval warfare—that of *passing through the enemy's line.* The reader is referred to com. Perry's masterly report of the battle vol. V. p. 61, and to the biographical sketch of his life, suppl. vol. V.

12. Valparaiso is a port of the province or government of Chili, on the western coast of South America. The action took place within gun shot of the Spanish fort, and in open violation of the neutrality of the port. The Essex fought under great disadvantages, yet maintained the very unequal contest against double her force, for *two hours and a half*—see capt. Porter's official account, vol. VI. p. 338. The Phœbe carried long guns; the Essex carronades.

14 and 15. These two vessels the Wasp captured with the loss, in both engagements, of 7 killed and 22 wounded; while the loss of the Reindeer and Avon was 34 killed and 75 wounded. Capt. Blakeley destroyed the former; the latter was recaptured, just in time to save the crew before she *went down*, so destructive was the fire of the Wasp.

16. A comparison of the forces of the respective squadrons will shew the great superiority of the British over the American. So entirely satisfied were the British commanders of this, that they had made no provision for a *reverse;* and a precipitate retreat on land immediately followed their defeat on the lake. This memorable battle was fought in sight of the hostile armies, which were at the same time engaged at Plattsburg.

17. The General Armstrong was a private armed schooner, owned in New-York. She was attacked at midnight, in the *neutral* port of Fayal, by twelve boats from a British squadron, having on board 400 men, who were beaten off with dreadful carnage, having near 300 men killed and wounded, and several of the boats with their crews sunk. See details, vol. VII. p. 153.

18. This was the action between the gun vessels on lake Borgne near New-Orleans, and the barges of the British squadron then at Ship island.

19. The British squadron which captured the President consisted of the Majestic razee, the Endymion, Pomone and Tenedos frigates and Despatch brig. The President was annoyed by the Endymion, which had outsailed the rest of the squadron, she was therefore obliged to fight her, with the hope of "*throwing her out of the engagement*" before the other vessels of the squadron could get up to her assistance. Decatur succeeded in this; but in his crippled state he was unable to escape them, and struck to the *Majestic* razee.

20. The Chasseur was a private armed brig owned in Baltimore; the St Lawrence "his Britannic majesty's" schooner.

21. The Cyane is of the class of *frigates*, and mounted 34 guns; the Levant a sloop of war of the largest class, mounting 21 guns.

22. The island of Tristian de Cunha, off which this action was fought, lies on the coast of Brazil, S. America. The Penguin had been fitted out, as appears from a letter of instructions from admiral Tyler to capt. Dickinson, for the express purpose of capturing the *Wasp*—but mark the result: The Penguin falls in with the Hornet, a vessel greatly *inferior* to the Wasp, and is *herself* captured in 22 *minutes!*

23. The Saratoga was a private armed vessel.—And, chased by a frigate, had thrown the most of her guns overboard before she encountered the Morgiana (a British packet), carried by boarding.

The following national vessels were at sea at the close of the war.

	Guns.	Men	Commanders.
Frigate Constitution	44	400	Stewart
Sloop of war Wasp,	18	160	Blakeley
Peacock,	18	160	Warrington
Hornet,	18	140	Biddle
Brig Tom Bowling,	12	90	

The following list contains about three-fourths of the private armed vessels that were at sea as above—with their force, &c. as nearly as it could be ascertained:

	Tons.	Guns.	Men
Ship Blakely, Williams, of Boston	141	14	119
America, Cheever, Salem	320	22	150
Young Wasp, Hawley, Phila.	500	20	150

Brig Grand Turk, Green, Salem	310	16	105
Reindeer Snow, Boston	381	14	132
Abællino, Wyer, do.	144	5	76
George Little, Spooner, do.	182	8	74
Avon, Nye, do.	388	14	130
Prince of Neufchatel, Millin, New-York.	319	18	127
Warrior, Champlin, do.	430	22	140
Morgiana, Fellows, Baltimore	220	14	90
Scourge, Wooster, do.	268	9	120
Dash, Porter, Portland,	213	5	57
Portsmouth, Sinclair, Portsmouth,	—	—	—
Mars, Coit, do.	—	—	—
Chasseur, Boyle, Baltimore,	350	12	160
Macdonough, Wilson, Bristol, R. I.	305	18	140
Ludlow, Mudge, Kenebunk	207	6	45
Arrow, Conklin, New-York	350	16	200
Schooner Brutus, Austin, Boston,	231	14	120
Leo, Hewes, do.	207	7	100
Com. Macdonough, Goodrich, do.	198	7	92
Sine qua non, Luce, do.	183	7	80
Macedonian, Townsend, Portsmouth,	232	6	95
Fox, Winkley, do.	—	—	—
Cumberland, Killeran, Portland,	112	3	40
Mammoth, Rowland, Balt.	376	10	135
Kemp, Almeda, do.	300	12	130
Hollins, Stocket, do.	250	8	100
Roger, Quarles, Norfolk,	200	10	120
Fox, J. J. Bonne, Baltimore,	275	3	120
Saranac, Dashiell, do.	300	10	125
Champlain, ——, Portsmouth,	—	—	—
Xebec Shark, ——, New-York,	—	—	—
Ultor, Mathews, Baltimore	150	2	75
Cutter Hero, Waterman, Newbern, N. C.			

List of British national vessels captured during the war

Names.		Guns.	*By whom.*	Guns.
Guerriere		49	The Constitution	54
Macedonian		49	United States	54
Java		49	Constitution	54
The Erie fleet.				
Detroit	19	63	By the fleet under the command of com. Perry.	54
Queen Charlotte	17			
Lady Prevost	13			
Hunter	10			
Little Belt	3			
Chippewa	1			
Champlain fleet.				
Confiance	39	95	By the fleet under com. Macdonough, carrying	86
Linnet	16			
Chub	11			
Finch	11			
Gun boats, *not captured*	18			
New frigate		40	Destroyed at York	
Alert		26	By the Essex	46
Frolic		22	Wasp	20
Boxer		18	Enterprize	16
Peacock		20	Hornet	20
Epervier		20	Peacock	22
Reindeer		20	Wasp	22
Avon		19		
Penguin		21	Hornet	20
Hermes		28	Destroyed at Mobile	
Cyane		34	By the Constitution	54
Levant		21		

Dominica		16	Decatur privateer 7
High Flyer		4	By the President
Laura		12	Diligent privateer 10
St. Lawrence		15	Chasseur privateer 12
Pictou		10	Constitution
Balahou		8	Perry privateer 6
Townsend		9	Tom privateer 10
Emu		10	Holkar privateer
Landraile		4	Syren privateer
Morgiana		18	Saratoga privateer 4
Lapwing		10	Fox privateer 7
On Lake Ontario.			
Duke of Gloucester		14	By Com. Chauncey. Several gunboats not noticed.
Melville		14	
Julia		3	
Growler		8	
Caledonia		6	On lake Erie.
Nancy		3	On Lake Huron
Whiting		4	
Prince Adolphus	*126		Gov. M'Kean priv.
Princess Amelia			Rossie privateer
Express			Anaconda privateer
Mary Ann			Gov. Tompkins priv.
Ann			Yorktown privateer
Manchester			
Little Catharine			Herald privateer
Princess Elizabeth			Harpy privateer
Same name			America privateer
Lady Mary Pelham			Kemp privateer
Windsor Castle			Roger privateer
Swallow			President frigate
Duke of Montrose			Ditto.
Nocton			Essex frigate
And from 5 to 8 other small vessels carrying about	40		
	928		

RECAPITULATION.

British national vessels captured 66

Carrying in all (the deduction of 18 guns being made for the gun boats which escaped on Champlain, but put into the table to shew the relative force of the two squadrons, the gunboats being also estimated in our aggregate) guns, 910

In those cases where the force of the contending parties is certainly known, it appears, in the aggregate, that

The British fought 615 guns.
Americans 599

General balance in favor of the British 16

But the *difference* between the Essex 46, and the Alert 26, being deducted, for the affair between them does not deserve the name of a *battle* 20

And the real advantage on the side of the British was 35

* These were chiefly packets barrying 8 or 10 guns. The privateers would average about the same. Several of the affairs between them and the privateers as well deserve a place in the *table of battles* as some that are there; and they should have been added by me, if I had thought of it in time. In several instances they were gallantly defended, especially the Princess Amelia, captured by the famous commodore *Barney* in his privateer *Rossie;* and it often happened that the force of the contending parties was very near equal in men as well as in guns, the crews of the privateers being reduced by manning their prizes.

List of British national vessels lost at sea during the war, and which may be fairly attributable to it.

Names.	Guns.	Names.	Guns.
Leopard	50	Emulous	18
Woolwich	44	Avenger	18
Southampton	44	Plumper	18
Statira	44	Falcon	18
Barbadoes	38	Herald	18
Dædalus	38	Daring	16
Lauristinus	24	Magnet	16
Atalanta	20	Bold	16
Moselle	20	Rhodian	12
Persian	20	Alpheus	12
Sylph	20	Racer	10
Colibri	20	Holly	10
Halcyon	20	Algerine	10
Fantome	20	Rover	10
Goosehawk	20	Subtle	10
Tweed	20		
		Total	674
This is the rate—add 20 per cent. for the guns they actually carried			135
			809

☞ I suspect the above list, which I copy from another paper, is imperfect; and considerably under the real amount of the losses of the British at sea, *in consequence* of the war with the United States.

Statement of British merchant vessels captured by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

	Guns.
345 ships—of which about 250 were armed, carrying from 6 to 26 guns—averaged at 10 guns	2,500
610 brigs—about 300 of which were armed with from 6 to 12 guns—averaged at 8 guns	2,400
520 schooners—of which about 100 were armed with from 3 to 10 guns—averaged at 6 guns	600
135 sloops—few armed—not counted	
1610	5,500
Besides these we captured about 750 other vessels which were re-captured carrying in the whole	2,500
Probable amount—guns	8,000

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

British national vessels,	910
Merchant vessels, captured and "satisfactorily accounted for"—(i. e. which arrived in port, or were destroyed, &c.)	5,500
National vessels lost at sea in consequence of the war,	809
Merchant vessels captured by American cruisers and re-captured	2,500
Grand total of guns captured	9,719

Calculation of the probable loss of men, by the British—killed, wounded and prisoners, during the war.

Gross amount killed, wounded and prisoners, as in the large table			4,367
Add for the 36 *other* national vessels named, &c. in the second table, averaged at 40 each			1,440
345 ships at	18 each	6210	
610 brigs	12	7220	
520 schooners	8	4160	
135 sloops	5	675	—18,255
			24,062
750 vessels (recaptured) at 10 men each			7,500
Probable number of prisoners, &c.			31,562

What portion of these were actually landed in the United States I cannot pretend to say.

List of American national vessels captured or destroyed during the war.

Names.	Guns.	By whom.	Guns.
President	54	A squadron	
Chesapeake	48	Shannon	38
Essex	46	Phœbe and Cherub	81
Wasp	20	Poictiers 74	
Frolic	22	Orpheus 38	
Argus	20	Pelican	24
Syren	18	Medway 74	
Rattlesnake	16	Leander 50	
Viper	14		
Vixen	14	Southampton 32	
Nautilus	14	A squadron	
Asp	3	Boats in Chesapeake	
Eagle, Crowler, Julia, Scorpion, Tygress, and 2 other small vessels	28	Various—on Champlain, Erie Huron & Ontario.	
5 gun boats	23	Boats in lake Borgne	42
Caroline	10	Battery at N. Orleans.	
	350		

RECAPITULATION.

American government vessels captured	25
Carrying in all	350 guns.

From those cases where the force of the contending parties is certainly known, these aggregates appear—

The British fought	197 guns.
Americans	142
In favor of the British	55

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

American national vessels captured or destroyed by the British,		*guns* 350
Essex 44——54	destroyed at Washington city, to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands	76
Argus 18——22		
Adams 24——28	destroyed at Hampden as above	28
Wasp 18——22—lost		22
2 vessels on lake Ontario, lost		16
Grand total, guns		492

During the winter of 1814-15, though the Chesapeake was so closely blockaded, *twenty-seven* sail of *merchant* vessels sailed from *Baltimore* for foreign ports. Six of these were captured in the bay or lost near the cape in consequence of the 'hard weather,' selected to make their escape, for the mouth of the Chesapeake was so completely blocked up that it was only in snow storms or dreadful gales of wind that they could expect to make so long a run and pass the enemy's upper and lower squadrons. Three others were captured at sea; but several made two safe voyages to the W. Indies and back, to the great profit of their owners. Besides these not less than twenty other Baltimore vessels were at sea, sailing from and returning to other ports. It is probable that this city had as many *merchant* vessels employed on foreign voyages during the war as all the rest of the United States, not counting those that had sailed before the war began.

Having thus proceeded to shew, as far as we are able, the facts and probabilities belonging to the war on the ocean (for of the loss of American merchant and private armed vessels captured or destroyed by the enemy we have no record) we feel

it just to give the British statements below, chiefly as *curiosities*—for they are as false and scandalous as any other "British official" we ever examined, as may be seen by those cases wherein *our facts* may be put in opposition to the *admiralty assertions*.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRIZES.

House of Commons,—February 1.

In compliance with the late order of the house, one of the lords of the admiralty this day laid before parliament all the papers relative to captures made by the Americans of our vessels, since the commencement of the late war. The following are among the most important of them.

No IV.

Admiralty office, 1*st February*, 1815.

An account of all ships of war and armed vessels, belonging to his majesty, which have been taken or destroyed by the Americans since the commencement of the war, with the force of each ship or vessel, in guns, men and boys:—

At sea.		*guns.*	*men & boys*
3 ships of	38 guns,	114	980
6	16	96	698
2	12	24	177
2	10	20	100
3	4	12	68
16 ships & vessels,		266*	2,015

On Lakes Erie and Champlain—The whole of the flotillas stated in the return No. 1 to have been on those two Lakes, on the 24th July, 1813. [*They are the same as stated in the American papers*]

No. V.

Admiralty office, 1*st February* 1815.

An account of all ships of war and armed vessels, belonging to the United States of America, taken or destroyed by his majesty's ships since the commencement of the war; together with a statement of the force of each ship or vessel, in guns, men and boys:—

National ships and vessels.		*guns.*	*men & boys.*
1 ship of	56 guns	56	—
1	49	49	440
1	46	46	300
1	26	26	—
1	22	22	179
4	20	80	420
2	18	36	163
1	16	16	106
2	14	28	205
2	12	24	118
1	3	3	25
17	2	34	—
34 ships and vessels		400	1956
Additional on the lakes.			
2 of	22	44	198
2	18	36	—
2	5	10	80
2	2	4	63
42 ships and vessels.		454†	2294

*I pray the reader to observe this *total* of 266 guns. I shew a grand undeniable total of 928
Deduct for the lake fleets—95 and 63 158
770
The British allow 266
Difference between the lords of the admiralty and *truth* 504

† I should like to see the *particulars*.

Privateers, and other ships and vessels armed and commissioned for war.			
3 of	22 guns	66	237
10	20	200	922
11	18	198	830
5	18	90	—
1	17	17	100
11	16	176	716
8	16	128	—
1	15	15	110
10	14	140	768
4	14	56	—
2	13	26	185
11	12	132	753
2	12	24	—
1	11	11	98
8	10	30	419
2	10	20	—
2	9	18	151
6	8	46	244
1	8	8	—
3	7	21	154
26	6	156	932
15	5	75	793
24	4	96	643
6	3	18	176
24	2	48	527
6	2	12	—
16	1	16	435
9 force not stated.			
228 private ships, &c. of war.		1906	8974
42 national ships		454	2294
270 ships of war of all descriptions.			
Grand total,		2360‡	11,263

No. VI.

Admiralty office, 1*st Feb.* 1815.

A return of the number of American seamen that have been made prisoners of war since the commencement of hostilities, distinguishing collectively the number of those who have been captured and those who were detained in the ports of the United Kingdom:—

Total number captured,	18,413
Total detained as above,	2,548
Aggregate,	20,961

No. VII.

Admiralty office, 1*st Feb.* 1815.

An account of all merchant vessels taken from the United States of America, or destroyed and reported to the admiralty, since the commencement of the war, specifying the class or tonnage of each vessel, as far as the same can be ascertained; and distinguishing those detained in the ports of the United Kingdom:—

	No.	*Tons.*
Ships and vessels, the tonnage of which hath been reported,	546	77,625
Ships and vessels, the tonnage of which hath not been reported, but which are riggid as follow, viz.		
Ships,	180	
Brigs,	81	
Schooners,	177	
Sloops,	47	
Other small craft,	42	447
Ships and vessels of all descriptions, but of which neither the tonnage		

‡ A *monstrous* aggregate.

nor class of rigging hath been reported,	334
Aggregate of merchant vessels captured or destroyed, as far as is reported to the admiralty,	1338
Detained in the ports of the United Kingdom, (Returns from Ireland not reckoned.)	70
Grand total,	1407

The above number does not include captures by privateers, which are not regularly reported to the admiralty; and no returns of captures have been received from the East Indies and cape of Good Hope stations, and the returns from other foreign stations have only been received in part.

No. VIII.

Admiralty office, 1st *Feb.* 1815.

An account of any frigates of a larger class, or any ships of a class larger than frigates, and less than line of battle ships, built or fitted out since the 18th June, 1812 (as far as can be produced without detriment to the public service) stating the periods at which such vessels were respectively fitted out:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*When ordered.*	*When fitted out.*
Liverpool	40	Dec. 1812,	4th May, 1814
Glasgow	40	do.	20th July, 1814
Severn	40	Jan. 1813,	26th June, 1813
Liffey	40	do.	27th April, 1814
Forth	40	do.	26th June, 1813
Endymion	40	July, 1812,	18th May, 1813
Majestic	56	Jan. 1813,	23d Jan. 1813
Goliah	56	Feb. 1813,	23d June, 1813
Saturn	56	March, 1813,	12th Nov. 1813
Akbar	50	do.	14th May, 1813
Leander	50	May, 1813,	17th Dec. 1813
Newcastle	50	do.	28th Jan. 1814

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

While we carefully review the preceding exhibits we have ample reason, indeed, to feel proud of our doings on the sea, coping with an enemy that had blocked up the ships of *Europe* (combined at one time against her) in their own ports. Let this fact be remarked as we go along—it is a volume of praise; and, possibly, *Great Britain* lost more vessels (she undoubtedly lost more honor), in our little brush with her, than she lost in *all* the wars that sprang from the French revolution, commencing some 30 years ago, and continuing with very little intermission, until nearly the middle of the last year!——But the fact is—the losses she suffered in the late war is but the type of what will be done in another, come when it will. In a short space of time, we shall have ships of the line, frigates and sloops enough——vessels superior to any that float in their construction and equipments; which, collected in bodies or moving about the sea with the rapidity that peculiarly belongs to them, will, perhaps, give employ to ten times their number, and indeed be too *many* for the ships of Great Britain, (calculated to fight or catch them) to manage; while a numerous *flying squadron* (such vessels as no other people than ourselves ever built or ever *sailed*) will be dashing every where,—even into the midst of convoys, laughing at the sluggish ships appointed to guard them—and their orders will be to *clear the ocean* so far as they can—i. e. to destroy the prizes they make, as well to keep their own force entire as to secure us against recapture. If the war had lasted three months longer, astonishing effects would have resulted from the force of this species that was fitting out under the enterprize and skill of *Porter*. We can equip and man one hundred such vessels in six weeks.

Naval Affairs.

Our old friend the naval officer has again presented us with the subjoined letter on the subject of an admiral's grade in the navy of the United States, which, in common with every real friend of the service, we cannot but consider as of the highest importance under the existing circumstances of that gallant portion of the public force. Will it be credited by posterity, that a navy, which struck dismay into the "mistress of the ocean," and awed into instantaneous submission the long-dreaded tyrant of Algiers—will it be credited that such a navy, after achieving these and many more glorious feats of a like nature, was not, even unto this late day, dignified and adorned with the grade of admiral? If this paper should happily reach the hands of those whose duty it is to repair this ungenerous defect in the naval corps of the United States, we earnestly entreat them to give a fair and candid perusal to the following letter, and to weigh well the justice of the statements it contains:

A sixth letter from an officer of the U. S. navy, to his friend, a member of congress, dated at

New-York, Dec. 28th, 1815.

Sir—If I were not sure, that you are acquainted with the fact, that whatever promotions may take place in the naval corps of our country, a long time must elapse ere I can be benefitted by them, I should feel some delicacy in touching upon a point to which, in your last letter, amongst many other topics, you were pleased to draw my attention.—But, as I am confident, that you can have no reason to believe me influenced by any other than the permanent interests of our country, and the prosperity of its navy, (with which those interests are closely connected) I shall, without reserve, state such facts and reasonings as cannot but convince you, *that the vital interests and future respectability of our navy, chiefly depend upon the creation of a higher grade of officers than any which now exist in the naval corps.*

In the first place: it is an undeniable fact, that no military corps of any nation on earth, was ever actuated by purer views than the naval corps of the United States. During the course of those brilliant achievments which the officers of that corps so unexpectedly obtained over the British in the late war, no ribbands—no garters—no titles—no rewards of a substantial nature were held out to them. They were influenced only by the sacred principles of patriotism, and, in seeking for the applause of their fellow citizens, they had the grateful felicity to acquire it. I admit that some of them have been rewarded with swords, medals, services of plate, dinners, &c. and that *all* of them have, in some way or other, been distinguished by remunerations from the public; but, as they have broken the charm of invincibility, so long and so successfully arrogated by the navy of Great Britain, and, contrary to the expectations and predictions of the world, acquired for their country imperishable fame, I am anxious that they should be rewarded with something of a more agreeable, beneficial, and equally durable nature. There are but few of our commanders, even of the lowest rank, who have not performed exploits that, in England, would have been rewarded with the title of nobility; in Sweden or in Russia, with the order of the sword or cross; and in France, with the higher order of the legion

of honor. Captain Broke, of the British navy, was knighted for the capture of the Chesapeake frigate and Hope received a service of plate for having been placed *hors de combat* by the President; altho' in the United States, where acts more renowned and really worthy of great reward, had become quite common, he would have merited only disgrace.* Upon the score of mere fame or public applause, I am, indeed, not disposed to complain. As far as the voice of the country could be heard, and as far as the grateful tribute of admiration could extend itself, the naval officers of the United States were elevated far above those of any other nation. Every where applause attended them; of some I will almost venture to say that they were nearly oppressed with the abundant commendations of their generous countrymen, and that, in consequence, they often met with difficulties of which none but themselves could be aware. These difficulties were of a delicate nature, and arose entirely from the peculiarity of their situation. In proportion to the progress of the officer's fame, it is obvious that his mode of life must, by the same rule of proportion, accommodate itself to the nature of that progress, and, as a matter of course, that his daily expenditures must increase. For you will, I presume, readily grant, that the plaudits of his countrymen would neither pay his tavern or taylor's bills, nor carry him from one part of the country to the other upon his needful concerns. To be exalted into private difficulties of this kind, cannot, indeed, be very desirable; yet all these officers feel it to be in some measure incumbent upon them to make a respectable appearance proportioned to the dignity and splendor of their character. That they should, therefore, under these circumstances, frequently meet with unpleasant occurrences, cannot be doubted, for fame rarely lessens the expenses of any man.

It is not so with our brethren of the army. A solid recompense always awaits them in the course of their services: for a colonel, by distinguishing himself, has a sure ground to expect promotion to the rank of a general. The naval officer, on the contrary, is totally deprived of this hope; his views are bounded by the rank of a post-captain, and when that rank is attained, his course is run, and he has reached the zenith of his profession. During the late war, no higher object presented itself upon which the elder, as well as the younger members of the service could fix their minds; and it resulted as a natural consequence, that the latter aimed only at the acquisition of such accomplishments as would fit them for that station. Had the rank of admiral existed in our naval code, their minds would have rested upon a higher and more important object. They would have seen the necessity of industriously devoting themselves to the attainment of those attributes for which the compass of a whole life has been required, in order to fill the station of admiral with honor and utility. Nelson, himself, from the commencement of his career in the station of a cabin boy, looked forward with anxiety to the proud day which should hail him as an admiral, and, from first to last, strenuously exerted himself to acquire the requisite qualifications. But the youthful naval officer of the United States, has no such splendid object held out for his exertions; he sees no rank beyond that of post captain; and this being, with no great difficulty, attained in the common routine of promotion, he does not conceive it necessary to apply himself to any of the higher branches of nautical knowledge, because the station may be filled with no great abilities, and therefore, does not require that extensive skill and experience which would be necessary to prepare an officer to discharge the duties of the first class. Having reached the rank of post of captain, he finds himself at once upon a level with the eldest and highest officers in the service; for the rank or appellation of commodore proceeds only from courtesy, and is at best of a temporary and unsubstantial nature. Under circumstances of equality like these, bickerings, cabals, disputes and parties, must necessarily be generated, highly injurious to so young a naval corps as ours; where the influence and the example of a senior is of such inestimable importance to the proper training, and future respectability, of a youthful officer. On this account, obedience to orders, arises in many instances more from a sense of courtesy, than from any acknowledged right on the part of the eldest officer to require and enforce that obedience. These facts I mention here, in order to shew the moral effect the absence of the grade of admiral has on our service, and the severe feelings under which many of the elder members must frequently labor in the course of their official transactions. Our post captains, as the case now stands, have nothing farther to hope for on the score of promotion; some of them have spent the prime of life in the service of their country—many are growing grey and wrinkled by premature old age—while others, worn down by care and fatigue, and crowned with the highest honors that could be bestowed upon them, very naturally turn their attention to that ease and tranquility which, in every station of life, man is so eager to obtain. There are some, too, who, while professional pride worked upon them in the pursuit of the highest grades in the service, steadily employed themselves at sea, now court with eagerness those situations on shore where they may enjoy comfort and inactivity during the remainder of their lives. To remedy all these evils, congress have only to create the grade of admiral. A fresh impulse will then again be given, not alone to the professional feelings of the post captain, but to all other officers whose ideas, at this time, have not extended beyond the necessary qualifications for the commander of a single ship. They would then see the necessity of acquiring more extensive information, in order to fit them for the command of fleets and squadrons, when occasion required.

It is a fact which cannot have escaped your observation, that no navy on earth, equal in size to ours, is at this day without the grade of admiral. Even the Algerines, Tunisians and Tripolitans are aware of the respectability and advantages derived by their respective navies, from the possession of this rank, and they have therefore studiously incorporated it into all their maritime establishments.—No navy on earth has, indeed, made greater efforts than ours to earn a title to the rank of admiral, and I am clearly of opinion that it cannot be justly withheld. The officers have seen their brethren of the army rising gradually above them in rank, while they alone remained stationary. There are now lieutenants in the navy of great merit, who, within these few years, have seen lieutenants of the army rise from the same rank with themselves to a rank far superior to any in the navy, even to the rank of general. There is no rank in the navy

*Mistake me not. I am no advocate for *titles, ribbands, garters, knighthoods*, and such like paltry trash. All I wish, is, that congress would hold out a higher grade in the scale of promotion for the post captain, already a veteran in service and in honor.

above that of colonel, and, therefore, when a naval officer finds himself obliged to co-operate with a general officer of the army, whatever may be his skill and experience, he must, of necessity, be thrown into the back ground, and considered only in the light of a subaltern. For, although the army can exercise no authority whatever over the navy, nor the navy any authority over the army, yet the commanding officer of either, being senior, can cause his superiority to be severely felt by the other in cases where no perfect understanding exists between them. Things should not be left in this state. The public weal ought not to depend upon the whim or caprice of a single individual; nor the respective grades of the army and navy be so regulated, as to preclude the cordial co-operation of the commanders of both without disparagement. The creation of the rank of admiral, as I before observed, would inevitably silence all bickerings and jealousies; and in enterprizes where naval and military talents were required, produce an emulation highly advantageous to the public concerns.

There still remains, however, another point, to which I beg your attention for a few moments. In a future war, perhaps, it may be necessary for our national ships to co-operate with those of a foreign power in alliance with us, for the same object: now, let me ask, whether it would be politic, or proper, to compel our commanders to place themselves under the flag of a foreign admiral, merely because the foreigner held that post in the service of his country, and, perhaps, had not been as many months in actual service as our commanders had years?—Take a recent event, for example. What American would have consented to place Bainbridge or Decatur, (commanding a fleet of some thousands of men, and such as never yet put to sea without an admiral) under the command of the pusillanimous Dutch admiral, who went against Algiers with five frigates? Then, how could the two forces have acted conjointly against the common enemy? Our fleet was commanded only by post captains, and the wide difference between that and the rank of admiral, rendered it wholly impossible for the respective commanders to have any intercourse with each other on terms of reciprocity. Had it been possible for them to have co-operated in a manner, consistent with the dignity and honor of our navy and nation, Algiers might have been laid in ruins. A case of a similar nature occurred during the war with Tripoli; for, as our naval force in that quarter was not commanded by an admiral, no co-operation could take place between it and the Swedish force, which at that time was engaged in hostilities with the same power.

To conclude. The rank of admiral has been steadily and strongly called for, not only by those more immediately interested in the creation of it, but, judging from the tenor of the public prints, the general voice of the nation. The latter appears to have had its due weight with the secretary of the navy in framing his report relative to the gradual increase of the navy, and I am disposed to attach so much importance to it in the present instance, as to believe that congress will not deem it an insufficient reason, in connection with the arguments above stated, to create at once the grade of admiral in our naval corps. It is, indeed, right, that a proper attention should be paid to the wishes of the people, as expressed in the public prints; and, in recommending a gradual increase of the navy, in obedience to 'the voice of the nation,' the secretary did no more than what every wise and prudic officer would conceive himself bound to do under similar circumstances. May I not venture to hope, then, that an equal deference will be paid to public opinion on the subject of admirals? In fine, if the 'importance of a permanent naval establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation,' the creation of the rank of admiral in our naval corps, is obviously no less so—and I do not a little regret that the secretary has not noticed in his report a measure so vitally important to the country, and, at the same time, so peculiarly interesting to the navy. I am, your obed't.

Indian Treaties.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation of indians, residing on the river Illinois, was concluded and signed on the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at Portage des Sioux, by commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said tribe or nations of indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part; and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Poutawatamie tribe or nation, residing on the river Illinois, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article the first.—Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Article the second.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation.

Article the third.—The contracting parties hereby agree, promise and bind themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at fort Clarke, on the Illinois river, as soon as it may be practicable.

Article the fourth.—The contracting parties in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognise, re-establish, and confirm, all and every treaty, contract and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States, and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation.

In witness of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America, and the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation, residing on the river Illinois: we, their underwritten commissioners and chiefs aforesaid, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Portage des Sioux, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS.
AUG'TE CHOUTEAU.

Sunawchewone, his ⋈ mark.
Muckketepoke, (or Black Partridge) his ⋈ mark.
Neggeneshkek, his ⋈ mark.
Chawcawbeme, his ⋈ mark.
Bendegakowa, his ⋈ mark.
Wapewy, (or White Hair) his ⋈ mark.
Ontawa, his ⋈ mark.

In presence of
R. Wash, secretary to the commissioners.
Thomas Forsyth, I. agent.
N. Boilvin, agent.
H. Paul, C. M.
Maurice Blondeaux.
Manuel Lisa, agent.
John Miller, col. 3d infantry.
Richard Chitwood, major mt.
Wm. Irvine Adair, capt. 3d regt. U. S. infantry.
Cyrus Edwards, Saml. Solomon, in'tr. Jacques Mett, Louis Decouagne, } Sworn interp'rs.
John A. Camero.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president:
JAS. MONROE, *Secretary of state.*

JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the Teeton tribe or nation of indians, was concluded and signed at Portage des Sioux, on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said tribe or nation of indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part; and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Teeton tribe of indians, on the part and behalf of their said tribe, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

Article the first.—Every injury or act of hostility committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Article the second.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Teeton tribe, and the friendly relations that existed between them before the war, shall be and the same are hereby renewed.

Article the third.—The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves and their aforesaid tribe to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power or sovereign whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals this nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

Done at Portage des Sioux.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUG'TE CHOUTEAU.

Eskkatapai, (the Player,) his ⋈ mark.
Tatauga, (the true Buffaloe,) his ⋈ mark.
Mazamanie, (the walker in Iron,) his ⋈ mark.
Wanakagmamee, (the Stamper,) his ⋈ mark.
Weechachamanza, (the man of Iron,) his ⋈ mark.
Ikmouacoulai, (the Shooting Tiger,) his ⋈ mark.
Uakahincoukai, (the Wind that Passes,)his ⋈ mark
Washeejonjatga, (the left handed Frenchman;,) his ⋈ mark.
Monetowanari, (the Bear's Soul,) his ⋈ mark.

In the presence of
B. Wash, sec'ry to the commission.
John Miller, col. 3d infantry.
H. Dodge, brig. gen. Missouri militia.
H. Paul, C. T. of the C.
Manuel Lisa, Agent.
Thomas Forsyth, I. Agent.
Maurice Blondeaux.
John A. Cameron.
Louis Decouagne.
Louis Dorion.
Cyrus Edwards.
John Hay.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president:
JAS. MONROE, *secretary of state.*

Chemical Manufactures.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The importance of encouraging domestic manufactures seems at last to be admitted by all classes of our citizens. While we are dependent upon foreign nations for our supplies of articles of the

first necessity, we shall not only be subject to great inconveniences from the political and commercial changes in Europe, but shall exclude ourselves from some of the most productive sources of national wealth and national independence. Our soil, in all its varieties, is not better adapted to grow on its surface the various products which clothe and feed us, than in its hidden recesses, in its mines and minerals, to afford the means of perfecting the arts and administering relief to the diseases of life.—What can, indeed, be of more use, or of more lasting importance, than to secure within our own country the manufacture and collection of all those chemical combinations and medicines, which are indispensable to the physician and the artizan—to the merchant and to the laborer? While so much stress is laid, and *properly laid* upon the encouragement of the cotton and woolen manufactures, it has always struck us as a strange circumstance that so little public attention has been devoted to the manufacture of chemical articles of the first necessity in the arts and in medicine. During the late war extreme inconvenience was felt from the scarcity and high price of many of those articles; and the return of peace has not sufficiently awakened us to a proper consideration of the want and increasing importance of a domestic supply from domestic establishments. Congress are strongly called upon by suitable duties and encouragements to second the meritorious exertions of those citizens who have employed their capital and time in enterprizes of this nature.

With these cursory remarks we beg leave to introduce a brief history of an establishment in Salem, (Massachusetts) for chemical preparations, which, though humble in its origin, is, in its present improved state, well entitled to the patronage and attention of the government, and reflects great honor on the intelligence, industry and perseverance of the founders.

In the year 1812 a laboratory was erected in Salem, upon a small scale, for the purpose of manufacturing sulphuric acid, under the direction of Mr. John Hunt, an enterprizing and ingenious young gentleman, of that town, who had devoted much of his time to chemical experiments. These experiments were first made for his amusement, and afterwards to gratify a scientific taste gradually acquired and matured in the midst of the practical business of an apothecary's shop. Having ascertained that his manufactures could be made equal, and, in many instances superior to those imported, and at the same price, he was induced to turn his attention to more extensive objects. In the mean time Messrs. Secomb and Williams, of the same town, with a discernment and enterprize which entitles them to great credit, seconded his views and entered into a joint concern with Mr. Hunt, and erected (what was truly a novelty in this part of the United States) a chemical laboratory for the manufacture of medicinal and other useful preparations. The state of the country was at this moment favorable to such an establishment; all or nearly all foreign supplies were cut off by the war, and the high price of many articles and the increasing demand for others, gave them new encouragement to perseverance in their plan. In the years 1813 and 1814 they enlarged their establishment to a very considerable extent, and they now manufacture in large quantities the following articles—Roman Vitriol, the Sulphuric, Nitrous, Nitric, Muriatic and Prussic acids; Salt: Saturni, Vermillion, Lunar Caustic, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Red Precipitate, &c. &c. Of the two first mentioned articles they manufacture about 4000lbs. per week, and of the others in proportion. The quality of all their manufactures is excellent. They have been repeatedly examined by our most scientific physicians and artizans and pronounced universally to be equal, and in many instances superior, to those which are imported from foreign countries; and can be afforded as cheap, if a reasonable protecting duty be applied in their favor. During the war, the profits were very considerable; but *as many of the articles are now not subject to any duty*, there is a great falling off in the prices. It is also a very important consideration that all the materials for these manufactures exist in our own country;—there is, therefore, not only a great benefit in securing to ourselves, under any embarrassments of our foreign commerce, a complete supply of all these articles; but an additional gain of the consumption of domestic materials, which would be otherwise be lost There cannot be the least doubt that this establishment, and others of a like nature, will continue to flourish, if a reasonable duty be laid on foreign importations. If they continue to be left without paying any duty, or a very small duty, this establishment as well as others, must probably decline. Within a few weeks *two entire cargoes of sulphuric acid have arrived in the United States*, a circumstance that never occured in a former period of our history. This article is *free of duty*, and it will almost necessarily follow from its free introduction, that the domestic manufacture must cease; but with a fair and reasonable duty, the domestic manufacture will rapidly advance and equal our whole demand.

In fact there cannot be a doubt, that with suitable encouragement, the chemical laboratories within the United States would very soon supply us with nearly all the most important and useful preparations in the arts and in medicine. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that congress and the secretary of the treasury will give every patronage to establishments of this nature, which, while they reward the zeal and enterprize of our ingenious citizens, are so important to the real prosperity and independence of the nation.

Congress.

In the senate up to Tuesday last no important business has been done except of that called executive.

Friday Dec. 29. The Speaker presented the memorial of the legislature of the Mississippi Territory, praying that the fractional sections of public land in that territory may be subdivided; and a petition from the same body praying that the territory may be admitted as a state into the union; and another petition from the same body, praying that the officers and men who served under lieut. col. Nelson and major Hinds may receive payment for their services; and another petition from the same body, praying that such inhabitants of their territory as may have suffered losses by the hostile Indians, may be remunerated by grants of land out of that lately ceded to the United States by the said Indians.

The house, in committee of the whole, then took up the bill for establishing three additional military academies—and some time being spent therein, rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Mr. *Yancey* made a report on the petition of Wm. Morriset, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Lattimore*, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of be legislature of the Mis-

sissippi territory, reported a bill to enable the people of the Mississippi territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the following bill.

A bill to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic majesty, according to the convention concluded the third day of July, 1815.

Be it enacted, &c. That the same duties be and the same are hereby imposed on articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe imported into the United States in British vessls, as are or shall be imposed on the importation of the like articles in American vessels.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the same tonnage and other duties and charges are hereby imposed on British vessels in any of the ports of the United States, as are or may be payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States, except such British vessels as shall come from the East or West Indies or the dominions of his Britannic majesty in North America.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the same bounty shall be allowed on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe when such exportation shall be in British vessels, as are or may be allowed, when such exportation is or may be in vessels of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed on the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of his Britannic majesty, the same drawbacks shall be allowed on such re-exportation where the original importation of the same may have been in British vessels, as are or may be allowed on such re-exportation where the original importation may have been in vessels of the United States.

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted*, That so much of each and every act of congress as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the 3d day of July 1819, and no longer.

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The house adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday, Jan. 2—After receiving many petitions—The engrossed bill for enlarging the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing three additional military academies. After some remarks thereon, it was agreed (91 voting in the affirmative) to strike out three and insert one. The location of it was not agreed upon—Washington city, Harper's Ferry and Pittsburg were mentioned. The committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Jan. 3—Mr. Sargeant presented the petition of Charles Stewart, late commander of the frigate Constitution, on behalf of himself and the officers and crew of said frigate, setting forth, that during the late war with Great Britain, he captured the British ship Levant, and sent her into a port under the jurisdiction of the government of Portugal, from whence she was forcibly retaken by British forces, and praying that the value of said ship may be paid to himself, his officers and men, as prize money.

Many other petitions were presented and disposed of.

The house then, in committee of the whole, took up the bill for the establishment of additional military academies. As the scite for the *one* agreed to be established yesterday, a point on the Ohio, near the mouth of Licking Creek, Nashville, Harper's Ferry, Carlisle, Pa. Abbington, Va. and Knoxville, Ten. were proposed. All negatived, except the latter, which was agreed to, 81 to 63. The house took up the bill, and ratified the proceedings of the committee. It was recommitted, with a view to an arrangement of the details, but is expected to pass nearly in its present shape. The number of cadets, it is supposed, will be increased from 2 to 600.

Thursday, Jan. 4. Many petitions were presented, and disposed of. On motion of Mr. Pleasants, the president was requested to lay before the house any documents or papers which, in his opinion, were proper to be communicated relative to the transactions at *Dartmoor*.

After some pointed observations from Mr. Jennings, he introduced the following resolution—which was passed by a considerable majority.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending by law, to all settlers on the public lands of the United States who have settled thereon since the first day of January, 1808, the same privilege extended to such settlers prior to that day by the second section of the act of congress, passed March 3d, 1807.

Mr. King, of Mass. submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to—

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

The house then, in committee of the whole, spent some time on the bill to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain—some amendments being made, the committee rose, and reported it to the house, which adjourned without deciding upon it.

Chronicle.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have been favored with intelligence from *New Granada*, interesting and important. This UNITED REPUBLIC seems about to triumph completely over superstition as well as civil tyranny. The following extract from the "First bulletin of the army of Carthagena" affords us a pleasing evidence of the progress of liberal principles in that quarter.

"Yesterday night at 11 o'clock, the laboratory of this city was struck by the most terrible lightning—it passed over several boxes of the most combustible materials, harmless, and only set fire to some quick matches. If such an event had taken place in one of the king's magazines, it would have been told to the public as a *miracle*. But our government, whose best support is the intelligent and enlightened mind of its citizens, will abstain from employing hypocrisy and fanaticism, which form the peculiar character of our enemies."

The following is an extract from the official ac-

count of a victory obtained over the royalists and tories near *Popayan*.

"I have the pleasure to communicate to you, for the information of his excellency the president, the glorious triumph obtained by our arms on the banks of the river Palo, over the Spaniards; who, with a complete train of artillery, attacked our republican camp on the 5th of this month (July.) After two hours of the most active fire, they were totally defeated; leaving 300 killed and 500 prisoners. The commander, *Vidarrouzaga*, with a few attendants, escaped by a precipitate flight. If our cavalry had been in better condition every one of the enemy must have fallen into our hands; but 600 muskets, 4 field pieces, 100 tents, an immense number of cartridges, horses, baggage waggons, &c. are in our power. The chief of the staff, with 600 men, marched for Popayan on the 6th. We believe that this glorious campaign has completely destroyed the resources of the enemy, and ruined his hope of resisting the arms of liberty. Our loss was 2 officers and 30 soldiers killed, and 9 officers and 100 soldiers wounded. God preserve you many years." Signed at *Caly*, July 13, 1815, by *Francisco Cabal*, and addressed to "the secretary of the war department of the *United Provinces*."

"Thus (observes our correspondent) the government of *New Grenada* has received, in the space of 40 days, the most pleasant intelligence from the republican army of the south, under the brave *Cabal*; from that of the north, commanded by the worthy general *Bermudez*, who has already nearly annihilated Don (Quixote) *Morillo's* forces; and from that on the frontiers of *Venezuela*, under the intrepid general *Urdaneta*, who, lately, in *Las Piedras*, totally defeated the Spaniards under the bloody *Calzada*, who was killed, with the most of his companions. The freedom of the provinces of *Barinas*, *Merida*, *Truxillo*, and of a great part of that of *Caracas*, is the glorious result of that victory,—*Venezuela*, of course, being on the point of regaining her independence. The republicans are also making great progress in *Cumana* and *Barcelona*. *Margaritta* has gained her independence, and the flag of liberty again appears on the forts of that island."

Don Onis being received as minister from Spain, Mr. *Erving* has the orders of government to proceed on his mission to the court of *Ferdinand*, and is now on his way for Boston to embark.

Among the distinguished characters now at Washington city are Decatur and Stewart of the navy and Ripley of the army.

The Americans as well as the British on the Canada lines, having laid down their arms against each other have formed a very extensive alliance to defraud their respective governments by *smuggling* to a great amount, back and forth.

"legitimate." The legislature of *Connecticut* have rejected, 131 to 39, a very modest proposition, that $15,000, paid into the *treasury* of that state by the stockholders of the Phœnix Bank, should be appropriated as a fund for the support of the *bishop!*

Fire. A boat, lying at Augusta, Geo. with 500 bales of cotton on board, was lately consumed to the water's edge. Loss $50,000.

Emigration. Among those who have lately arrived in the United States, as their future home, are several late British officers, who had an opportunity of knowing something of our country and people during the war

It is said that the United States' frigate Macedonian is about to sail for France and Spain, and then proceed to join the Mediterranean squadron.

General *Armistead T. Mason*, of Loudon county, is chosen senator in the congress of the United States from Virginia, vice William B. Giles, resigned, for the remainder of the senatorial term of Mr. Giles.

American canvas.—The commissioners of the navy have issued proposals for a supply of canvas, "fabricated of hemp grown in the United States."

Tobacco.—Ten hhds. (new crop) Tobacco have been sold at Lynchburg for $35 per hundred.

Ship-timber.—The commissioners of the navy have issued a notice that they will make contracts for a supply of live oak timber suitable for line-of-battle-ships, frigates and sloops of war.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the state treasury (of Pennsylvania) for eleven months of the year 1815, commencing the 1st December, 1814, and ending the 31st October, 1814.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of monies borrowed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of February, 1814,	$100,000	
Lands—Fees on lands and monies arising from sale of lots, in the town of Erie, &c.	100,531	64
Tavern licences	22,432	32
Militia exempt fines (on account of the arrears)	1,712	67
Dividends on bank stock	309,433	50
Auction duties	123,232	20
Monies—Returned of advances to brigade inspectors and others, for supplies during the late war	2,242	40
Tax—on certain offices	6,644	45
Court fines	1,138	70
Fees of the office of the secretary of the commonwealth	759	82
Tax on banks established under the provisions of the act of March 1814, regulating banks	3,132	32
Miscellaneous receipts	6,232	19
	687,492	21
To which add the balance in the treasury 1st December, 1814,	36,167	05

EXPENDITURES.

Expences of government	70,873	32
Legislative department	12,724	41
Judiciary department	46,676	05
Treasury department	8,781	99
Land department	12,647	66
Contingent expences	5,350	40
	157,051	77
Improvements	99,903	50
Militia	29,902	74
Pensions	14,941	48
Expenditures consequent to the late war	71 140	03
Amount repaid of the monies borrowed under the act of February 1814, including interest thereon	262,533	33
Miscellaneous payments	9,136	74
	644,613	60
To which add the balance in the treasury, on the 31st October, 1815,	72,045	66
	$723.659	26

GEORGE BRYAN, Auditor Gen.

Auditor General's Office, Nov. 21, 1815.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The Algerine Treaty.

Documents accompanying the message of the President, transmitting to the Senate the Treaty of Peace with Algiers.

United States' ship Guerriere,
Bay of Algiers, July 4th, 1815.

Sir—We have the honor to refer you to the official reports of commodore Decatur to the navy department, for an account of the operations of this squadron previous to our arrival off Algiers on the 28th ultimo.

Having received information that the Algerine squadron had been at sea for a considerable time longer than that to which their cruisers usually extend, and that a despatch boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Algiers to inform them of our arrival in the Mediterranean, we thought that they might have made a harbor, where they would be in safety. We, therefore, whilst they were in this state of uncertainty, believed it a proper moment to deliver the President's letter, agreeably to our instructions. Accordingly, on the 29th ultimo, a flag of truce was hoisted on board the Guerriere, with the Swedish flag at the main. A boat came off about noon, with Mr. Norderling, consul of Sweden, and the captain of the port, who confirmed the intelligence we had before received, and to whom we communicated information of the capture of their frigate and brig. The impression made by these events was visible and deep. We were requested by the captain of the port, Mr. Norderling declaring he was not authorized to act, to state the conditions on which we would make peace; to which we replied, by giving the letter of the president to the dey, and by a note from us to him, a copy of which (No. 1.) we have the honor to transmit herewith. The captain of the port then requested that hostilities should cease pending the negociation, and that persons anthorized to treat should go on shore, he and Mr. Norderling both affirming that the minister of marine had pledged himself for our security and return to our ships when we pleased. Both these propositions were rejected, and they were explicitly informed that the negociation must be carried on on board the fleet, and that hostilities, as far as they respected vessels, could not cease. They returned on shore. On the following day the same persons returned, and informed us that they were commissioned by the dey to treat with us on the proposed basis, and their anxiety appeared extreme to conclude the peace immediately. We then brought forward the model of a treaty, which we declared would not be departed from in substance, at the same time declaring that although the United States would never stipulate for paying tribute under any form whatever, yet that they were a magnanimous and generous nation, who would, upon the presentation of consuls, do what was customary with other great nations, in their friendly intercourse with Algiers. The treaty was then examined, and they were of opinion that it would not be agreed to in its present form, and particularly requested that the article requiring the restitution of the property they had captured, and which had been distributed, might be expunged, alleging that such a demand had never before been made upon Algiers. To this it was answered that the claim was just and would be adhered to. They then asked, whether, if the treaty should be signed by the dey, we would engage to restore the captured vessels; which we refused. They then represented that it was not the present dey who had declared the war, which they acknowledged to be unjust, conceding that they were wholly in the wrong, and had no excuse whatever, requesting, however, that we would take the case of the dey into consideration, and upon his agreeing to terms with us more favorable than had ever been made with any other nation, to restore the ships, which they stated would be of little or no value to us, but would be of great importance to him, as they would satisfy the people with the conditions of the peace we were going to conclude with him.

We consulted upon this question, and determined that, considering the state of those vessels, the sums that would be required to fit them for a passage to the United States, and the little probability of selling them in this part of the world, we would make a compliment of them to his highness in the state they then were, the commodore engaging to furnish them with an escort to this port. This, however, would depend upon their signing the treaty as presented to them, and could not appear as an article of it, but must be considered as a favor conferred on the dey by the United States.

They then requested a truce, to deliberate upon the terms of the proposed treaty, which was refused; they even pleaded for three hours. The reply was, "not a minute; if your squadron appears in sight before the treaty is actually signed by the dey, and the prisoners sent off, ours would capture them." It was finally agreed that hostilities should cease when we perceived their boat coming off with a white flag hoisted, the Swedish consul pledging his word of honor not to hoist it unless the treaty was signed, and the prisoners in the boat. They returned on shore, and although the distance was full five miles they came back within three hours, with the treaty signed, as we had concluded it, and the prisoners.

During the interval of their absence a corvette appeared in sight, which would have been captured if they had been detained one hour longer. The treaty has since been drawn out anew, translated by them, and duly executed by the dey, which we have the honor to transmit herewith.

Mr. Shaler has since been on shore, and the cotton and money mentioned in the 4th article, have been given up to him. They now show every disposition to maintain a sincere peace with us, which is, doubtless, owing to the dread of our arms: And we take this occasion to remark, that, in our opinion, the only secure guarantee we can have for the maintenance of the peace just concluded with these people, is the presence, in the Mediterranean, of a respectable naval force.

As this treaty appears to us to secure every interest within the contemplation of the government, and as it really places the United States on higher ground than any other nation, we have no hesitation, on our part, in fulfilling such of its provisions as are within our power, in the firm belief that it will

receive the ratification of the president and senate.

We have the honor to be, with respect,

Sir, your obedient servants,

STEPHEN DECATUR,
WILLIAM SHALER.

The hon. James Monroe, secretary of state.

(No. 1)

The American commissioners to the dey of Algiers.

The undersigned have the honor to inform his highness the dey of Algiers, that they have been appointed by the president of the United States of America, commissioners plenipotentiary to treat of peace with his highness, and that pursuant to their instructions, they are ready to open a negociation for the restoration of peace and harmony between the two countries, on terms just and honorable to both parties; and they feel it incumbent on them to state explicitly to his highness, that they are instructed to treat upon no other principle, than that of perfect equality, and on the terms of the most favored nations: no stipulation for paying any tribute to Algiers, under any from whatever, will be agreed to.

The undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, a letter from the president of the United States, and they avail themselves of this occasion to assure his highness, of their high consideration and profound respect.

The British Treaty.

Documents transmitted by the President to the senate, with the convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States.

Extract of a letter from the American commissioners, Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, to the secretary of state, dated LONDON, May 18th, 1815.

"Having had reason to believe, that the British government had abstained from answering the communication of the joint commission from Ghent, of the — day of December, 1814, until they received official information of the American ratification of the treaty of peace, we thought it advisable, soon after that event was known to us, to repair to this city, in order that we might ascertain the disposition of this government as to the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Shortly after our arrival here we were invited by lord Castlereagh to an interview with him. A minute of the substance of the conversation which took place on that occasion, as drawn up and agreed to by the parties, is enclosed. We communicated to Mr. Goulburn, the next day, our answer upon the three subjects to which the conversation related.

In the interview with lord Castlereagh, he had stated, that four or five days might be necessary on their part, to prepare for the proposed conversation. Nearly three weeks having elapsed without hearing any thing further on the subject, we took what appeared to us a fit occasion to intimate our intention of leaving London. A few days after, we received an invitation from the vice-president of the board of trade, Mr. Robinson, to call at his office, on the 11th inst.; we accordingly attended, and were received by him and Messrs. Goulburn and Adams, two of the British commissioners, who had negociated the treaty of Ghent.

They opened the conversation by adverting to what had led to this interview, and professed themselves to be ready to receive any propositions we might choose to make. We observed, that, in the treaties which America had heretofore made, particularly with this country, regulating commercial intercourse, there were generally comprised two subjects, one, which respected commercial regulations, applicable to a state of peace as well as of war; the other, which respected the rights and duties of the parties; one being at war, and the other remaining at peace. Accordingly, our government had instructed us to bring forward both those subjects.

As to the commercial intercourse, without at this time going into details, or minor points, which it might be necessary in the progress of the negociation to adjust, we would content ourselves, in this unofficial conversation, with touching on the most important topics, which it seemed to us desirable to discuss and arrange. These were, that the two countries should respectively be placed on the footing of the nation the most favored; that in the trade between America and the British European dominions, all discriminating duties, on tonnage and on merchandize, either imported, or exported, should be abolished. That the trade between America and the West Indies should be regulated, and placed on some more permanent basis, than the occasional acts of the colonial authorities: That the nature and kind of intercourse between America and the adjoining British provinces should be defined, and provided for; And that the trade with the British India possessions should be opened to America on liberal principles.

In regard to the discriminating duties, we remarked, that a proposition to abolish them, first came from Great Britain, and a provision to that effect, was inserted in the unratified treaty of 1806. Congress had taken up the matter at their last session, and passed an act, which we explained. We thought it desirable that they should be abolished, in order to prevent those collisions, and that system of commercial warfare, in which the two countries would probably be involved by an adherence to them.—As an example, we mentioned the great extra duty to which, as we understood, the article of cotton was liable, by the British laws, when imported in foreign vessels, and which, if persisted in, would certainly be met by some countervailing regulations.

With respect to the trade to British India, we observed, that we had no equivalent to offer for it; that it was for Great Britain to consider, whether a commerce, consisting as it did, almost entirely in the exchange of our specie for India produce, was not of a nature to deserve the most liberal encouragement; but, that we had rather enter into no stipulation on the subject than be restricted to a direct intercourse as had been proposed by the unratified treaty, both on the outward and return voyage.

On the other subject, the rights and duties of the parties, one being at war, and the other in a condition of peace, we proceeded to remark, that whilst the prospect of a long European peace appeared to exist, as was the case when the treaty of Ghent was concluded, it was less important to provide for questions arising under this head. But it was impossible to shut our eyes to the demonstrations every where making of a new war, which, if it should assume a maritime character, might again menace the harmony and good understanding between the two countries. It was desirable, therefore, to anticipate and provide for the evil. The first and most important point was that of impressment. Great Britain had always professed a willingness to receive and consider any proposition which America should be disposed to make on that subject. It would, perhaps, be unprofitable at this time to go into a discussion of the right, as to which we would

merely remark, that it was impossible that there could be a stronger conviction on the part of Great Britain, that it was with her, than there was on the part of America, that it was on her side. It was better to look to some practical arrangement, by which, without concession of right by either party, the mischiefs complained of on both sides might be prevented. To this end the attention of our government has been turned. We believed that Great Britain had never heretofore contended that the American government was bound to prohibit the merchants of the United States from employing foreign seamen, any more than it was bound to forbid their shipping contraband articles. America was, however, now willing to take upon herself such an obligation, and to exclude British seamen from her merchant service, and we believed such exclusion might be as effectually executed as our revenue laws. Here we called their attention to the act which congress had passed on that subject, and to the message of the president to that body towards the close of its last session, upon the supposition, that if the exclusion of British seamen should be absolute and entire, there would no longer exist any ground for the claim of impressment, and of course no objection to its abandonment. We stated, that besides the motive which existed with our government of guarding against collision with Great Britain, another powerful one operated, that of encouraging our native seamen, and of not being obliged to rely on the uncertain supply of foreigners.—To this system, as a substitute for that of impressment, it did not appear to us that Great Britain could object, unless it was thought to be impracticable in its execution. We had no doubt, ourselves, that even admitting that there might be, as in cases of smuggling, occasional instances of evasion of the system of exclusion, it would nevertheless be, upon the whole, much more favorable in its result to Great Britain. This system would apply to, and operate upon, every American vessel: whilst that of impressment reached only the cases of those vessels with which it accidentally came in contact.—We were aware of the difficulties which had heretofore opposed a satisfactory arrangement on this subject. Still it was one of such vital importance, so tending to bring the two countries into collision, that it was impossible it should receive a consideration too earnest and too anxious.

The next point which it seemed to us important to settle, was the trade of America with the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain. Towards the end of the last European war, questions growing out of that trade had been terminated by the conquest of those colonies by Great Britain; but many of them having been restored at the peace, the disputes which heretofore existed might again arise. The former arrangements on this subject might, with some modifications, serve as a basis.

We then stated, that we did not intend, in this preliminary and unofficial conversation, to discuss the other points belonging to this branch of the subject. A definition of blockades was desirable and could not, it seemed, be attended with much difficulty, as we believed that there was no real difference between the two countries with respect to the abstract principle. But we apprehended that the disputes which might hereafter take place, on that subject, would arise almost exclusively from questions of fact, which no previous definition could prevent.

As, in the event of war, Great Britain might desire to know the disposition of our government on the subject of privateers and prizes, we would only now say, that the principle which might be adopted with respect to Great Britain, whether of admission or exclusion, must equally and impartially apply to all the parties to the war.

These were all the topics noticed by us, and we enforced and illustrated them, by various other observations.

The British gentlemen, professing not to have expected those points to be brought forward which applied to a belligerent state of one of the parties, expressed a wish to know whether, in our view, the two subjects were inseparable, and whether we could not come to an agreement on those topics, which were probably less difficult to be adjusted, leaving the others for further consideration, and future arrangement? We replied, that heretofore they had always been blended together by our government, and that we intended to bring them all for consideration; that at present, however, we only presented them for consideration, as it would be premature at this time, to make any of them a *sine qua non;* and that, whether a treaty, omitting some of them, would be acceptable, must depend on its general tenor, and upon the extent and importance of the subject which might be comprehended in the arrangement.

They proceeded to remark, that some of the subjects had been always found to involve extreme difficulty, particularly that of impressment; that Great Britain was certainly prepared at all times, to receive and to consider any proposition that America might be disposed to make in relation to it; but, one of the gentlemen remarked, that, from the deep interest which was felt by Great Britain in it, she must view with great jealousy, by which he said he meant vigilance, any such proposition; that the enquiry which they had just made, as to our willingness to separate the two subjects, proceeded from a wish to ascertain whether it were likely that any practicable result could be speedily obtained, if they entered upon the negociation at this time.

On the subject of discriminating duties mentioned by us, they said their government would receive favorably the proposition for a mutual abolition of them. As to the trade with India, their government was not disposed to shut us out from it. In regard to the trade to the West Indies, considering the difficulties which had heretofore presented themselves in placing it, by treaty, upon a footing satisfactory to both parties, they feared it would not now be practicable to enter into any stipulation respecting it, which should meet the views of the two countries.

The interview terminated by their stating that they would report to the cabinet the substance of what had passed between us, and by their pledging themselves to do all in their power to afford us an early answer.

On the 16th inst. having been again invited by the vice-president of the board of trade to call at his office, we accordingly attended, and were received by the same gentlemen. They stated that they had reported to the cabinet what had passed at the last interview, and were now prepared to give us an answer on the several topics to which the conversation related. In doing this, they would observe the order which had been marked out by us.

1st. On the commercial intercourse between the two countries, they were authorized to state, that their government was ready to treat with us on the footing of the most favored nation; and were also willing to enter into any arrangement by which all discriminating duties on importations and tonnage should be mutually done away. They were willing

to admit us to the enjoyment of the trade with British India, unclogged by the restriction on the outward voyage contained in the unratified treaty; but must still insist on that contained in the treaty of 1794, on the return voyage. Considering, that we had candidly stated, that we had no equivalent to offer, except what was to be found in the trade itself, they would expect for this concession, a spirit of accommodation on our side, in other parts of the commercial arrangement, the fur trade, or some other.

The trade with the British West Indies, they stated, had always been a subject of great difficulty, and their government was not prepared to make any change in that colonial policy, to which they had so long adhered; but they would hope that this would not form any obstacle to the negociation.

With respect to the trade with their North American possessions, they were ready to receive and discuss any propositions we might have to offer, with an anxious desire to place it on a footing mutually satisfactory.

2dly. On those subjects which related to a state in which one of the parties should be at war, and the other in peace; it was not necessary to disguise that they had been always attended with great difficulties. Still they were willing, in a spirit of amity, and with candor, to receive and discuss any propositions we might offer.

With regard to blockades, they could not think it necessary to enter into any treaty definition of them, as the questions which might hereafter arise on that subject (according to our own statement) would relate rather to the fact, than to the principle, on which the two governments seemed to agree. Indeed, they thought that such a definition might tend to weaken, as implying a doubt of the correctness of the principle.

In relation to the trade with enemies' colonies, besides the intrinsic difficulty of the question, as heretofore experienced in all attempts to arrange it, there was another, arising out of their want of information, as to whether France had adopted any, and what system of colonial policy, since the restoration of her colonies. It might be, that she had opened their trade to foreign nations, in peace as in war, in which case the questions that had heretofore existed, could not be agitated again.

Impressment had, they continued, of all this class of subjects, been found most difficult to arrange. They were aware how important it was considered in both countries, and how, in both, it touched public sensibility. As heretofore, they were now ready to receive and consider any proposition our government might have to make respecting it. And even without any treaty stipulation, their government was now anxiously engaged in devising means to prevent the abuses of which we complain. If the law which we had mentioned, at the last interview, should be effectual in its object, it would doubtless do away a great motive with them for impressment. Still they were bound to consider, with the most vigilant attention, any proposition for the abandonment of what they must consider a right essential to their safety. That law did not, however, as they understood, settle the question, who were to be considered as British subjects, a question on which the two countries might not be able to come to an understanding.

With regard to our ideas respecting privateers and prizes, they were certainly fair and unexceptionable.

As they had hinted at some accommodation in the fur trade, or in other parts of the commercial arrangement, for their supposed concession respecting the India trade, we thought the occasion suitable for stating, that we were positively instructed not to consent to the renewal of the trade between British subjects and the Indians within our territories. We stated, that the disposition of our government on this subject, did not proceed from commercial, but political considerations. They did not insist upon it, or seem to think, that the determination of our government would prevent an arrangement of our Canada trade. One of them enquired, whether we expected, in like manner, to be excluded from the trade with the Indians in their territories? To which we replied, certainly.

We explained the law for the exclusion of foreign seamen from our service, and mentioned that the naturalization of seamen would be almost altogether prevented in future, by the necessity of a continued residence of five years. We stated, that we were authorised to enter into stipulations that would forbid the employment of British seamen as might, under our laws, be hereafter naturalized, but that we could not do it with respect to those already naturalized. We had thought, that, as to them, an exception might be made, permitting, on both sides, the voluntary employment of such seamen, natives of one country, as might have heretofore been naturalized under the laws of the other country. We added, that the number of British seamen, already naturalized, which could constitute, as it appeared to us, the only difficulty in an arrangement, was very inconsiderable. Doctor Adams concurred in opinion that they were not many.

We made some further explanations, and, finally told them, that, considering the dispositions which we had been happy to meet with them, we would now say, that we would enter upon the negociation, reserving to ourselves, however, the right, as our powers were several, as well as joint, to withdraw from it, if circumstances should make it eligible to do so, and to leave to Mr. Adams, whom we daily expected, to conclude it.

The interview closed, by their undertaking to provide themselves with the necessary powers to proceed in the negociation; and by an assurance, that they would continue to do all in their power to bring it to a speedy and successful issue.

Extract of a minute of a conversation which took place at lord Castlereagh's, between his lordship and Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, April 16, 1815.

"Lord Castlereagh then called the attention of the American commissioners to a communication made by them at Ghent relative to their power to treat on the commercial intercourse between the two countries. He said, before he gave an answer to that communication, he should be glad if it were agreeable to the American commissioners, that there should be an unofficial conversation between them and the British commissioners, who negociated the treaty of peace, together with Mr. Robinson whom he would associate with them for that purpose to ascertain if it were likely that some general principles could be agreed upon, to form the basis of a treaty of commerce. He should prefer, that this conversation, like that which he understood had taken place in the former negociation between lords Holland and Auckland, and Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, should be free from official forms, and thought such a course best calculated to ascertain if it were likely that the two governments could come to any practical result on this interesting subject.

"It was observed by one of the American commissioners, that such a conversation would be on terms

of inequality, the American commissioners being invested with powers, and the other gentlemen having none; unless it was understood, not only that it should be considered as entirely unofficial, but that the same gentleman should afterwards be commissioned to conclude a treaty, if it were thought that one could be formed. Lord Castlereagh remarked in reply, that such was certainly his intention.

"The conversation ended in an understanding that the American commissioners would consult together upon the three topics mentioned by lord Castlereagh, and communicate on the following day, to Mr. Goulburn, the result of their deliberations."

The American Plenipotentiaries to the Secretary of State.

London, 3d July, 1815.

Sir.—We have the honor to transmit a convention for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, which we concluded this day with the British plenipotentiaries.

Messrs. Clay and Gallatin's despatch of the 18th May last, has informed you of the preliminary steps taken by them on that subject. Mr. Adams arrived in London on the 25th of May, and on the 5th of June we were invited by Messrs. Robinson, Goulbourn, and Adams, to meet them on the 7th At this conference after a mutual exhibition of our powers, and some general observations, we delivered to them our projet of a commercial convention, a copy of which (marked 1,) is herewith enclosed. They promised to take it into immediate consideration, and on the 9th, informed us that they would prepare and transmit to us a *contre projet.*

Believing that there was no prospect of an immediate arrangement on the subject of seamen, and knowing that without it no treaty, defining the rights and duties of belligerent and neutrals was admissible, we excluded all that related to that branch of the subject from our projet, and confined it to objects purely commercial.

We took the 3d article of the treaty of 1794, respecting the intercourse with Canada, as the basis of the corresponding article, omitting, according to our instructions, whatever related to the Indian trade. In drawing the other articles, we were principally guided by the unratified treaty of 1806, by the instructions given in relation to it by the secretary of state, in his despatch of May 20th, 1807, and by the act of congress, of 3d March last, for abolishing all discriminating duties. From the previous explicit declarations of the British plenipotentiaries, we deemed it useless to offer any article on the subject of the intercourse with the West India islands, and only inserted a clause, to prevent the application to that intercourse of the provisions contemplated by the convention.

On the 16th the British plenipotentiaries addressed to us a note, enclosing their *contre projet*, (marked 2,) and on the 17th we transmitted our answer (marked 3.) The whole subject was discussed at large in conferences held on the 19th and 21st.—The British plenipotentiaries, in a note of the 20th, (marked 4,) stated the substance of their answer to ours of the 17th. In the conference of the 21st, we delivered the additional clause to the 2d article of the *contre projet*, (marked 5,) and afterwards on the same day, we transmitted our note (marked 6.)

It will be perceived by these notes that we had come to an understanding as to the intercourse between the United States and the British territories in Europe, and that we disagreed on three points; the intercourse with Canada; placing generally, both countries on the footing of the most favored nations; and the intercourse with the British East Indies.

On the first point the British plenipotentiaries persisted in refusing to admit that the citizens of the United States should have the right to take their produce down the river St. Lawrence to Montreal, and down the river Chambray (or Sorel) to the St. Lawrence. And without that permission the article was useless to us, and unequal in its practical operation. The provision that the importation of our produce into Canada should not be prohibited, unless the prohibition extended generally to all similar articles, afforded us no security; as no similar articles are imported into Canada from any other foreign country; whilst the corresponding provision, respecting the importation into the United States, through Canada, of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, effectually prevented us from prohibiting such an importation; since this could not be done without extending the prohibition to the importation of all similar articles, either of British or other foreign growth or manufacture, in the Atlantic ports of the United States.

The article for placing respectively the two countries on the footing of the most favored nation, limited, as was insisted on by the British plenipotentiaries, to the intercourse between the United States and the European territories of Great Britain, was unnecessary; since all that appeared desirable on that subject was secured by the second article; and a provision of this nature, unless offering some obvious advantage, was deemed embarrassing, on account of the difficulties attached to its execution.

With this view of the two subjects, and finding that to arrange them in a satisfactory manner was impracticable, we proposed in our note of the 21st to omit altogether the articles relating to them.

On the subject of the intercourse with India, the British Plenipotentiaries, contrary to the impression made in the unofficial conversation to Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, had insisted on our official conferences, that our admission to that trade was, on the part of Great Britain, a concession altogether gratuitous; and for which, particularly as to the privilege of indirect outward voyages, she ultimately expected an equivalent. Whilst we strenuously contended that an equivalent was found in the trade itself, which was highly beneficial to India, or, at all events, considering the nature of the commercial intercourse generally between the two countries, in the other provisions of the convention. On the same ground we urged our claim to be placed in India on the same footing, at least, as the most-favored nations. To which was replied that they made a distinction between nations which had possessions there, and those which had none. The refusal not being altogether explicit, we renewed our proposal to that effect in our note.

The British plenipotentiaries, in a note of the 23d (marked 7,) acceded to our proposal to omit the 3d and 5th articles, and refusing that on the subject of India, offered to omit the article altogether and to sign a convention embracing only the provisions respecting the intercourse between the United States and the British territories in Europe.

This proposal we rejected in our note of the 24th (marked 8.) But in order to meet, if practicable, the views of the British government, and to avoid making any distinction between the East India trade and the other branches of commercial intercourse, we proposed to limit the duration of the whole convention to four years, and we offered, as an alternative, an arrangement for the sole purpose of abolishing the discriminating duties, in conformity with the act of Congress of the last session.

In a note of the 26th (marked 9,) the British plenipotentiaries informed us that they found it necessary to refer our last proposals to their government, and by their note of the 29th, (marked 10,) they accepted our offer of a convention embracing the East India article, and limited to four years, to be calculated from the date of its signature. We replied to this in a note dated 30th June, and (marked 11,) and on the same day arranged, in a conference, the details of the convention.

We beg leave to add that the same restriction which confines our vessels to the principal ports of India, is, except in special cases, imposed by the act of parliament, on British subjects; and that, besides the discrimination in the export duty from England, the difference on the import duty on the article of cotton, had, by a late act of parliament, been increased to two pence sterling per pound in favor of every species imported in British vessels, and even of Brazil cotton, imported in Portuguese vessels.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
H. CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. James Monroe, sec'y of state, Washington.

PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

(No. 1.)

Article 1.—There shall be, between the territories of the United States and all the dominions of his Britannic majesty in Europe, a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers, within the territories and dominions aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time; also, to hire and possess houses and warehouses, for the purposes of their commerce; and generally, the merchants and traders on each side, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always, as to what respects this article, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Article 2.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation in the United States of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe; of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to every other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe, to, or from the said states, or the said dominions, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. No other, or higher duties, or charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States, on British vessels (such only excepted as may be bound from or to British possessions, to which vessels of the United States are not permanently admitted) than shall be payable, in the said ports, by vessels of the United States, nor in the ports of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe, on the vessels of the United States, than are or shall be payable in the said ports by British vessels. The same duties of exportation and importation, and also, the same drawbacks and bounties shall be respectively paid and allowed, in either country, on all articles the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe, whether such exportation or importation be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels.

Art. 3. His Britannic majesty agrees, that the vessels of the United States shall be admitted, and hospitably received, in all the seaports and harbors of the British dominions in the East Indies, and that the citizens of said states may freely carry on a trade with the said territories, in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively to or from the said territories shall not be entirely prohibited: Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military or naval stores, or rice.

The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted into the said ports, no other or higher duty or charge, than shall be payable on British vessels in the ports of the United States. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles, when imported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen; or to some port or place, or ports or places, in China, or in the India seas, whence the said vessels shall proceed as aforesaid, to some port or place in America, and there unlade the whole of the articles exported, in the manner above mentioned, from the aforesaid British territories. And such regulations shall be adopted by both parties as shall, from time to time, be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories without the special permission of the British government there:—but the vessels going from one port to another of the said territories, for the sole purposes either of discharging their original cargoes, or part thereof, or of completing their return cargoes, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the United States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgressions should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America, in the same manner as against British subjects, or others, transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbor in the said territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government and jurisdiction, of whatsoever nature established in such harbor, port or place, accord-

ing as the same may be. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, or at such other ports or places as may be in the possession of Great Britain in the African or Indian seas, but subject, in all respects, to such regulations as the British government may, from time to time establish there.

Art. 4. The navigation of all the lakes, rivers and water communications, the middle of which is the boundary between the United States and his Britannic majesty's dominions on the continent of North America, shall, at all times, be free to the citizens of the United States, and to his majesty's subjects. The said citizens and subjects may freely carry on trade and commerce with each other, and for that purpose pass and re-pass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories of the two parties, on the said continent: and no higher or other tolls, or rates of ferriage, than what are, or shall be, payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side. All goods and merchandize, whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of the commerce above mentioned, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher, or other duties than would be payable by citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the United States; and, in like manner, all goods and merchandize, whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of the commerce above mentioned, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher, or other duties than would be payable by his majesty's subjects, on the importation of the same from Europe, into the said territories. All goods, not prohibited, to be exported from the said territories respectively, may, in like manner, be carried out of the same by the two parties. No duty of importation, or exportation, shall be levied by either party, on peltries or furs, which may be brought, in the manner aforesaid, by land or inland navigation, from the said territories of one party into the said territories of the other party.

Art. 5. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade; and agents for the protection of seamen, to reside in the dominions or territories of the other party; and the said consuls and agents shall enjoy their liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their functions. But before any consul or agent aforesaid, shall act as such, he shall be, in the usual form, approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul or agent aforesaid, may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

Art. 6. It being the intention of the high contracting parties that the people of their respective dominions shall be placed on the footing of the most favored nation, it is agreed that in case either party shall hereafter grant any additional advantage in navigation or trade to any other nation, the citizens or subjects of the other party shall fully participate therein, freely where it is freely granted to such other nation, or yielding the same compensation where the grant is made for some equivalent.

THE BRITISH CONTRE PROJET.

The British Plenipotentiaries to the American Plenipotentiaries.

BOARD OF TRADE, JUNE 16, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to transmit to the plenipotentiaries of the United States, a *contre projet* for the arrangement of the commercial intercourse between the two countries. The American plenipotentiaries will observe, that the article respecting the British East Indies, is not proposed to be included in the body of the treaty, but in a separate article, and more limited in point of duration than would be suitable to the arrangement of the treaty itself. The undersigned, nevertheless, flatter themselves that the American plenipotentiaries will see in the proposed article for the East India intercourse, a proof of the liberal and conciliatory disposition with which the British government is disposed to act upon the subject.

It will be recollected that at one of the unofficial conferences, and subsequently, at the first official conference held with the American plenipontiaries, the undersigned stated by order of their government, that if the power of going from the United States to the British dominions in the East Indies by an indirect course were conceded, Great Britain must be considered as entitled to some equivalent for the concession, and that the fur trade was pointed out by the undersigned, as capable of furnishing that equivalent.

The American plenipotentiaries having stated that their instructions did not permit them to grant by stipulation any commercial intercourse between his majesty's subjects and the Indians residing within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States, and not having suggested any other means of finding an equivalent, the undersigned would have been fully justified in tendering a *contre projet* which wholly omitted the concession in question. But his majesty's government, anxious to renew the commercial relations of the two countries, in the true spirit of peace and harmony, has authorized the undersigned to offer a separate article by which the indirect voyage from the United States to the British East Indies will be permitted without equivalent, for the space of two years, in the confident hope, that during that period the American government will be enabled to propose such an equivalent as may induce Great Britain to make that permission commensurate with the general duration of the treaty.

The undersigned will be happy to have the honor of seeing the American plenipotentiaries on any day which may suit their convenience, and request them to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Art. 1. There shall be between all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States of America, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty fully and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall

enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. 2. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or of the United States, to or from the said territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable on British vessels, nor in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

Art. 3. The navigation of all lakes, rivers, and water communications, the middle of which is, or may be the boundary between his Britannic majesty's territories on the continent of North America, and the United States, shall with the exceptions herein after mentioned, at all times be free to his majesty's subjects and the citizens of the United States. The inhabitants of his Britannic majesty's territories in North America, and the citizens and subjects of the United States, may freely carry on trade and commerce by land or inland navigation as aforesaid, with goods and merchandize the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British territories in Europe or North America, or of the United States, respectively, within the territories of the two parties, respectively, on the said continent, (the countries within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and no other or higher duties or tolls or rates of ferriage or portage, than what are or shall be payable by natives respectively, shall be taken or demanded on either side.

All goods and merchandize whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may fully, for the purposes of the commerce abovementioned, be carried into the said United States in the manner aforesaid by his Britannic majesty's subjects, and the said goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the United States. And in like manner all goods and merchandize the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may fully, for the purposes of the commerce above mentioned, be carried into the same by land, or by means of such lakes, rivers, and water communications as above mentioned, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no other or higher duty than would be payable by his majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. No duty shall be levied by either party on peltries or furs which may be brought in the manner aforesaid by land or inland navigation from the said territories of another, but tolls or rates of ferriage or portage may be demanded and taken in manner above mentioned on such peltries or furs.

It is hereby declared, that nothing in this article contained, as to the navigation of rivers, lakes or water communication shall extend, to give a right of navigation upon, or within the same, in those parts where the middle is not the boundary between his Britannic majesty's territories and the United States of America.

Art. 4. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that, in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared, that either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

Art. 5. It being the intention of the contracting parties, that the inhabitants of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, and the inhabitants of the United States shall, in respect to commerce between the said territories, be placed on the footing of the most favored nations; it is agreed, that in case either of the contracting parties shall hereafter grant any additional advantage in commerce or navigation to any European nation, as to the importation or exportation to or from such other European nation and his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or to or from such European nation and the territories of the United States, the citizens and subjects of the other contracting party shall likewise enjoy the same freely, where it has been freely granted to such other European nation; and were conditionally granted, on the same terms and conditions on which such advantage shall have been granted, on terms and conditions which may be afterwards agreed upon as equivalent thereto by the contracting parties.

First separate article. His Britannic majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, *videlicet:* Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of said the United States may fully carry on trade between the said principal settlements, and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government, and any power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted, no other or higher duty or charge, than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations. And they

shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nation.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having in the first instance proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade

The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain in the African or Indian Seas. It being well understood, that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government from time to time established.

Second separate article. It is hereby agreed and declared, that the first separate article in this treaty shall be limitted in it duration to the period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty.

(3)—*The answer of our commissioners to the British* contre projet, *and note accompanying it.*

The American to the British plenipotentiaries.

Harley-street, June 17th, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries of the 16th inst. enclosing their *contre projet* for the arrangement of the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Anxious to ascertain with as little delay as possible, whether there be any probability that such an arrangement can now be concluded, as shall be satisfactory to both parties; the undersigned will not at this time enter into a discussion of the subject, and leaving minor points for subsequent consideration, will only propose the following alterations to the *contre projet* of his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries, *videlicet:*

Art. 2. 1st. To reinstate the clause in the *projet* of the undersigned, which provided that the same duties, drawbacks and bounties, should be paid and allowed in either country, on the importation or exportation of articles the produce, or growth, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or of the United States, whether such importations or exportations should be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

2dly. To reinstate the clause in the *projet* of the undersigned, which excepted from the provision to equalize tonnage duties, British vessels bound to or from British possessions, to which vessels of the United States were not permanently admitted; or to introduce a new article, providing that neither the intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West Indies, nor that by sea between the said states and his Britannic majesty's possessions in North America, shall be affected by any article in the treaty, but that each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, in respect to such an intercourse.

Art. 3. To reinstate. in substance, the article proposed on that subject by the undersigned, so that the commerce by land, or inland navigation, sanctioned by the articles, be confined to that which may be carried on between the citizens of the United States and his Britannic majesty's subjects; and so as not to preclude the citizens of the United States from carrying articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said states, down the river St. Lawrence, as far at least as Montreal, and down the waters of Lake Champlain, as far at least as the St. Lawrence. Or, if no satisfactory arrangement can at present be formed on this subject, to omit the article altogether.

Art 5. To place generally each nation on the footing of the most favored nation, without restricting that privilege as relates to the citizens of the United States to the commerce with his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe.

Second separate article to be omitted.

The undersigned will have the honor to wait on his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries on Monday the 19th inst. at two o'clock, at the office for trade, when the undersigned hope they will be able to communicate to them, their final determination on the proposed altertions.

The undersigned request his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries to accept the assurances of their distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
HENRY CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The right hon. F. J Robinson, H. Goulburn and Dr. Wm. Adams.

(4)

The substance of the answer of the British commismissioners to the letter of our commissioners of the 17th June.

The British to the American plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 20th, 1815.

In compliance with the request of the American plenipotentiaries, the undersigned have the honor to communicate to them in writing, the substance of the observations which were made on the part of the British plenipotentiaries in the conference of yesterday, upon the different points referred to in the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 17th inst.

Upon the first point relating to a part of the second article of the *contre projet* of the undersigned, the British plenipotentiaries stated it to be the intention of their government to agree, not only to a mutual equalization of such duties as may be properly called tonnage duties, but also of all duties upon the importation of goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the two countries respectively, whether imported in British or in American ships; they stated further, their readiness to accede to a similar and mutual equalization of bounties payable upon the above articles. Upon the subject of drawbacks, they represented that the clause as proposed by the American plenipotentiaries, appeared to give to the vessels of the U. States which might be engaged in the general re-exportation of American produce from this country to all other parts of the world, an advantage equal to that enjoyed by British ships, and that this privilege went beyond the general principle of an article which was confined to the trade between the two countries respectively. They expressed a wish to receive from the American plenipotentiaries, a more precise explanation of their views upon this point.

Upon the second point referred to in the note of the American plenipotentiaries, the undersigned expressed their readiness to agree to a clause, which should contain the latter alternative suggested by the American plenipotentiaries.

Upon the third article relating to the intercourse between Canada and the U. States, the undersigned disclaimed any intention of obtaining, by any interpretation of the words of the article, as they had proposed it, a right to an intercourse with the Indians residing within the acknowledged limits of the U. States, which the American plenipotentiaries had already stated, that their instructions forbade them to concede. And they expressed their readiness to agree to the insertion of such words as would clear up any doubt which might exist upon the subject.

As to the navigation of the river St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, and that of the waters flowing from lake Champlain to that river, the undersigned stated themselves not to be authorised to stipulate the concession of that indulgence in the way proposed by the American plenipotentiaries. The undersigned likewise stated their objections to extending article 5 beyond the intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe.

In regard to the two separate articles of the *contre projet*, the undersigned stated that they had no authority to grant the first, unless accompanied by a limitation in point of time; and when the American plenipotentiaries proposed, as a substitute for that article, one which should give the United States the same privileges as the most favored European nations in their intercourse with the British possessions in that quarter, the undersigned, whilst they admitted that in some respects it stood upon different grounds from an article which should grant the indirect voyage to the East Indies, without any equivalent or limitation in point of time, did not feel themselves authorised to hold out any expectation that this new suggestion would be acceded to by G. Britain.

The undersigned request the American plenipotentiaries to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

(5)

Additional clause proposed by our commissioners to the 2d article of the contre projet.

Second sketch of article for equalizing duties.

The same duties shall be paid on the importations in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States, and the same drawbacks shall be allowed on the re-exportation thereof, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation in the U. States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, and the same drawbacks shall be allowed on the re-exportation thereof, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the U States or in British vessels. The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States, to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe to the U. States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the U States or in British vessels.

(6)

The American to the British plenipotentiaries.

Harley-street, June 21st, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British plenipotentiaries, dated the 20th inst. communicating the substance of the observations which they had made in the conference of the 19th, upon the different points referred to in the note of the undersigned of the 17th inst.

The views of the undersigned with respect to the second article being precisely the same with those stated by the British plenipotentiaries, there will be no difficulty in framing a clause embracing the objects contemplated by both parties, and which shall be free from ambiguity.

The explanation given by the British plenipotentiaries upon that part of the third article which the undersigned apprehended might be liable to a construction in reference to the Indian trade, not intended by either party, is perfectly satisfactory. But they regret that they cannot accede to the alterations proposed in other respects by the British plenipotentiaries to the article which had been offered by the undersigned, particularly as they affect the privilege of inland navigation by the river St. Lawrence and by the waters flowing from lake Champlain, nor have they found it practicable to frame any article compatible with the different views entertained by the two parties respecting the intercourse between the U. States and Canada. They therefore recur to the proposal made in their note of the 17th inst. to omit that article altogether, that proposal not having been noticed in the note of the British plenipotentiaries of the 20th inst.

They make the same offer as to the 5th article of the *contre projet*.

And thirdly, they hereby renew the proposal made verbally in the conference of the 19th inst. to substitute for the two separate articles, one placing the U. States in their intercourse with the British possessions in India, on the footing of the most favored European nation.

The undersigned request to be made acquainted with the determination of the British plenipotentiaries on those three propositions.

The undersigned tender again to the British plenipotentiaries assurances of their distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
HENRY CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The rt. hon. F. Robinson, Henry Goulburn, esq. and Dr. William Adams.

(7.)

The British to the American Plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 23d, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 21st inst. and are happy to find that no difficulty exists on either side to the second article.—Upon the subject of the third article, the undersigned regret to learn that the American plenipotentiaries have not found it practicable to frame any article compatible with the different views entertained by the two parties respecting the intercourse between Canada and the United States: And as the undersigned are equally unable to accede to the proposition made on the part of the United States respecting the navigation of waters lying exclusively within the territories of his Britannic majesty, they accede to the proposal of omitting the

article altogether. They have also no objection to the omission of the fifth article.

In regard to the trade with the British East-Indies, the undersigned are not authorised to substitute for the two separate articles which they had proposed, one which shall put the intercourse of the U. States in that quarter upon the footing of the most favored European nation, inasmuch as it would have the practical effect of granting, in another shape, that which the undersigned are instructed to withhold, unless accompanied by a greater limitation of time than they would think it expedient to apply to other arrangements of the treaty. If, however, the American plenipotentiaries adhere to their objection to the substance of the two separate articles as proposed on the part of Great Britain, the undersigned are ready to omit altogether any article upon the subject of the East-Indies.

The undersigned are nevertheless disposed to consider the arrangements of the second article (as agreed upon, or understood) to be of sufficient importance to the mutual interests of Great Britain and the United States, particularly in the common object of securing a free commercial intercourse between the two countries, to induce them readily to sign a treaty or convention for that single purpose, independent of the other points to which the negociation has referred.

The undersigned are happy upon this occasion to renew to the American plenipotentiaries the assurance of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

(8.)

The American to the British Plenipotentiaries.

Harley-street, June 24th, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British plenipotentiaries of the 23d inst. expressing their assent to the proposal of omitting the 3d and 5th article of the *contre projet*. To the proposal of omitting also altogether any article upon the subject of the East Indies, and of signing an arrangement, embracing all the provisions contained in the second article, the undersigned do not feel themselves authorised to accede. But they offer to sign a convention, embracing that article entire, and the first separate article, the whole of which convention shall be limitted to the term of four years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, or they will agree to a convention for the sole purpose of abolishing all discriminating duties on American and British vessels, and their cargoes, in the intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, in the manner contemplated by the 2d article, as explained and mutually agreed on in the conferences on that subject, omitting all the other provisions contained in the same article, and which had for object, to place the two countries respectively on the footing of the most favored nation.

The undersigned request the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurances of their distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
HENRY CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATI.

The right hon. F. J. Robinson,
H. Goulborn, esq. and Dr. Wm. Adams.

(9)

The British to the American Plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 26th, 1816.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 24th inst. in which they offer to sign a convention, embracing the second article entire and the first separate article; the whole convention to be limited to the term of four years from the date of the exchange of the ratification, or to agree to a convention for the sole purpose of abolishing all discriminating duties on American and British vessels and their cargoes, in the intercourse between the United States and the British territories in Europe, omitting all the other provisions contained in the same article, and which had for object, to place the two countries respectively on the footing of the most favored nation.

As neither of these proposals were contemplated in the instructions with which the undersigned were originally furnished, and which were framed with a view to a less limited arrangement, they have felt themselves under the necessity of referring the last note of the American plenipotentiaries to the consideration of their government, and will not fail to communicate the result of that reference as soon as they shall be enabled to do so.

The undersigned are happy to avail themselves of this opportunity of renewing to the American plenipotentiaries the assurances of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

The American Plenipotentiaries.

(10)

The British to the American Plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 29, 1815.

In reference to the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to the American plenipotentiaries, on the 26th inst. they are now instructed to acquaint them that the British government is ready to agree to a convention for four years, (to be calculated from the date of its signature,) which shall contain the whole of the second article, as proposed by the undersigned, and as explained and mutually agreed upon in their several conferences, and also the first separate article, relating to the East-Indies, as proposed on the part of Great-Britain the latter article also to be in force from the same date. The undersigned, in making this communication to the American plenipotentiaries, feel it to be their duty to state, in the most explicit manner, that although in the earnest desire of promoting a good understanding between the two countries, the British government has, at the present time, forborne to insist on making in the body of the treaty any marked distinction between its concessions in regard to the East-Indies and its other concessions for which a stipulated equivalent is obtained, yet that it still considers itself as granting to the United States a privilege in regard to the East-Indies, for which it is entitled to require an equivalent; and the undersigned must therefore be distinctly understood as reserving to his majesty's government in any future negociations the clear right either of withholding this privilege altogether, after the expiration of four years, or of renewing the grant of it for such equivalents, or subject to such modifications as expediency may seem to require at the time of such future negociations.

The undersigned request to have the honor of seeing the American plenipotentiaries on Friday next, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Board of Trade, and avail themselves of this opportunity of again offering the assurances of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

(11)

The American to the British Plenipotentiaries.

Harley-Street, June 30, 1815.

The undersigned have had the honor to receive the note of the British plenipotentiaries dated the 29th inst. and stating the terms on which their government is ready to agree to a convention on the subject of the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain.

The undersigned have already, in the conferences which they had the honor to hold with the British plenipotentiaries, expressed their opinion that the proposed convention taken altogether, was founded on principles of reciprocity, was equally advantageous to both parties, and contained in itself a fair equivalent for every presumed concession made by either party.—But both governments will undoubtedly have a clear right after the expiration of four years of refusing to renew or of subjecting to modifications any of the stipulations now agreed on which may appear to either party injurious, or requiring some further equivalent. The same earnest desire of promoting a good understanding between the two countries which has been expressed on the part of Great Britain has induced the undersigned to agree to a convention more limited both as to its objects and duration than they had contemplated, with a hope that in the mean time its deficiencies may be supplied and such other provisions may be adopted as will conduce to mutual convenience and tend to strengthen the relations of amity and friendship happily restored between the two countries.

The undersigned will have the honor to meet the British plenipotentiaries this day and feel pleasure in renewing the assurances of their high consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
H. CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The rt. hon. F. J. Robinson,
H. Goulburn, esq. and Dr. Wm. Adams.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's *charge d'affaires* in the United States, has the honor to acquaint the American Secretary of State, for the information of the President, that he has received his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's ratification, in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, of the commercial convention between the two countries, signed at London, on the 3d of last July, and that he has been authorized, and is ready, to proceed to the exchange, whenever the ratification on the part of the United States shall have taken place.

In communicating this intelligence, the undersigned has received the Prince Regent's commands, at the same time, to transmit to the government of the United States the accompanying declaration, explanatory of the intentions of his Majesty's government, in so far as regards the intercourse of vessels belonging to the United States with the Island of St. Helena; the existing circumstances of the world having rendered it necessary that that island should for the present, be excepted from the ports of refreshment enumerated in the third article of the said convention.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of requesting the American Secretary of State to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)
ANTHONY St. JNO. BAKER.

[Here follows the declaration annexed to the ratified treaty, as published already.]

Indian Treaties.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Kickapoo tribe or nation of indians, was concluded and signed at Portage des Sioux on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs, warriors, and deputies of the said tribe or nation of indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part; and the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and deputies of the Kickapoo tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things and in every respect on the same footing upon which they stood before the war; have agreed to the following articles:

Article the first.—Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties towards the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Article the second.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Kickapoo tribe or nation.

Article the third.—The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at fort Clark, on the Illinois river, to be by him restored to their respective nations as soon as it may be practicable.

Article the fourth.—The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognize, re-establish, and confirm all and every treaty, contract, and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe or nation.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs, warriors, and deputies of the said tribe, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUG'TE CHOUTEAU.

Pauwoatam, (by his representative Kenepaso or the Bond Prisoner,) his ⋈ mark.
Kiteta, (or Otter,) his ⋈ mark.
Kenepaso, (or the Bond Prisoner.) his ⋈ mark.
Teppema, (or Persuader) his ⋈ mark.
Cokecambaut, (or Elk looking back,) his ⋈ mark.
Peywaynequa, (or Bear,) his ⋈ mark.
Wettassa, (or Brave,) his ⋈ mark.
Weywaychecawbout, (or Meeter,) his ⋈ mark.
Autuppehaw, (or Mover,) his ⋈ mark.
Wesheown, (or Dirtyface,) his ⋈ mark.

Done at Portage des Sioux, in the presence of
R. Wash, secretary to the commission.
T. A Smith, B. G. U. S. A.
Dl Bissell, Br. Gen.
Stephen Byrd, Col. M. N.
H. Paul, C. C. T.
A. M'Nair, Dep. Inspr.
Thomas Forsyth, I. Agent.
Pierre Menard, I. Agent.
Jno. W. Johnson, U. S. Factor and I. Agent.
Maurice Blondeaux.
Saml. Solomon, Interpr.
Saml. Brady, lieutenant 8th U. S. infantry.
Joseph C. Brown.
H. Battu.
Saml. Whiteside; capt. Ill. militia.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president:

JAS. MONROE, *secretary of state.*

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the Iaway tribe or nation of Indians, was concluded and signed at Portage des Sioux, on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and the king and certain chiefs and warriors of the said tribe or nation of Indians, on behalf of said tribe or nation of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part; and the undersigned, king, chiefs and warriors of the Iaway tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States, and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles.

Article the first.—Every injury or act of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Article the second.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship, between all the citizens of the United States, and all the individuals composing the said Iaway tribe or nation.

Article the third.—The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands, (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession,) to the officer commanding at St. Louis, to be by him restored to their respective nations, as soon as it may be practicable.

Article the fourth.—The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognize, re-establish and confirm, all and every treaty, contract and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States, and the said Iaway tribe or nation.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the aforesaid king, chiefs and warriors, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUG'TE CHOUTEAU.

Wyingwaha, (or Hard-heart) his ⋈ mark.
Wongehehronyne, (or Big Chief) his ⋈ mark.
Wonehee, (or the Slave,) his ⋈ mark.
Hahraga, (the Forked-horn) his ⋈ mark.
Eniswahanee, (the Big Axe.) his ⋈ mark.
Washcommanee, (the great Marcher,) his ⋈ mark.
Wyimppishcoonee, (the ill-humored man) his ⋈ mark.
Ranoingga, (the Little Pipe,) his ⋈ mark.
Wohomppee (the Broth) his ⋈ mark.
Shongatong, (the Horse Jockey,) his ⋈ mark.
Nahocheinumgga, (without ears,) his ⋈ mark.
Conja, (the Plumb) his ⋈ mark.
Chahowhrowpa, (the Dew-lap,) his ⋈ mark.
Manuhanu, (the Great Walker,) his ⋈ mark.
Chapee, (the Pine Buffaloe,) his ⋈ mark.
Okugwata, (the Roller,) his ⋈ mark.
Ishtagrasa, (Grey Eyes,) his ⋈ mark.

Done at Portage des Sioux, in the presence of
R. Wash, Sec'ry to the Commission.
Dl. Bissel, Br. Gen.
H. Paul, C. C. T.
Saml. Brady, Lt.
Geo. Fisher, Surgeon, Illinois regt.
P. Chouteau, Agent.
Jno. W. Johnson. U. S. Factor, and I. Agent.
Saml. Solomon, Int'pr.
Maurice Blondeaux,
Louis Dorion,
Denis Julien,
T. M'Cullock, Capt.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth [L. S.] day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAS. MONROE,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—On motion of Mr. *Morrow*, *Resolved*, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire and report the aggregate quantity of lands due for bounties to the soldiers enlisted into the army during the late war;

and in case it shall appear that a deficiency exists, either in the quantity or quality of the lands already designated or appropriated for that purpose, that the said committee report by bill or otherwise, the provisions necessary for the full and speedy allotment of lands engaged to be granted to the said soldiers.

Tuesday, Jan. 9. Mr. *Bibb*, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom the subject was referred, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A bill, concerning the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britainnic majesty.

Be it enacted and declared by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts as is contrary to the provisions of the convention between the United States and his Britannic majesty, the ratifications whereof were mutually exchanged, the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be deemed, and taken to be of no force or effect.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—The above bill was read a second, and, by unanimous consent, a third time, passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 5.—Many petitions were presented, among which were a number from *manufacturers*, praying protection, &c.

Mr. *Jennings*, from the committee on the subject, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill to enable the people of *Indiana* territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of said territory into the union as an independent state, on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Pickens*, of N. C. rose to make a motion on a subject which he had for some time considered of great importance to the national interest. Although he had heretofore in vain pressed it on the consideration of the house, he thought the change of the circumstances of the nation, and the harmonious relations of political parties, at present, justified the hope that he should now meet with better success. The proposition he was about to submit had at different times been supported by the unanimous vote of both branches of the legislature of North Carolina; and under the sanction of this respectable authority, he thought it his duty again to offer it to the consideration of the house, which he did in the following shape:—

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring therein, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the said states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:

"For the purpose of choosing representatives in the congress of the United States, each state shall be divided by its legislature into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which the states may be entitled—each district shall contain as nearly as may be equal numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. In each district, the qualified voters shall elect one representative.

"For the purpose of choosing electors of president and vice president of the United States, each state shall be divided by its legislature, into a number of districts, equal to the number of electors to which the state may be entitled; each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, equal numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. District persons qualified to vote for representatives in the congress of the United States, shall choose one elector. The legislature of each state shall have power to regulate the manner of holding elections, and making returns of the electors. In case all the electors should not meet at the time and place appointed for giving their votes, a majority of the electors met shall have power, and forthwith proceed to supply the vacancy.

"A division of the states into districts for choosing representatives in the congress of the United States, and into districts for choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after each enumeration and apportionment of representatives."

The resolution was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The house, according to order, resumed the consideration of the bill to carry into effect the commercial convention with Great Britain. [A very animated but dignified debate has taken place on this. "It turns," says the *National Intelligencer*, "not so much on the merits of the treaty, as on the necessity of legislation to carry its provisions into effect. Thus, one of the questions so much agitated in the year 1795, in regard to Jay's treaty, is revived: the two political parties appearing, though the government has since changed hands, to maintain the same doctrines on the subject of treaty stipulation, which they then declared and supported."]

Adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Mr. *Pinkney*, from Maryland Mr. *Randolph*, from Virginia; and Mr. *Blount*, from Tennessee, appeared and took their seats.

Many petitions were presented among which were a number from *manufacturers*.

Mr. *Murfree* laid before the house the resolution of the legislature of North Carolina, requesting the senators and representatives in congress, from that state, to use their best endeavors to prevail on the general government to open a direct outlet to the ocean from the waters of the Albemarle sound.

Mr. *Pleasants*, from the committee appointed to wait on the president of the United States with a resolution requesting information from him respecting the transactions at Dartmoor prison, reported, that they had performed that duty, and received for answer that due attention would be paid to the request of the house.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. *Calhoun*, from the committee on the National Currency, reported a bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States" Accompanying the bill was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to which was annexed the following "Outline," which we here publish, as containing, with few unessential variations, a correct synopsis of the plan embraced by the voluminous bill reported by the committee:

OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL BANK.

I. The Charter of the Bank.

1. To continue 21 years.
2. To be exclusive.

II. The Capital of the Bank.

1. To be 35,000,000, at present.
2. To be augmented by congress to 50,000,000; and the additional sum to be distributed among the the several states.
3. To be divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, on the capital of 35,000,000; and to be subscribed,

By the United States, one fifth, or 70,000 shares,	7,000,000
By corporations and individuals, four-fifths, or 280,000 shares,	28,000,000
	35,000,000

4. To be compounded of public debt, and of gold and silver, as to the subscriptions of corporations and individuals in the proportions

Of funded debt, three fourths, equal to	21,000,000
Of gold and silver, one-fourth, equal to	7,000,000
	28,000,000

The subscriptions of 6 per cent. stock to be at par,
The subscriptions of 3 per cent. stock to be at 56 per cent.
The subscriptions of 7 per cent. stock to be at 106 51 per cent.

5. The subscriptions in public debt may be discharged at pleasure by the government, at the rate at which it is subscribed.
6. The subscriptions of corporations or individuals to be payable by instalments.

(1) *Specie* at subscribing,

On each share 5 dolls.	1,400,000
At 6 months 5 dolls.	1,400,000
At 12 months 5 dolls.	1,400,000
At 18 months 10 dolls.	2,800,000
	7,000,000

(2) *Public debt*, at subscribing,

Each share 25 dolls.	7,000,000
At 6 months 25 dolls.	7,000,000
At 12 months 25 dolls.	7,000,000
	28,000,000

7. The subscriptions of the United States to be paid in instalments, not extending beyond a period of 7 years; the first instalment to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the payments to be made, at the pleasure of government, either
In gold or silver; or
In 6 per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the government; or
In treasury notes, not fundable, nor bearing interest nor payable at a particular time, but receivable in all payments to the bank, with a right on the part of the bank to re-issue the treasury notes so paid from time to time, until they are discharged by payments to the government.
8. The bank shall be at liberty to sell the stock portion of its capital, to an amount not exceeding in any one year; but if the sales are intended to be effected in the United States, notice thereof shall be given to the secretary of the treasury, that the commissioners of the sinking fund may, if they please, become the purchasers, at the market price, not exceeding par.

III. The government of the bank.

1. The bank shall be established at Philadelphia, with power to erect branches, or to employ state banks as branches elsewhere.
2. There shall be 25 directors for the bank at Philadelphia, and 18 for each of the branches, where branches are erected, with the usual description and number of officers.
3. The president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall annually appoint five of the directors of the bank at Philadelphia.
4. The qualified stockholders shall annually elect 20 of the directors of the bank at Philadelphia, but a portion of the directors shall be changed at every annual election, upon the principle of rotation.
5. The directors of the bank at Philadelphia, shall annually, at their first meeting after their election, choose one of the five directors appointed by the president and senate of the United States to be president of the bank; and the president of the bank shall always be re-eligible if re-appointed.
6. The directors of the bank at Philadelphia, shall annually appoint 13 directors for each of the branches, where branches are erected, and shall transmit a list of the persons appointed to the secretary of the treasury.
7. The secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the president of the United States shall annually designate from the list of the branch directors, the person to be president of the respective branches.
8. None but resident citizens of the United States shall be directors of the bank, or its branches.
9. The stockholders may vote for directors in person or by proxy: but no stockholder, who is not resident within the United States at the time of election shall vote by proxy; nor shall any one person vote as proxy a greater number of votes than he would be entitled to vote in his own right, according to a scale of voting; to be graduated by the number of shares, which the voters respectively hold.
10. The bank, and its several branches, or the state banks, employed as branches, shall furnish the officer at the head of the treasury department with statements of their officers, in such form, and at such period, as shall be required.

IV. The privileges and duties of the bank.

1. The bank shall enjoy the usual privileges, and be subject to the usual restrictions of a body corporate and politic, instituted for such purposes, and the forgery of its notes shall be made penal.
2. The notes of the bank shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless congress shall hereafter otherwise provide by law.
3. The bank, and its branches, and state banks, employed as branches, shall give the necessary aid and facility to the treasury for transferring the public funds from place to place, and for making payments to the public creditors; without charging commissions, or claiming allowances on account of differences of exchange, &c.

V. The organization and operation of the bank.

1. Subscriptions to be opened with as little delay as possible, and at as few places as shall be deemed just and convenient. The commissioners may be named in the act or appointed by the president.
2. The bank to be organized, and commence its operations in specie as soon as the sum of 1,400,000 dollars has been actually received from the subscriptions, in gold and silver.
3. The bank shall not at any time suspend its specie payments, unless the same shall be previously authorised by congress, if in session, or by the president of the United States, if congress be not in session. In the latter case, the suspension shall

continue for six weeks after the meeting of congress, and no longer, unless authorised by law.

VI. The bonus for the charter of the bank.

The subscribers shall pay a premium to the government for its charter Estimating the profits of the bank from the probable advance in the value of its stock, and the result of its business when in full operation, at 7 per cent. a bonus of 1,500,000 dollars, payable in equal instalments of two, three and four years after the bank commences its operations, might, under all circumstances, be considered as about 4 per cent. upon its capital, and would contribute a reasonable premium.

The bill received two readings by its title, and was referred to a committee of the whole.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to carry into effect the commercial convention with Great Britain, and much debate, &c. being had thereon, an adjournment was had without a decision.

Tuesday, Jan. 9. Considerable business is in progress, which will be more particularly noticed hereafter.

Mr. *Birdseye* submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, all commercial intercourse between the citizens and subjects of any foreign power and any of the Indians within the territories of the United States.

This motion was opposed by Mr. King of Mass. (as well as the reporter could hear) on the ground that the Indians had been recognized by us as independent nations, whose commerce we had no right to regulate.

The motion was, however, agreed to by a large majority.

The house, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill for carrying into effect the convention of commerce between the United States and Great Britain.

The question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—

The bill was advocated by Mr. Gholson, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds, and opposed by Mr. Hardin and Mr. Calhoun, in speeches of considerable length and interest.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, about 3 o'clock, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of about 20 votes.

Wednesday, Jan. 10. Mr. *Pleasants,* from the naval committee, reported a resolution directing the presentation to capt. Stewart, and the other officers of the Constitution, suitable medals, in testimony of the sense of congress of the merits of their exploit, in the capture of the British sloops of war Cyane and Levant; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill to regulate the commerce of the United States according to the convention of commerce concluded with Great Britain on the 3d day of July last, was read the third time, and the question was stated "shall the bill pass?"

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Easton, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Cuthbert, and opposed by Mr. Pinkney; to whom Mr. Randolph replied.

During the discussion, the bill was received from the senate, which is noticed above.

Mr. *Forsythe* stated the reasons why he hoped, notwithstanding the receipt of the bill from the senate, that the bill now before the house would pass, as, according to his view, the senate had, by passing that bill, attempted to evade the question before the house.

The question was about to be put, when Mr. Stanford, having intimated his desire to speak on the question—

On motion, the house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 11.—Many petitions were presented and disposed of.

Mr. *King,* of N. C submitted for consideration the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the rules of this house be so amended, that the commissioners of the navy board shall be admitted to seats within the hall of this house.

The bill from the senate concerning the convention between the United States and Great Britain ratified on the 23d day of December last, was taken up and read the first time.

The question being stated, "shall this bill pass?" After debate, it was resolved that it should *be laid on the table.*

☞The late debates, involving questions of high interest, as to the power and rights of the different branches of the government, have been very animated. It is probable we shall find ways and means to preserve some of the most important speeches.

The Chronicle.

Bad News.—It is stated that a Mexican gazette, of the 9th of November, gives an official statement of the defeat and capture of the patriot chieftain, *Morelos,* on the 4th of that month. Two pieces of cannon, many muskets and sabres, and all his booty and equipage, fell into the hands of the royalists, together with a considerable number of prisoners.

It is again reported that *Carthagena* has surrendered to the royalists. We trust, that like the many other former reports of the like nature, that it will prove a tory fabrication to prevent the forwarding of supplies to the brave garrison.

Emigration. Among the many great and useful men that daily arrive, or are expected to arrive, in the United States from maddened Europe, we hear of Chaptal, the famous chemist, and Lacapede, the celebrated naturalist. We bid them welcome.

Maryland Senator. It is not probable that a senator of the United States will be appointed by the legislature of this state at its present session. The senate, on Wednesday last, sent a message to the house of delegates, proposing to go into the election that day at 2 o'clock, but as upon "counting the noses" present it was found that the republicans would have a majority of one or two, owing to the absence, through indisposition, of two or three of the federal members, the house refused to have the joint ballot, 38 to 28. This affords the senate a precedent to refuse an invitation of the house, when the state of parties shall be otherwise, which will certainly be made use of.

Sugar. We learn from the colonies, that M. Dorion, a Frenchman, has made a brilliant fortune, by teaching the planters a new process more simple and profitable than any former one, for clarifying sugar cane syrup. His method consists in throwing into the copper, while the juice is in a state of ebullition, a certain quantity of the bark of the pyramidal elm, reduced to powder. So great has been the success of this process, that the sugar planters of Guadaloupe have given the inventor 100,000 francs, the planters of Martinique as much; and the English have purchased his secret for 400,000 francs.

Paris paper.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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A Supplementary sheet is in preparation to dispose of some of the articles heretofore noticed as being on file.

Uniform mode of election.

The mean artifices and palpable frauds that have so frequently resulted from the want of a constitutional regulation as to the *manner* in which representatives to congress and electors of president and vice-president are chosen, ought long since to have excited every honest and reflecting politician to vigorous exertion to obtain a corrective, to secure to themselves and to the people at large, a real and absolute enjoyment of the right and influence of the elective franchise. Eight or nine years ago, I agitated this subject, and it has been more than once brought before congress, without success, and we jog on in the old way, "swindling and to swindle." The adoption of the excellent resolutions recently introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. *Pickens*, of North Carolina,* if ratified by the requisite number of states (as I feel certain that they would be, if submitted to the consideration of their several legislatures) might remove the evils complained of, and give to every minor section of the republic its due weight and effect in the government of the whole. Turn and twist these propositions as you please, there is no man who calculates upon carrying his point *honestly* that can object to them—for they bear equally and fairly upon every part and every party. The benefits that would arise from these amendments to the constitution are numerous and important, and they would do much to break down the *clannish* spirit that has always prevailed in several of the great states. "Brethren of the same principle," republican or federal, might thus meet together from the uttermost extremes of the union, and in free and friendly discussions as to the wants of those parts, the good of the whole would be better understood and promoted, and many heart-burnings be avoided. And then, the representatives or electors, coming more *immediately* from the people—selected and chosen by men *personally* acquainted with them, would not only be likely to be more competent to a faithful discharge of the high duties entrusted to them, but would also feel a greater degree of *responsibility* to act correctly. If it be otherwise, and matters are suffered to go on under the present vague and indefinite regulations, besides the moral evil and disregard of the voice of the people that prevails by the arbitrary rules laid down by *managing* legislators, constantly varying their mode as apparent policy requires, we shall have this result—*state will be arrayed against state;* and there will be no friendly intercourse or communion between the members of the several parts—each being elected by *general tickets*, or appointed in some other way to secure to the dominant party an exclusive vote on all occasions. Who can calculate the evils that will result from this? Who is willing to feed the jealousies that at present exist, and have their existence chiefly in the want of a more intimate knowledge of things as they really are? How much more conducive to the general harmony is it, that furious partizans on either side, should be scattered through the people, than be rallied at one point to make a centre for corruption! The getting up of the "*infamous convention*" is a remarkable case in point; had the high-toned folks of a single town been dispersed among even the people of the state in which it is situated, we should have escaped a mortifying disgrace. But the reason on this subject is too self-evident to employ my time in writing it down.

A late law of *North Carolina* provides for the election of president and vice-president by a *general ticket*, thus securing all the votes of that state to the republican candidates; and, in a little while, the same rule will be applied in most states (as it now is in several of them) to the election of members to congress. This is a natural consequence. The act of North Carolina, has been called "tyrannical and oppressive" by the minority in that state, and by those of the same political sentiment in others. But, before they find fault with it, they ought to look around them and see who begun or most stedfastly adhere to the principle of this matter; and to take care lest some of their friends do not go so far as to deprive the people altogether of the choice of electors—as will certainly be the case in *Maryland*, if the delegates from the *counties* continue to rule the *state*. *We* are governed by a minority, and that minority, in its legislative capacity, will take upon itself the appointment of persons for electors that a large majority of the freemen of the state would reject, if the choice depended upon a *general ticket*, as in North Carolina. These things are notorious.

But the legislature of North Carolina also brought forward the amendments to the constitution offered by Mr. Pickens. They did not pass the "objectionable" law because they thought it the most happy way to make a selection of electors, but as growing out of the necessity and *right* of things, as at present existing.

To do away all sorts of *manæuvring*, and give to every state, and every part of a state, and every party in the state, its full and legitimate influence in the high concerns of the government—to permit the people, with the least possible departure from the principle of the representative system to exercise their sovereign functions with effect—to allay state jealousies, by bringing together, in harmony, persons from all the states, discerning and mutually explaining the interests and desires of all—to consolidate and give energy to the union, while its parts are carefully guarded from encroachment and wrong—let the constitution be amended as required by these propositions, each state being divided into districts to elect *one* representative or *one* elector, and no more, with provisions to prevent arbitrary and unnecessary divisions of counties, and other frauds.

*See last number, p. 346.

Cultivation of the Cane.

For several years after the close of the revolutionary war, in 1783, Cotton was *imported* into each of the United States, as a return cargo from the West-

Indies and other foreign countries. In the year after the close of the war in 1815, a space of thirty-two years—we shall *export* and *consume* not less from 90 to 100 millions of pounds of cotton of domestic growth, worth from 25 to 30 millions of dollars.

Another revolution in commerce, not less astonishing than the preceding, is rapidly working its way; and *sugar*, molasses and rum, will soon be to the United States, what cotton now is. *Louisiana* will shortly supply more than our domestic wants require—and they are enormous, the luxury being so commonly indulged in. But only a small portion of this immensely valuable acquisition, fitted to the cultivation of the cane, is yet applied to the purpose; and I am told that there are lands belonging to the United States, destitute at this time of a solitary settler, so exceedingly well adapted to this luxurious product, that they will, of themselves, if duly appreciated and carefully managed, reimburse the whole cost of the state and territory, and pay the entire national debt, to boot! Plantations, calculated to raise the cane, are valued at from 3 to $500 *per acre;* and the cultivation of it is at this time, and for many years to come will be, to the *American* agriculturalist, more productive of gain than mines of gold. There is no body of men in the world that make money so rapidly as the sugar-planters of Louisiana—the duty on the foreign article is to them a profit equal almost to the *original* value of it in the West Indies.

But in *Georgia*, also, we have a grand resource.—It is no longer a matter of experiment whether the cane may be raised to advantage in this state. It is found that a very large district of country is adapted to its culture, and the sugar produced from it is of the very first quality, like that of *Louisiana;* and besides, as the lands are better cultivated, the climate will be improved. There seems no doubt, now, but that it will become a staple commodity; and the large quantity of labor that Georgia may immediately apply apply to it, will give it importance much sooner than may be expected.

A person might be looked upon as a sort of a madman who should say that, in 30 years hence, *Europe* will look to us for her great supply of *sugar*, &c.—We should regard him in the same manner that many were regarded who spoke thus of *cotton* 30 years ago. But *I* believe it will be the case, and I rejoice in the prospect; for every thing that tends to relieve my country of its dependence on others, is to me like the beams of the morning to the wearied traveller, who has wandered the night in search of a place of repose.

Letter to the Editor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio to the editor of the Weekly Register.

"I have been highly entertained with your letter to *Cobbett*. Your remarks upon the *great influx of British goods*, and the injury about to ensue to the *tribe of shop-keepers*, cut me to the quick. I had yielded to the project of *tape-selling* (in conjunction with a brother) and already feel conscious that I have *let myself down* not a little, in every respect. The prospect is really bad; but I chiefly regret that I should have descended from the dignified character of an independent American, to become the retailer of British gew-gaws. I shall get out of this predicament as soon as possible, even if it should be attended with loss."

☞ The editor fears that the case of his correspondent is by no means singular. The rage for *shop-keeping* has prevailed to a very alarming extent, and its consequences will be fatal to thousands. The evil has been exceedingly provoked by the litters of banks that have sprung up in many parts of the country like mushrooms, and with little more *substance* than is possessed by that short-lived vegetable. The time must come, and seems close at hand, when a pressure will be felt in every part where those institutions abound, such as never before was experienced in America. If the approaching adversity shall teach us wisdom hereafter to check the issues of bank paper, and quiet the mania for banking establishments, perhaps the evil may have its corresponding good in future safety. During the war, the people, believing that the welfare of their country was connected with the suspension of specie payments by the banks, were content with a denial of it—but the time has nearly passed that this accommodating disposition can exist, and those institutions *must* make arrangements to recommence its issue, or be themselves torn to pieces. To do this they must get in much of the paper that they have so liberally distributed to the four corners of the United States; and then will the people call to mind the warning voice of governor *Snyder*, and esteem, as they ought, his noble exertions to secure his own state, at least, from the calamities that he saw would result from a wild system of banking.

Salaries

The following are the salaries of some of the principal officers in the government of the United States—

The president	$25,000
vice-president	5,000
chief-justice	5,000
secretary of state	5,000
secretary of the treasury	5,000
secretary of war	4,500
secretary of the navy	4,500
attorney-general	3,000
comptrollor of the treasury	3,500
treasurer	3,000
auditor of the treasury	3,000
register of the treasury	2,400
accountant of the war department	2,000
accountant of the navy department	2,000
postmaster-general	3,000
assistant postmaster general	1,700

☞ Sixteen persons, receiving in all the sum of $57,600—equal to less than £13,000 sterl. *per annum*, for filling and executing sixteen of the highest and most responsible offices in the republic!

There are, perhaps, thousands of *individuals* in the pay or support of the British government, who receive more than all these united; though the labor of an hundred such is not equal to that of one of them. And the salaries of the sixteen are incompetent to the support of *one* of the numerous scions of the "illustrious" house of the *Guelphs*, whose reputed forefather was a Dutchman, imported to fill an "usurped" throne—the "legitimate heir," in the mean time, being in exile, and depending on the bounty of foreigners for the bread on which he subsisted.

Far be it from me to wish to imitate the profligacy and profusion of the British, or any other despotic government—where the people being slaves, their masters suppose they may appropriate their earnings as they please. But my opinion is, that

the salaries of our officers, in general, are a great deal too low. It is impossible for a man to live upon them, at *Washington city*, as a gentleman should live; for they are *compelled* to see much company, foreigners and others, and *must* keep up a certain stile in all the departments of their household, that runs away with large sums of money: and it is, therefore, indispensable that a person accepting one of the high offices, must either have a private fortune to apply to, or resort to speculations that he ought not to dabble with, to live decently. It should not be so. If a man of talents and respectability is expected to serve the public, he ought, at least, to be subsisted by it; and an increase of 50 *per cent.* on the present salaries would hardly be equivalent to the increased expences of their families and establishments—arising, as well from the higher prices of all the necessaries of life, as from the greater demands made upon their courtesy and hospitality by the accumulating population of the country, requiring the presence of more and more of the people at the seat of government, for various purposes.

Five thousand dollars seems a great sum. And so it may be to a man who can live as he pleases.—Yet there are tens of thousands of shop-keepers and mechanics who make more than this *per annum.*—I do not mean clear money, for they, as well as the secretaries, &c. have to subsist their families out of it, pay house rent, &c. &c. But the man of private life has this advantage—he may live private, if he likes it or his situation demands it: but it is not so with public men—they *must* see company, they *must* entertain them on the best things to eat and to drink, cost what they may, and for this, they *must* keep many servants, &c. There is no way of avoiding it, unless by resigning all pretensions to what may be considered common decency.

The present moment, perhaps, is not the proper time to raise the salaries of these officers—let a year or two elapse, until we can get our finances a little better arranged and adjusted; but this appears to me very certain, that they ought to be raised, and that they must be raised, if we expect such men to accept of them as are fitted to perform their duties, and will perform them faithfully, without an eye to any thing else whereby to obtain a livelihood for themselves and their families.

The British Treaty.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Whilst this subject was under consideration in the senate, there were several points on which information was required from the treasury department, by the committee on foreign relations, as being intimately connected with the merits and bearing of the treaty. Not having room to publish the documents on the subject at length, we must endeavor to generalize them.

1. As to the quantity of cotton exported to the British dominions, in Europe, during the years of our commercial prosperity (on which article, be it borne in mind, a large discriminating duty was paid in Great Britain) it appeared that the quantity exported to those dominions, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Man and Berwick, was

From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807		53,180,211 lbs.
From do. 1814 to do. 1815		44,973,265 lbs.

The last line, though nominally a year, of course only embraced the time from the 17th February to the 30th September; during which six months, the export was enormous.

2. As to the tonnage of the United States, employed in foreign, coasting and fishing trades, it appeared there were employed in the

Year.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting.	Fishing.
1805,	922,298	284,863	59,445
1806,	1,044,005	286,909	66,367
1807,	1,116,241	285,090	75,744

3. As to the exportations from the United States to the West India islands, it appeared there was exported to the following amount, in the years ending 30th September, 1807-'15:

	in 1807.	*in* 1815.
British West Indies,		
Domestic,	5,322,276	1,571,490
Foreign,	630,361	20,979
All other W. I. Islands,		
Domestic,	9,025,497	7,204,993
Foreign,	16,004,300	1,263,555

4. As to the value of the goods imported in American and foreign vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, and places beyond the same, the *duties* thereon, from which an idea of the amount and value of the trade may be formed, were reported as follows:

In 1805,	3,370,055
1806,	3,803,915
1807,	3,980,686

No estimate given of the last year's duties could afford any criterion of the trade, and none therefore is given.

5. As to the duties on importations from the W. India Islands, it appeared that they were—

From	*in* 1805.	*in* 1806.	*in* 1807.
Br. W. Indies	1,864,119	2,360,665	1,949,679
Other W. Indies	7,257,525	7,751,855	8,666,526

There was also reported to the senate an abstract of "duties of customs paid in Great Britain in 1807 and 1815," distinguishing between the importation from foreign countries and from British colonies, and in British or foreign ships; whereby it clearly appears that the United States have gained to the merchants very greatly by the treaty, and of course have so far obtained an advantage to our own over foreign navigation.

Legislature of Indiana.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the House of Representatives.

The period of the meeting of the legislature of the territory has once more arrived; and it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I now congratulate you, that since your last meeting a bloody war has been terminated by an honorable peace; the blessings of which have been diffused and felt throughout our beloved country. We cannot be too grateful to that Providence, in whose hands are the destines of nations, that he has blessed our efforts in a just and arduous struggle with a powerful and ambitious enemy, and finally crowned them with the most glorious success. This event has furnished a new era in our history, from which the most flattering presages may be drawn. It has taught us confidence in ourselves, and demonstrated the efficiency of a free government in war as well as in peace. These political blessings which are of a nature so interesting and important, were not obtained but at the expence of blood and treasure, and individual privation. These, however, are the natural concomitants of war, and should be cheerfully submitted to, in order to secure great national objects. In no section of the union is there more cause for rejoicing at the restoration of peace, than in this territory. A cruel and blood-thirsty enemy who left

der on our frontier, and whose mode of warfare is the indiscriminate murder of the infant, the aged, and the helpless part of the community, have agreed to bury the tomahawk, and once more live with us in the bands of friendship. From this event has flowed, and is still flowing, the most lasting benefit to our country. Our emigration which is rapidly populating our fertile lands, in a little time will enable us to be admitted into the political family of the union, as an independent state. Permit me to recommend to the legislature, the propriety as well justice of imposing as moderate taxes on the emigrants to this territory, as may be compatible to the public interest. Most of them have moved from a great distance, at a considerable expence. They have to encounter many difficulties in opening their farms for cultivation, before they can derive a support, much more a profit from them; and consequently their ability will be lessened, from contributing largely for a short time to the public exigencies. These circumstances are not unknown to you, gentlemen, and I make no doubt when you take up the subject of taxation, you will give them that consideration which their importance merits. The present seems to be a favorable time to turn your attention to the promotion of education, and the state of roads and highways. Both of these subjects have been already acted on. By revising them, a knowledge of their practical operation may demonstrate the necessity of making alterations and improvements that will be extensively useful.

A review of the territorial laws are highly necessary, and should be taken up as early in the session as possible. There has not been for some time any of the acts of 1808 or 1810 to distribute to justices of the peace, and others who are entitled to them. In fact from their detached and deranged situation, the laws have become complicated and difficult to be searched out and properly understood. Every dictate of prudence recommends an amendment to the militia system, so as to render it free from any unnecessary delay in its operation, and to secure by adequate punishments prompt obedience to such requisitions as emergencies may from time to time require.

I cannot close this communication, without expressing my confidence in a wise and honorable result to your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged, invoking, at the same time, the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

THO. POSEY.

Jeffersonville, 1st, Dec. 1815.

Indiana Memorial.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, assembled at the town of Corydon, in the year 1815, in behalf of their constituents, respectfully sheweth—

That whereas the ordinance of congress for the government of this territory has provided "That whenever there shall be sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, this territory shall be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states;" and whereas by a census taken by the authority of the legislature of this territory, it appears from the returns that the number of free white inhabitants exceeds sixty thousand—we therefore pray the honorable senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, to order an election, to be conducted agreeably to the existing laws of this territory, to be held in the several counties of this territory *on the first Monday of May*, 1816, for representatives to meet in convention, at the seat of government of this territory, the — day of — 1816, who when assembled, shall determine by a majority of the votes of all the members elected, whether it will be expedient, or inexpedient to go into a state government; and if it be determined expedient, the convention thus assembled shall have the power to form a constitution and frame of government; or if it be deemed inexpedient, to provide for the election of representatives to meet in convention, at some future period, to form a constitution. And whereas the people of this territory have made great sacrifices, by settling on the frontiers, where they have been exposed to dangers and hardships of almost every description, by which means the lands of the United States have been greatly increased in value, we feel confident that congress will be disposed to grant us seven per cent. on all monies received at any of the United States' land offices, from the 1st day of April, 1816, for lands already sold or hereafter to be sold, lying in this territory; such per centage to be at the disposal of this government, in such way as may be judged most conducive to the general welfare. It is expected by us that the general government will be disposed to confirm to us her grant of township No. 2, south of range 11, west of the second principal meridian, granted to the Indiana territory for the use of an academy; also, the reserved section 16, in that portion of the territory where the Indian title has already been extinguished, as well as that which may be hereafter purchased of the Indians, to be at the disposal of the future state for the use of schools; and it is further requested and expected, that all coal mines and salt licks which may be reserved by the United States, (with a sufficiency of land to work them to effect) will be granted to the future state, as well where the Indian title is relinquished as where it is not, as soon as said relinquishment is obtained by the United States. Furthermore, as it is conceived by us, that the promotion of useful knowledge is the best guarantee to our civil institutions, and as congress must know something of the difficulties of raising money in new countries for the use of universities, we think we do ourselves but justice in asking a reserve of one entire township, for the support of a college, to be located at some suitable place on the United States' lands in this territory. And whereas in the counties of Knox, Gibson and Clark, in said territory, a great quantity of the lands in said counties are claimed by private individuals, and confirmed to them by various laws of congress, which lands are so located that those counties will be deprived of the benefits from the 16th section, reserved by the laws of congress for the use of schools; it is therefore expected that congress will reserve an equivalent in lands for the use of schools in said counties, in proportion to the number of the 16th section now the property of indivuals in said counties As it deemed good policy that every state should have its seat of government as nearly central as the local situation of the country will permit, and as such site proper for the permanent seat is not at this time at the disposal of this territory or the general government, it is expected that congress will, whenever the Indian title shall be extinguished, grant us a township of six miles square, to be selected by such persons as the future state may appoint.

And whereas congress will receive the most correct information from this body to enable them to

proportion the number of representatives to the convention in the different counties, we recommend the following, as proportioned to the census of each county, according to their present boundaries, to wit:

Wayne	4	Swisserland	1	Washington	5
Franklin	5	Jefferson	3	Harrison	4
Dearborn	3	Clark	5	Knox	5
Gibson	4	Posey	1	Warrick	1
Perry	1				

And whereas the inhabitants of this territory are principally composed of emigrants from every part of the union, and as various in their customs and sentiments as in their persons. we think it prudent at this time to express to the general government our attachment to the fundamental principles of legislation, prescribed by congress in their ordinance for the government of this territory, particularly as respects *personal freedom* and *involuntary servitude*, and hope that that they may be continued as the basis of the constitution.

(Signed) DENNIS PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the house of representatives
DAVID ROBB,
President of the legislative council.

December 14, 1815.

Missisippi Territory.

Report of the committee of the house of representatives to whom was referred, on the 6th inst. the memorial of the legislature of the Missisippi territory, praying for admission into the union, as an independent state.

The committee to whom were referred, on the 6th instant, the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Missisippi territory, praying for the admission of said territory into the union as a state; and, on the 14th inst. the petitions of sundry inhabitants east of Pearl river in the same territory, praying that provision may be made for taking a census of its citizens previous to such admission, respectfully submit the following report:

By the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, it is provided, "That the territory thus ceded, (now Missisippi territory) shall form a state, and be admitted as such into the union, as soon as it shall contain sixty thousand free inhabitants, or at an earlier period, if congress shall think it expedient, on the same conditions and restrictions, with the same privileges, and in the same manner, as is provided in the ordinance of congress, of the 13th day of July, 1787, for the government of the western territory of the United States, which ordinance shall, in all its parts, extend to the territory contained in the present act of cession, that article only excepted which forbids slavery."

The memorialists, after stating the number of persons taken under the last general census, which was forty thousand three hundred and fifty-two of all descriptions, and adverting to the accession of population produced by the annexation of a part of West Florida, and by subsequent emigrations, conclude, that the territory contained at that time (December, 1814) the number required by the agreement referred to above, to entitle it to admission on an equal footing with the original states.—As this, however, was a matter of conjecture and uncertainty, they solicit admission as an act of courtesy on the part of the United States.

Your committee possess no means of forming any thing like a satisfactory estimate of the present population of the territory in question; but they conceive that, unless it be the determination of congress to defer its admission until it can be claimed in strict conformity to the compact with Georgia, there is no good reason for a further delay on the score of a deficiency of numbers, as such deficiency, if now questionable, will not probably much longer exist. Without taking into consideration the recent settlers, who are subject to the late proclamation under the "act to prevent settlement being made," &c. the presumption is not unreasonable that, if any considerable part of the lands obtained from the Creeks, is prepared for a legal settlement within the time contemplated, the territory will contain more than the number required, before it can be finally erected into a state.

It is known to your committee that the consent of Georgia to a division of this territory, has been asked and obtained, and should it be divided before it is admitted, the admission of either part would, from a want of numbers, be subject to additional objection and further delay.

But doubts may be entertained, whether the territory can, with strict propriety, be divided, without the consent of its inhabitants, as well as that of Georgia and of the United States. Although the people of the territory had no agency in the agreement above quoted, they were the object of it, and as such, became a third party to it, and vested by it of a right which is explicity defined. This agreement provides "that the territory thus ceded, shall form a state, (not one or more states) and shall be admitted as such into the union, *as soon as it shall contain 60,000 free inhabitants.*" If, then, admission shall be deferred, in consequence of division, the expectation of the inhabitants will be disappointed, and their right impaired. It is chiefly to avoid such a result that your committee have declined recommending a division of the territory, which otherwise might be expedient to lessen the inconveniences which, with or without division, the local government will, for a long time, at least, have to sustain.

In relation to the simple question of admission, as presented by the memorialists, precedents are not wanting, either to encourage their application, or to grant their request. The state of Ohio was admitted before it possessed the number which the ordinance required, and Louisiana did not come in as to time or numbers, in virtue of a strict and insuperable claim. It is not improbable that the Missisippi territory may contain, at this time, a greater population than either of those states did when they were admitted; and it is believed, that its state of political minority and probation, has been of longer duration than that of any of the adopted states.—If, then, after fifteen years of restraint, the people of this country should evince even an impatient desire for enlargement, it is but just to ascribe it to that sense of independence which is common to the nation, and which should be rather encouraged than depressed. It is a policy worthy of a government, which is constituted and maintained by the public will, to foster, throughout the union, those feelings which give energy to the national character, and to extend to every portion of it those rights which conduce to the general good. Nor could a period more propitious to these ends be selected than the present, when all American citizens have new cause to approve of their principles. to confide in their institutions, and to be proud of their name.

So far, your committee have considered this subject, as though an immediate admission of the ter-

ritory were desired by all the inhabitants; but they are not prepared to say that such is the fact.—Whilst it is true that such admission has been repeatedly solicited, for a succession of years; it is also true that about four years ago, a small minority of the representative branch of the territorial legislature protested against it; and that about a year thereafter, a considerable number of the people themselves petitioned that all proceedings in congress, on the subject, might be postponed. It was on these two occasions, only, as your committee believe, that any indisposition to a state government has been expressed to a national legislature, by any of the people of the territory, or of their representives in their behalf. Nor is it understood or believed that the reluctance manifested by a portion of those people, arose from a want of a due and equal appreciation of the rights and advantages of an independent state. The causes of opposition, so far as any opposition has been shown, seem to have been, in part, an unwillingness to incur additional expence in supporting a state government, whilst under a peculiar pressure from the war; but chiefly, an apprehension that a state government, with its inseparable appendage, a federal district court, would be immediately followed by a great number of expensive and dangerous, if not ruinous law suits for lands, which would grow out of (what are called) the Yazoo and British claims: The war however, is now at an end, and the Yazoo claims may be considered as quieted; but the British claims still exist, and constitute the subject of several petitions now before congress, on which it is not the province of your committee to speak.

The petitions of sundry inhabitants east of Pearl river, in the same territory, which also have been referred to your committee, as having relation to the question which has been considered, state that the eastern parts of said territory have not an equal share of representation with the western, in the territorial legislature, suggest an apprehension that such inequality may continue under a state government—and pray that provision may be made for taking a census of the people of the territory, for the purpose of securing to all a representation according to numbers and equal rights. If the interposition of congress be necessary to effect what the petitioners have principally in view, namely, a fair representation in the convention which will be elected to form a constitution, some general provision to this end will properly belong to the act authorizing the convention to be chosen; and should it, nevertheless, afterwards appear, to the satisfaction of congress, that any part of the territory has not had its due proportion of representation in such convention, they will, no doubt, use the corrective which they possess, in rejecting the constitution which may be formed.

Upon a full view of the whole subject which has been referred to the consideration of your committee, they are of opinion, that it is expedient to admit the Missisippi territory into the union as prayed for by the memorialists, and have prepared a bill for this purpose, which they ask leave to report.

The Ways and Means.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, to whom was committed so much of the President's Message as relates to revenue.

January 9, 1816.—Read and committed to a committee of the whole house.]

The committee of ways and means, to whom have been committed that part of the president's message which relates to the revenue, and the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, excepting that part which relates to the establishment of a bank, ask leave to explain the general views which have induced them to submit to the house the propositions with which they shall conclude their report:

"The arrangement of the finances with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment," has been the first subject after providing for the deficiency in the appropriations of 1815, which has engaged the attention of the committee. Whilst they recognize, with unmixed satisfaction, "that improvement in the condition of the public revenue, which will allow an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war," they well know that such an alleviation can only be expected and wished to an extent "which shall leave to the government the means of maintaining its faith inviolate, and of prosecuring successfully the measures of a liberal" and provident policy.

In forming an opinion upon the expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, they have supposed it right that their attention should be directed, not only to the resources of the United States, but to the condition of other powers. In the perplexed system of European policy, the United States can have no disposition to interpose; but their conduct must necessarily be affected by views connected with the military or financial resources of those states with which their relations are most interesting. It is impossible not to see that Europe is more military than ever, and that, accustomed by twenty years of war to exertions that were once thought impracticable, her governments have acquired a power which makes preparation more difficult and more necessary, on the part of every state exposed to the chance of their hostility. It must be doubtful what precise increase of expenditure these considerations of foreign policy or views of internal improvement may induce congress eventually to authorize; but even the measures now before them appear to require a considerable addition to the estimates of the annual peace expenditure.

The only preparation against the dangers of foreign aggression, which it falls within the duties of the committee of ways and means to recommend, is that of a revenue; which, in supplying the wants of the government, shall not burthen unnecessarily the industry of the citizen; which shall be capable of repairing, by an expansion of the powers of some of its parts, the injuries which war may inflict in others; and above all, shall be disencumbered from debt as soon as the resources of the country and the conditions of its contracts will permit. Public debts have indeed sometimes been considered as giving stability and order to a state, but the committee can never believe that a government which secures every civil and political right to the great body of the people, can want that security which would be afforded by the distribution of any amount of annual interest upon its debt, which to be received by the few must be paid by the many. It may be true, that a public debt only makes a different distribution of the income of society, but it pays the stockholder what should be reserved for supporting the seaman and soldier. That government indeed does well, which, when forced into war, brings into the contest every resource which credit or revenue can furnish; but it neglects one of its first duties, when it allows the season of peace to pass away without an adequate provision for re-

moving every incumbrance upon its effective revenue. The committee accordingly consider it as an indispensable requisite in any arrangement of revenue and expenditure in peace, that it shall provide for the rapid extinguishment of the public debt.

To obtain this object, a considerable revenue will be required. In selecting the taxes which should compose it, the duties upon imported articles may be expected to furnish the principal supply. Cheap and easy in their collection, paid like all indirect taxes, when it is convenient to pay them, they will be found, under a system of prudent moderation, to discourage no branch of national industry. Duties, indeed, either upon importation or exportation, seem to be the natural resource of countries thinly peopled; which, exporting a large amount of their agricultural productions, receive in return the manufactures of older states. The distance too, of the states from which our importations are made, renders it more difficult to evade the payment of duties here than in countries which are separated from active and enterprising neighbors by a river or a conventional line. But as our agriculture obtains markets at home, as wealth spreads itself over inland countries, where commerce can but imperfectly follow, our imports as well as our exports, must bear a continually lessening proportion to the wealth of the country.

And even now, while the principal source of ordinary revenue in peace must be furnished by the customs, it is probable that they could not be continued or increased to an amount which the interest and reimbursement of our debt and the provisions for our security require, without increasing too far the temptation to illicit importation. The objections too, to an entire reliance upon them, have been too fully developed by recent experience to allow the committee to recommend that they should constitute the whole income of the country. The liberal provision which they are capable of making in peace, disappears in the moment when war requires larger contributions. The government which is left at such a time to explore new systems of internal taxation, to discover and draw into the public service the men who are capable of filling the different departments of the revenue, is reduced to a condition in which the zeal and bravery and resources of the nation can produce their natural effects but imperfectly. The committee therefore concur fully with the secretary of the treasury in the opinion which he has expressed, "that the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim particular attention."

As a result of these general views, the committee, with reference to the house, recommend the adoption of the plan of revenue contained in the report of the secretary of the treasury, with the exception of that part of it which proposes to continue the additional duties upon postage, and to repeal the additional duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize imposed by the act of December, 1814. The communication of intelligence between the different parts of the country, it appears to the committee to be the just policy of our government to facilitate and encourage; and although it might have been right to exact a revenue from it, under circumstances which made it necessary to apply every resource to the defence of the state, the present situation of the treasury may well allow of its repeal. The duties on licenses to retailers admit, in the opinion of the committee, of a modification, which, by proportioning the price of the license in some degree to the business of the retailer, shall render them as productive as the new rates, and less oppressive than the old ones. But as such modification could only apply to licences for 1817, the committee propose to make it the subject of a future report.

The permanent laws now in force may be expected, after the expiration of temporary duties, to produce a nett annual revenue of $25,278,840.

The direct tax, a nett amount of		5,600,000	
The sale of public lands,		1,000,000	
Licences to distillers, gross amount,	1,200,000		
Carriages,	175,000		
Licences to retailers,	900,000		
Auctions,	400,000		
	2,675,000	2,514,500 *n amt.*	
Duties on furniture and watches,	300,000		
On manufactures,	1,311,000		
Excise on distilled spirits,	2,500,000		
	4,111,000	3,864,340 *n amt*	
Postage,		300,000	
Customs,		12,000,000	
			25,278,840

Such is the estimate of the annual revenue which by law is declared to be pledged "to provide for the payment of the expences of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, and for creating an adequate sinking fund," If the recommendation contained in the report of the secretary with the modifications proposed by the committee, shall be carried into effect, there will be deducted from this revenue of $25,278,840.

The nett amount of duties on furniture and watches, on manufactures and distilled spirits	3,864,340		
The postage duty,	300,000		
And from the nett product of the land tax	2,900,000		
		7,064,340	
But there will be added to the revenue:			
By the additional duty on stills,	1,200,000		
The duty on stamps,	400,000		
On refined sugar,	150,000		
On salt,	500,000		
Gross amount,	2,250,000		
Nett amount,		2,115,000	
By an addition to the customs equal to the product of an average addition of 42 per ct. to the rates of permanent duty,		5,040,000	
		7,155,000	
Making the excess of revenue added, above that deducted,			90,660
And the annual revenue,			25,369,500

In the report of the secretary of the treasury, which has been referred to the committee—

The amount of the annual civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences is estimated at	$1,800.000
The annual military expences, at	5,112,159
The annual naval expence, at	2,716,510
The interest on the funded debt, at about	6,150,000
	$15,778,669

To this estimate of annual expenditure might be added the amount of about $1,350,000, appropriated to the payment of the principal of the public debt; which, with the $6,156,000 applicable to the payment of the interest, constitutes the sinking fund of $8,000,000. But perhaps an easier view of the subject may be afforded by stating separately the whole sum which it is proposed to apply to the payment of the principal of the public debt, exclusively of the interest.

If the annual revenue, under the law proposed, be $25,369,500, and the ordinary annual expense be $15,778,669, there will be a balance of 9,590,831 dollars, which may be applied, as congress shall direct, to national defence, to internal improvement, and to the extinguishment of the public debt. The considerations which have been already adverted to as enjoining the policy of providing for the extinguishment of the public debt as soon as the resources of the country and the conditions of its contracts will permit, induce the committee to propose that to that object may be annually appropriated seven millions, after the year 1816; which, added to the sum appropriated to the payment of interest, will form a sinking fund of $13,150,000, and extinguish the public debt in less than twelve years. This appropriation would still leave an excess of annual revenue above the estimates of ordinary expenditure furnished by the secretary of the treasury of upwards of two millions and a half, to be applied to any other branch of the public service.

The committee have confined their observations to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment. The modification of the plan of the secretary of the treasury which they have proposed, will produce too small an effect upon the receipts of 1816 to require a distinct exposition of them, and the deficiency in the receipts of 1816 (which is suggested in the treasury report,) cannot disturb the calculations which have been submitted of the receipts and expenditures of succeeding years, since the estimated deficiency is less than seven millions, and the outstanding revenue on the 1st of January, 1817, will be about twenty millions. If, however, the demands upon the treasury in 1817, in consequence of congress assuming the payment of expences incurred during war which it has not yet sanctioned, or from any other cause shall be increased beyond the present estimates or beyond an amount for which the unappropriated revenue may provide, the sinking fund may be charged for the year 1817, with the payment of the treasury notes which may be issued under the laws now in force. In preventing an addition of new funded debt, it will perform its office as usefully as in extinguishing the old debt.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force until the 30th day of June next, and until an act shall be passed establishing a new tariff of duties, the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes;" passed on the 1st July, 1812.
2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries;" passed on the 29th July, 1813.
3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States;" passed on the 24th July, 1813.
4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies; and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions;" passed on the 2d of August, 1813—and also the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 10th day of December, 1814.
5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal, from the day of next, so much of the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for encreasing the rates of postage," passed on the 23d of December, 1814, as imposes additional duties on postage.
6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed on the 9th January, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied for the year 1816, and succeeding years, to three millions; and also so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied therein, annually, to 9999 20-100.
7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed on the 21st of December, 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th 19th and 24th sections thereof, from and after the 1st day of April next, and from the same day to add 100 per cent. to the amount of the duty which all stills now subject to duty are liable to pay.
8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal, from and after the 18th day of April next, the act entled "an act to provide addition revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintainig the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th of Jnuary, 1815, and also the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th of January, 1815, from the same day.
9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on

household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," passed on the 18th of January, 1815.

10. *Resolved*, That it expedient so to amend the rates of duties upon imported articles, after the 30th of June next, as that they shall be estimated to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by an average addition of 42 per cent. to the permanent rates of duties.

11. *Resolved*, That the deficiency arising from the reduction or abolition of any of the duties heretofore pledged by law for the support of the government, for the payment of the public debt, and the establishment of a sinking fund, shall be supplied by appropriating to those objects, a sufficient amount from the product of the taxes or duties proposed to be continued or increased.

12. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that from and after the year 1816, an addition shall be made to the sum of 8,000,000 of dollars, now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, so as to make the whole sum to be appropriated annually to that purpose, 13,500,000 dollars.

Treasury Estimates for 1816.

Copy of a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the speaker of the house of representatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the house of representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1816, amounting in the whole, to the sum of nineteen millions nine hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-five cents. There having been already appropriated, by the act of the 21st of December last, the sum of nine millions eight hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars, for certain military expences, there will be left the sum of ten millions and thirty thousand and fifty-nine dollars forty-five cents, under the following heads, viz:

For the civil list,		901,612 34
For miscellaneous expences,		573,071 11
For the expences of intercourse with foreign nations,		261,000 00
For the military establishment, including the Indian department,	14,541,677	
From which, deducting the amount appropriated by the act of the 21st Dec. 1815,	9,885,372	
There is left the sum of		4,656,305 00
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,		3,638,071 00
		10,039,050 45

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1816 may be discharged, are the following:

1. The sum of 600,000 dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties of customs, towards the expences of government.

2. The proceeds of the stamp duties and the duty on sugar refined within the United States.

3. The surplus which may remain of the customs, the direct tax, and the internal duties, (other than those on refined sugar and on stamps) after satisfying the payments for which they are pledged and appropriated.

4. The proceeds of such loans as may be made under the unexecuted authority, contained in the acts of the 14th of March, 1812; the 24th of March and 15th November, 1814; and the 3d March, 1815; and of the issues of treasury notes, under the unexecuted authority contained in the act of the 24th of February, 1815.

5. Any other unappropriated monies which may come into the treasury during the year 1816.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

Canadian Volunteers.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbie, and their associates,* respectively sheweth—

That your memorialists, at the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, were inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the British dominions, whither they had previously migrated from the United States. That at an early period of the contest they were called upon to take up arms against their former countrymen and brethren, who composed the army of the United States: That this call they were bound to obey, while they continued to enjoy the protection of, and to acknowledge allegiance to the government of Great Britain: That their early prejudice—their native feelings and affections for the soil and the clime that gave them birth, finally determined them to dissolve their connection with their adopted government: That inspired by this determination, general Hull's proclamation was the welcome signal for some, and the subsequent invasion by general Dearborn for others, of your memorialists to join the American standard: That in consequence of this their devotion to the cause of the United States, their families, which were left in the enemy's territory, were long exposed to the most humiliating privations and distresses, and were finally driven out of the province: That the property of your memorialists was confiscated by the British government, leaving them destitute of all support but that which they derived from their pay in the service of the United States; and some of your memorialists possessed large and ample estates, with all the means of enjoyment that could render life happy and desirable: That the termination of the war threw them out of service and employment, many of them being entirely destitute of the means of subsistence, save their industry and enterprize: That since the termination of the war, they have had and still have to encounter many embarrassments arising out of the peculiarity of their situation—a situation more easily felt than described.

In this state of things, what remains for your memorialists, but to throw themselves upon the justice and magnanimity of the United States, in congress assembled? This they have determined to do; in full confidence that their claims are too just to be rejected; and that they will find an advocate in the breast of every member; especially when the in-

The "Canadian volunteers," headed by the gallant col. *Wilcocks*, who was killed in one of our battles on the Niagara, in all of which he and his hardy band participated to the very cannon's mouth. We trust that the representatives of a grateful people will reward their valor, and indemnify their sufferings, as far as in their power lies.

ducements held out to your memorialists by the proclamation of general Hull are recollected—and how powerfully such inducements were calculated to seize upon the feelings of native Americans, who, though they had changed their government, could not for that reason stifle the voice of nature, and steel their hearts to their ties of consanguinity, and the irresistable impulse which the love of country never fails to produce.

Your memorialists pray, therefore, that in consideration of their suffering and services in your cause, the necessary evidence of which will be laid before your honorable body, that your honorable body would grant them a tract of land, in the Indiana territory, lately purchased of the Indians by general Harrison, on the part of the United States, on which to settle for the remainder of their lives; the grant to be to each applicant in proportion to his losses.

Your memorialists are aware that with superficial observers, their conduct in abandoning their adopted for their native country, in the late contest, may wear the appearance of bad faith. But from every age, both in ancient and modern history, examples may be derived to sanction their preference: And without aiming to bias the decision of the representatives of a free and independent people, they feel emboldened to say, that if the loyalists in the American revolution were munificiently rewarded by the crown of Great Britain, for aiding a wicked attempt to enslave their native country; your memorialists may well claim remuneration from that country for attempting, at the sacrifice of all their property and enjoyments in a foreign land, to extend the empire of its free and benevolent institutions, and promote its prosperity and glory.

The Mint Establishment.

Report of the Director to the President of the United States.

MINT OF THE U. STATES, Jan. 1, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor, at this time, of laying before you, a report of the operations of the mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during that period there have been struck at the mint—

In gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to 3,175 dollars:

In silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amounting to 17,308 dollars, making in the whole 69,867 pieces, amounting to 20,483 dollars.

The high price of gold and silver bullion, for some time past, in the current paper money of the country, has prevented, and as long as this shall continue to be the case, must necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage, to any considerable amount. But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and it is believed that we shall, in the course of the year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars; and that with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured on terms highly advantageous to government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum, as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued, from the mint, (amounting to 251,646 dollars) and which be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, soon supply, in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have now almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States.

Legislature of Virginia.

December 29, 1814. The speaker laid before the house the following communication from the governor:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 30, 1815.

Fellow citizens of the house of delegates,

In compliance with your resolution of the 11th inst. I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report from the auditor. It will be observed, that this account only includes money actually paid; the unsettled accounts will be added as soon as they are adjusted. The supplies of munitions of war furnished by the state, are not charged by the auditor but are carried into the account with the United States. The interest paid by the state upon the money borrowed and applied to the prosecution of the war, is not included in the enclosed statement; it will be charged, and I have no doubt will be reimbursed by the United States

W. C. NICHOLAS.

Amount of warrants issued, chargeable to the United States to 23d Dec. 1815,		$1,779,233 67
CR.		
1814, Nov. 16th. By United States' Treasury Notes, - -	$100,000 00	
By William Campbell, for articles sold at public auction, - -	256 88	
		100,256 88
		$1,678,976 79

JOHN BURFOOT, *Auditor.*

Auditor's Office, 26th Dec. 1815.

[The accompanying statement shews, that since the commencement of the last war, Virginia has borrowed $1,756,200, of which $730,000 has been extinguished—*leaving* 976,200 *still unpaid*—of this 220,000 is to be reimbursed to the Farmers' Bank, out of the first monies received into the treasury, in the mean time, to be at 7 per cent. interest—the balance of the debt is not reimbursable, but after long periods, viz: 350,000 (to the Virginia Bank at 7 per cent.) on the 29th March, 1829—400,000 (to the Farmer's Bank at 7 per cent) on 1st May 1827—and 6,200 (to the Literary Fund, at 8 per cent) 14th Feb. 1830.]

Legislature of South Carolina.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives,

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The circumstances which affect our beloved country, and those portions of the society of man with which our commercial interest must closely connect us, are so greatly changed since your last session, that our nation, then selected by a powerful and enraged enemy, as the object of vengeance and punishment, now finds itself, after a great and successful struggle, enjoying the only desirable situation of all that great community of states. The influences of an honorable peace pervade our whole country: the expences, or ravages of a cruel and frightful war oppress those who were

then either careless of our fate or solicitous of our ruin. The ministers of England, finding its immense and victorious armies disposable by the peace of Paris, and estimating our strength as they would that of a power of the old world, by the number of our army, ordered, confident of success, the conflagration of our cities, the spoils of our land, and without doubt expected, as sanguinely as they wished the overthrow of our government; yet the republic stands erect under the laurels of a glorious war, and encircled with a character, now become valuable to us, diffuses happiness within, and presents on our immense borders, for the purposes of defence, all the stability and firmness of the mountain adamant. The distinguished valor and good conduct of the army, the wonderful successful resistance of the militia on land, the brilliant and continued series of victories on the ocean, above all, the termination of hostilities, at the precise moment most honorable and advantageous, establishing and building upon our happy and free institutions, prostrating equally the hopes of the open enemy and the secret traitor, all make us the favored people of God, and command our most devout gratitude.

This developement of our resources, under circumstances which threatened their destruction, has given so much importance to our national character abroad, as justifies the hope of security against a repetition of similar wrongs and injuries, as those which induced the war, and in that light alone, gives inestimable importance to its successes. The brave men who have bled—the widows and orphans of those who have died in such a conflict, ought not to be disappointed of their country's bounty—such as belong to the state of South Carolina, I present, not to your justice, but to your generosity.

Such acts of the last session as depended on the executive for execution, were immediately after its close commenced; those which were not arrested by the termination of hostilities, have been completed.

A system for recruiting the brigade of state troops was early devised, inspectors appointed and advances made to them for the recruiting service, the balances of which have been all paid into the treasury. The service of the brigade was offered to the United States, and accepted by the president.

A consultation was held with major-general Thomas Pinckney, commanding the United States sixth military district, in relation to the most advantageous points to be fortified for the defence of our maritime frontier; these were reconnoitred by the executive, in person, and on such as were found to embrace the advantages expected, substituting others for those which did not, works were either began, or preparations made for them, which would have, as far as practicable, secured the objects of the legislature, within a very limited period, and at a cost much under the appropriations made; this last circumstance however, is to be wholly attributed to the meritorious and patriotic dispositions which influenced the citizens within the neighborhood of those works—a gratuitous contribution of labour, more than sufficient for their completion, was made by them—disbursements of the funds appropriated, were therefore necessary only for engineers and munitions.

It affords the highest gratification to recollect what were the dispositions, not only of those neighborhoods, but of all the citizens of this state, with whom the executive had occasion to be engaged, during that period which threatened so eminently to try the souls of men. The measures which were secretly prepared, or in train, for the defence of the state, depended much, for execution, on the disposition of the citizens; for although the physical force necessary was at his control, the means of subsistence, without arbitrary execution, were not. It is now believed no evil would have resulted from such a circumstance before the legislature could have been convened, for such were the zeal and determination every where to defend the state—the zealous and patriotic—the sober minded and virtuous—all the citizens with whom he communicated on the subject, offered to throw open their barns and store-houses for the maintenance of the forces, and pledged themselves to support the most energetic measures that should be adopted.

The exertions made by the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, for the defence of that place, were of the first order. The proof of this is to be seen in the substantial works completed at and near it. The preservation of such monuments of faithfulness to the government and love to the country, is greatly to be desired, if only for example, and cannot fail to engage your attention. Such a people, so maintaining the measures of war, need no exhortations to the correct observance of the relations of peace.

Of the appropriation voted for arms and munitions, a small part only has been expended. The contracts which were made, prior to the close of the war, for articles chargeable on that fund, were not interfered with; much the greatest amount of these are not perishable—those about which we were only in treaty, were immediately given up. Although a much larger number of muskets and bayonets ought to be in the hands of the militia than are, the circumstances which induced such liberal grants of money, for these objects, ceasing to operate, it was considered proper, that those funds should not be expended under the altered state of things, but remain in the treasury, subject to such an application as the legislature might make. Whether these funds ought now to be appropriated for the same objects, or applied for others, in relief of the citizen from the temporary heavy contributions induced by the war, is with you to determine.

[A paragraph or two of a local nature is here omitted.]

A variety of expences have been incurred and paid by the state, during the late war, which, of right, ought to be discharged by the United States. State property, also, to a considerable amount, has been injured, or destroyed, in the service of the United States. Such arms and equipments as our laws require the militia should be furnished with, and which had been issued to them, while in the service of the United States, were ordered to be received into our arsenals, although injured, and a critical account of the damage taken; such as were not required by law, but loaned to the officer of the United States, commanding within the state, were ordered not to be received, having been injured, on the presumption that the United States would return an equivalent in kind. The will of the legislature, when expressed, on these subjects, shall be attended to.

The situation of that portion of territory which lies within the chartered limits of the state, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, claims the interference of the legislature. The Indians, claiming these lands, have long since retired from them, and having ceased to guard them from intruders, fugitives from justice, and others, without even the pretence of right, are daily settling on them. The laws of the United States authorize

the president to remove such intruders by force of arms, but this being neglected, the most serious inconvenience is likely to result, and which will not fail to be increased, in proportion as the time is prolonged, before those who have already settled shall be removed, and others prevented from like intrusion.

The law as declared and enforced (it has, without doubt, been correctly declared) on the subject of libel, calls for the immediate interposition of the legislature. If it may be questioned whether the circumstances of an American citizen and a British subject, can be so precisely similar, as to make that law expedient for the former, which governs the latter; how much more is to be doubted that the same principle which protects British rulers, advances the interest of a freeman of South-Carolina. However, the corruptions of an old government may warrant the doctrine, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," it is not therefore less at variance with our institutions, or abhorrent to our principles. Not merely the licentiousness of the press has been curbed, but its valuable freedom and vital spirit threatened.

Whether in a government of law any appeal from its sentence should be admitted, have been questioned by some of the most illustrious men who have preceded us. If the wisdom of the legislature shall decide that the power to pardon shall still be exercised, the mode, and by whom, is entitled to much consideration—so great a power should surely be exercised by more than one individual, while the best and worst passions of the human heart conspire to deceive him.

Among the variety of objects which require your care and watchfulness, there are none which present themselves with more certain proofs of usefulness, than the literary institution at this place, and the free-school establishment throughout the state. The importance of the former every year presses itself on you; and is already so evident a conductor to mutual confidence and affection, between the different parts of the state, its prosperity cannot be guarded with too much anxiety. The latter is only less gratifying in its progress, because there is less experience in its management; it must continue as it has lately proved, a blessing to thousands—with its experience will increase the improvement of the system and the administration of it. Whether it be expedient to vest in the commissioners, the power to put to school poor children without the consent of such parents as are as unwilling as they are unable to educate them—also to select from such as they may educate, a certain number, distinguished by their endowment and superiority of intellect, as fit subjects for a course of collegiate study, is submitted for your consideration. The success of these objects of legislative munificence is a powerful incentive to the commencement of others. The state of our roads, bridges, and inland navigation, justly press on the attention of the constituted authorities. That which has been already done to accelerate the march of the human mind, has enlarged the sphere for the operation of moral principles within the state, and exalted its character without; an exertion of the same liberality, for the improvement of these last, will not only more than compensate your constituents for the disbursements that may be made on them, by the economy of transportation, but will establish for yourselves, in a career of usefulness, a virtuous and imperishable fame.

The unexpected revolutions which restored a Bourbon and a Bonaparte to the throne of France, and the yet more portentous last restoration of Louis XVIIIth, have opened a great and awful æra for the contemplation of statesmen. If, in these mighty struggles of the old world, our rights shall remain respected, we shall be no otherwise affected, than as our indignation may be excited, by the injustice and tyranny that have and may develope themselves, to interfere with the internal concerns of an independent nation, by attempts to force on it a particular ruler; or our sympathies enlisted by the noble struggle that must ensue, of a brave and intelligent people to resist the tyranny.

The events of a long series of years shew, that with the improvements in political science, and enlargement of the rights of the people, have encreased the corruptions of arbitrary governments. Whether this process will be continued until in the course of things, the governments not founded on the rights of the people, will be dissolved by their own defects, and will be assimilated to ours, or, on their ultimate success in the present conflict, ours be degenerated to theirs, remains to be seen. While these are uncertain, the means best calculated to defend our rights and maintain our independence, are the legitimate objects of legislation. Into this consideration, the state of the militia must enter.—The events of the late war impress the most valuable instruction in relation, not only to its real worth and the degree of reliance to be placed in it, but also to the defects of its system. It will be indeed fortunate for succeeding generations if they who are most dependent on it, do not fail to give to it all the improvement of which it is susceptible. To this subject, concerning which a communication more in detail will be hereafter submitted, your earnest attention is invited, as one of the most important duties confided to you by the good people of this state. DAVID R. WILLIAMS.

Columbia, 28th Nov. 1815.

Astonishing *Modesty!*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

To the editors of the American.

Copy of a Memorial presented to his excellency, the Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres, on the 30th day of September 1815.

D.——, a native of the United States of America, and an adopted citizen of Buenos Ayres, begs leave to inform your excellency, that it is now two and a half years, in which nearly all the foreign correspondence entering the port of Buenos Ayres has been subject to the control of the British commanding officer, for the time being; and it is nearly as long a time that the citizens of the United States resident here have been basely robbed of their letters and newspapers, under the pretence, that a right for doing so was given by the war, in which the United States and Great Britain were engaged.

Many and repeated remonstrances against such acts were made to the late directors, Posadas and Alvear, by the consul and citizens of the U. States resident here, but to no purpose; and it was generally supposed, by those who remonstrated, that these great statesmen thought more of their personal security and convenience in this business, than of the honor and interest of the country they governed.

A peace has now taken place between the United States and Great Britain, and it is hoped that a general destruction of obnoxious correspondence may not be intended; yet, as it is still in the power of the British commanding officer to deprive any individual of his letters; and as your memorialist

has the honor of being a citizen of this immortal town; and as such, to feel for its honor, its safety, and its happiness: he begs your excellency to take the subject of the introduction of correspondence from foreign countries into the most serious consideration, and to provide a remedy for the evils which exist.

As your excellency has but lately been called on by your fellow citizens to exercise the important duties of supreme director of the state, your memorialist takes the liberty of stating some facts which may be unknown to your excellency, viz.—All vessels coming into this port from foreign countries, are first boarded by a boat from the British frigate; and altho' the British nation is at peace with the whole world, a most rigid examination takes place, as to what cargo she brings, where from, who are the owners, to whom assigned, and a demand made for the correspondence! In short, the commander of the British frigate exercises as much power and authority within the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres, as he would be entitled to exercise were this a British colony—nay more, for he would not dare touch an article of the correspondence if it were a British port. After possessing himself of the correspondence, the lieutenant commanding sends it on shore to the captain of the frigate, who inhabits a house only 300 yards distant from the palace of your excellency, and who, if at home, examines it, and distributes to his more intimate friends, their letters, sending the remainder to the British commercial subscription room, to be there called over to ascertain those that belong to subscribers; the next day, or at some future convenient time, those belonging to non-subscribers are sent to the post office. If the captain of the frigate is not at home when the letters arrive, they must remain in his office till his return.

While war existed between England and America, the managers of the British commericial subscription room acted as able tools of the naval commanders; spying out and collecting all American letters which they could find, and carrying them to their masters to be opened and destroyed. To effect which object fully, they refused to deliver double letters, even to subscribers, unless opened in their presence, to see if there were American letters enclosed.

For a naval officer to be disposed to know the contents of his enemies letters, is not to be wondered at; but for a British merchant estabished in Buenos Ayres to lend his aid and assistance to such officer, for the purpose of suppressing and wantonly destroying his neighbor's letters, because his neighbor was a native of a country with which his own happened to be at war, is an act so palpably base and mean, that, I presume, your excellency cannot consider your memorialist as captious, when he declares, that he is not willing that his correspondence should pass thro' such hands even in time of peace

With the most profound respect, your memorialist subscribes himself your excellency's most obedient and most devoted servant.

☞As our little navy seems to have nothing to do at present, and as some vessels must be kept in commission as schools of discipline, &c. we would respectfully propose that one of our frigates, the *Macedonian* for instance, *should be sent to Rio del Plata to assist the British in the examination of the papers of* AMERICAN *vessels.* Some *hints* might thus be afforded that would save the Englishmen a deal of trouble

CONGRESS.

SENATE

Wednesday, January 10. Mr. Brown presented the petition of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, for himself, and the officers and crew of the flotilla captured off the coast of Louisiana by the British fleet, at the time of their invasion of New-Orleans, praying compensation for the loss of clothing, &c. on that occasion, which was referred to the naval committee.

Thursday January 11. Mr. Horsey presented the petition of James Tilton, late surgeon-general of the army, praying certain allowances for rations, forage, quarters, postage, &c. and an annual benevolence that may sustain him above want and dependence, in consideration of his long and faithful public services. Referred.

Monday, January 15. Mr. Williams presented the petition of lieut. colonel William Lawrence and others, forming the garrison of Fort Bowyer, praying compensation for certain vessels belonging to the enemy of the United States, captured and destroyed by said garrison. Referred to the naval committee.

A bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading authorising the appointment of an admiral and two vice admirals.

The bill from the other house, to regulate commerce according to the convention of commerce with Great Britain, was read and passed to a second reading.

Tuesday, January 16. The bill for creating the office of *admiral*, in the navy, was read a third time, passed and sent to the House of representatives.

The bill for regulating the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, according to the convention of commerce, &c. was read a second time, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Wednesday, January 17. Mr. Tait, from the naval committee, reported a bill in favor of the officers and crew of the late sloop of war Argus, (to compensate them for the numerous captures in the British channel before she was taken). The bill received its first reading.

Mr. Bibb, from the committee of foreign relations, reported without amendment the bill from the house "for regulating the commerce between the United States and British territories according to the convention of commerce."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday January 12. After the usual presentation of petitions—

The resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. King of N. C. to admit the commissioners of the Navy Board to the privilege of seats within the bar of the house, was taken up and concurred in.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for regulating the commerce of the United States according to the late convention with Great Britain.

The question still being on the passage of the bill—

The bill was opposed by Mr. Pickering and Mr Hopkinson, and advocated by Mr. Taylor of N. Y Mr. Wilde, Mr. Root and Mr. Sheffey, all at considerable length, and with the ability which has characterized this debate.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday, January 13. The following were the yeas and nays, on the question of the passage of the bill to regulate commerce in conformity to the convention of commerce with Great Britain.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Birdsall, Birdseye, Blount, Brooks, Bryan, Burnside, Burwell, Caldwell, Cannon, Clarke of N. C. Clendennen, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conner, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Dar-

Kington, Desha, Forsythe, Griffin, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Hawes, Heister, Henderson, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky. Kerr of Va. King of Mass. Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Lean of Ky. M'Lean, of Ohio, Middleton, Murfree, Nelson of Va. Newton, Parris, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Randolph, Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Root, Ross, Savage, Sheaff, Sharpe, Sheffey, Smith of Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor of N. Y. Taylor of S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tucker, Wallace, Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Yancy—86.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atherton, Baylies, Betts, Bass, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Chipman, Cilley, Clarke of Ky. Clayton, Culpepper, Davenport, Forney, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Hopkinson, Huger, Hulbert, Jewett, Kent, King of N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lyon, Marsh, Mason, M'Kee, Mills, Milnor, Moffitt, Moore, of S. C. Moseley, Nelson of Mass. Noyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Reed, Rice, Ruggles, Sargeant, Smith of Penn. Stanford, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thomas, Throop, Vose, Ward of N. Y. Wheaton, Wilcox, Woodward, Wright, Yates—71.

The bill was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Monday, Jan. 15. The house on motion of Mr. Lowndes, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. *Nelson* in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means on so much of the president's message and the annual treasury report as relates to the revenue.

The first resolution having been read, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force until the 30th day of June next, and until an act shall be passed establishing a new tariff of duties upon all goods, wares and merchandize, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on 1st July, 1812.

Mr. *Lowndes* gave a general explanation of the views of the committee in regard to this resolution —referring, for the grounds of it to the instruction given to the secretary of the treasury to report a tariff of duties, and the implied intention of the congress to act on that subject at the present session.

After some opposition, the resolution was agreed to, without a division.

The second resolution, in the following words, being under consideration, viz:

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force "an act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries;" passed the 29th July, 1813.

This resolution was agreed to by a majority of more than three to one.

The third resolution, in the following words, was then read:

Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States;" passed on the 24th July 1813.

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Huger; to whom Mr. Lowndes replied. The resolution was agreed to by a large majority.

The fourth resolution, for continuing the present stamp duties on bank notes, &c. came next under consideration.

Which, after some propositions to amend, &c. that were negatived, was agreed to by a large majority.

The fifth resolve, which proposes to abolish the additional duty on postage, was then taken up and agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. *Lowndes* suggested that the committee should rise and report these resolutions to the house, before acting on the remainder of the report. The resolutions already agreed to applied to laws which will expire on the 18th of February, and he wished them to be referred to the committee of ways and means, in order to report bills conformably thereto.

The motion for the committee to rise was agreed to; and the question was about to be put on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the first resolution, when

Mr. *Randolph* rose and commenced a speech in a rather desultory but pointed manner, on the general character of the report of the committee of ways and means, which he condemed. He had not spoken long, when the speaker intimated that he had digressed too far from the subject of debate.

An appeal was taken by Mr. *Hanson* from Mr. Speaker's decision on this point; which, after much acrimonious and some argumentative debate, was affirmed by the house, by a vote of 79 to 59.

Mr. *Randolph* resumed his discourse, which he concluded just before sun-set.

Mr. *Goldsborough* then moved to amend the said 1st resolution, by striking out all that part of it which refers to a "new tariff."

Whereupon, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Many petitions were received, from manufacturers, &c. among them was one of Jane A. Blakeley, of Boston, Mass. stating her fears for the loss of her husband, capt. Johnston Blakeley, of the United States ship of war *Wasp*, and praying that measures may be adopted for the support of herself and the daughter of the said capt. Blakeley.

Mr. *Johnson*, of K. from the military committee, reported a bill making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed. [This bill places the widows and orphans of militia killed in the service, on the same footing, as to pensions, &c. as the regulars.]

Mr. *Grosvenor* also reported a bill "for the liquidation of certain claims, and for other purposes," (authorising the settlement of informal accounts of officers of the army, &c. by the accounting officer, on principles of *equity*.)—The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Lowndes*, laid before the house a statement of the proceeds of certain internal duties, &c. from the commissioner of the revenue; which was referred to the committee of the whole, who have that subject under consideration.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on a part of the propositions of the committee of ways and means respecting the revenue.

The question before the house was (as on the adjournment yesterday) on an amendment moved by Mr. Goldsborough to the resolution proposing the continuance of the double duties until June next.—This amendment of Mr. Goldsborough proposed to strike out so much as proposes to continue the double duties until a new tariff shall be established by law.

[After a few remarks from Mr. Gatson and Mr. Goldsborough respecting this amendment—

Mr. *Randolph* moved to re-commit the report to a committee of the whole, on the ground that the report of a committee of a whole *in part* was unparliamentary; that he was by the decision of the speaker and of the house yesterday curtailed of his rights of debate by the restriction of the range of his observations; and that the discussion in committee of the whole authorized by the rules of the house on propositions relating to taxation, did not in fact take place. On this motion he required the yeas and nays.

After a few remarks from Mr. Ingham, denying the correctness of the first position of Mr. Randolph, and replies thereto by Mr. Stanford and Mr. Randolph, the question to recommit the report was decided in the negative. YEAS 59, NAYS 91.]

Mr. Wright, Mr. Huger and Mr. Grosvenor, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lowndes against it.

It was contended by the advocates of this amendment that to retain the clause referring to a new tariff, would introduce a looseness and vagueness in our laws, and produce an uncertainty as to the intentions of congress, which would be prejudicial as well to individual as to public interest. By the opponents of the amendment it was contended that the present phraseology would mislead the public mind and deceive interested individuals as to the views of Congress, which unquestionably favored the establishment of a new tariff; and would besides prejudice the public interest, in as much as a concurrence of circumstances, such as long discussion, clashing opinions on the details, &c. might protract the adoption of a new tariff of duties beyond the 30th of June, the time prescribed in this resolve for the expiration of the double duties.

Mr. *Sargeant* spoke at considerable length, and with much zeal in behalf of the manufacturers whose interests he evinced much anxiety to guard; but he said he should vote against the proposed amendment, because he was disposed to extend the limitation of time to January next.

Mr. *Randolph* supported the amendment also, and spoke generally at length on the subject of the report. He was opposed to the principles of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, because, as he endeavored to shew, they were wholly inconsistent with the principles of that republicanism which governed the proceedings of congress at the commencement of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, &c.

Mr. *Sergeant* and others, regarded the expression respecting the tariff as paving the way, if not absolutely providing for an indefinite continuation of the double duties.

The motion of Mr. *Goldsborough* was finally agreed to by a majority of about ten votes.

Mr. *Sargeant* then moved to strike out the *thirtieth June*, (the day to which the continuation of the double duties is limited in the resolve) and in lieu thereof to insert the *first day of January next*.

Mr. *King* was opposed to this motion; because, as he conceived, the national faith was pledged that the duties should expire on the 18th of next month.

Mr. *Sargeant* earnestly and at large supported his motion.

The motion was negatived, however, 77 to 56.

And the house then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 17. The bill from the senate, authorizing the appointment of three admirals in the navy, was twice read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of the five first propositions of the committee of ways and means respecting the revenue.

The first resolution for continuing in force the double duties on imports and tonnage until the 30th day of June next, being still under consideration—

Mr. *Maclay* moved a reconsideration of yesterday's vote, whereby the house *refused* to strike out of said resolve the *30th June*, and insert *1st January*.

The house having agreed to *reconsider* the said question, 66 to 53—

The question again presented itself, to strike out the *thirtieth day of June*, and insert, the *first day of January*, so as to prolong the double duties to the latter day.

On this question the whole ground of debate occupied yesterday and the preceding day, was travelled over. The advocates of this motion maintained that its adoption was necessary to secure the manufacturers from loss and almost ruin, as well as to enable the merchants to lay their course intelligently in the business of the approaching season. On the other hand, it was contended by some that the extension of these duties would be an unnecessary and grievous tax on the consumers for the benefit of the manufacturers and the convenience of the merchants; and, by other gentlemen, the ground was taken, that the faith of the government being pledged to discontinue the duties at the end of one year after the expiration of the war, it would, of course, be more unjust to protract their cessation to a more distant day, than to that already proposed in the resolve

Many topics, not directly applicable to the subject, were brought into the question, and complained of by some of the gentlemen who mingled in debate, who said, that the interests of manufacturers did not belong to this question, nor, perhaps, the interests of the merchants; that it was a question of national policy, which ought to stand on its own merits: and some of those who spoke and voted against the extension to January, did so on the ground that such a course would be equally adverse to the interests of the manufacturer and merchant, as to those of the community generally.

The gentlemen who spoke on the affirmative side of this question, were Messrs. Sargeant and Burnside; and those on the negative, Messrs. Lowndes, Ross, Grosvenor, Pitkin, King, Wright, Gaston, Mills, Pickering and Randolph.

The question on this motion was at length decided, late in the day, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Betts, Birdseye, Blount, Brooks, Bryan, Burnside, Cannon, Clendennen, Clopton, Conner, Creighton, Darlington, Deshe, Hahn, Hawes, Heister, Henderson, Hopkinson, Ingham, Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Lean, K. M'Lean, O. Miller, Nelson, Va. Newton, Piper, Powell, Reynolds, Root, Sargeant, Strong, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Thomas, Throop, Wallace, Ward N. Y. Wendover, Whiteside, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson.—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Chipman, Cilley, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clayton, Comstock, Condit, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Irwin, Pa. Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kent, King, Mas. King, N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Marsh, M'Kee, Middleton, Mills, Moffit, Moore, S. C. Mosely, Murfree, Nelson, Mas. Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Randolph, Reed, Roane, Robertson, Ross, Ruggles, Savage, Schenck, Sharpe, Sheffey, Smith, Penn. Smith, Va. Stanford, Stearns, Stuart, Sturges, Tallmadge, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tucker, Vose, Ward, Mas. Wilcox, Wilde, Willoughby, Wright, Yancey, Yates—105.

So the motion to extend the continuation of the double duties to the first day of January, was negatived; and

The house adjourned, near sun set.

Thursday, Jan. 18.—The house resumed the consideration of the propositions of the committee of Ways and Means, which had been agreed to in committee of the whole.

The resolution for continuing the double duties on salt, occasioned some debate; but was agreed to by yeas and nays, by a vote of 90 to 43.

The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of militia killed, or who have died of wounds received during the late war, was some time before a committee of the whole. The committee rose, and the bill was referred to a different committee.

CHRONICLE.

The following appointments have been recently made by the president of the United States, with the consent of the senate.

Peter B. Porter, of New-York to be commis-

sioner of the United States to carry into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

John Holmes, of Massachusetts, to be the commissioner of the United States under the 4th article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

William Porter, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Palermo.

Further—Some *printers* to the eastward have appointed Mr. *R. G. Harper* a senator of the United States from Maryland. There has been no appointment yet made by the *legislature* of the state, to whom, we suppose, it belongs.

A Dutch fleet consisting of three 74's, 3 frigates, 1 corvette, 6 transports and 1 Indiaman, with 6,000 troops on board, passed Madeira in November last, for Batavia, to take possession of the island of Java.

The destroyers of the East. There is reason to believe that the British have gained some important advantages over the *Napaulese*, and that a treaty of peace has been made. This, perhaps, seals the fate of the gallant mountaineers. A treaty of peace between the British and a native power in India, soon undermines the independence of the latter, and wears away its strength.

The 8th of January was observed at many places, with feastings and rejoicings, in honor of the victory at New-Orleans. It promises to become a political holiday.

The patriots of south america.—The republicans of South America have, perhaps, to contend with the most finished villains that ever served the vile cause of royalty. The tory priests and statesmen who manage for Ferdinand in the new world, believe any thing "legitimate" that may serve their master, *and keep themselves in authority.* But, I trust in Heaven, the sway of these men is nearly at a close. "The day-spring of liberty" has dawned:—the veil of hypocricy is rent, and the foolishness of royalty is manifest. The priesthood are about to be divested of their means to commit crime, and royalty to receive the contempt and hatred it deserves of this oppressed and abused people.—"Strength to the arm that strikes for freedom!"—Firmness to those who shall judge the perpetrators of murders like those unfolded below:

St. Thomas, Nov. 23.—We have been politely favored with a translation of the 3d bulletin published in a Carthagena Gazette of the 27th August, mentioning the following atrocious occurrence:

Lt. Col. Don Juan Salvador Narvaez, commanding the republican division on the low river Magdalena, among other things, informs the government of the following occurrence, the most atrocious to human kind: The European Spaniard, Joseph Carbonero, employed for more than 28 years in the military hospitals, married in the country, and with three children, cut his own throat in Sabina Large, declaring before he died, that he had poisoned more than 400 soldiers, all Americans, in the hospital of Tarbaco and Baranco, by mixing the medicines administered to them with arsenic. This horrible deed of Carbonero, tortured his own conscience to such a pitch, that it caused him to deprive himself of his existence.

Gen. H. Quarters at Carthagena, 27th August, 1815, 5th of the independence.

MARIANO MONTILLA, Maj: Gen.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
From the Commercial Diary of Havana, of Dec. 12, 1815.

Total defeat of the army of the Mexican Insurgents, headed by their first ringleader, Morello.

This monster is at last in the hands of the royal troops. His career of blood and devastation is at an end. His crimes will soon be expiated on the scaffold, an awful lesson to his followers, whom the same fate attends if they continue tearing the heart of their country, misled by the ambition of a gang of seditioners, who have the impudence to call themselves *Patriots.* The following letter announces the event:

Sir—I just received the flattering account, by col. Don Manuel de la Concha, that Morello's army has been lately defeated near this place; himself and another of the first ringleaders, called Morales, taken, together with all his artillery, arms, ammunition, and a rich booty. The number of killed and prisoners is very considerable: among the first are reckoned the ringleaders Sesma, Lobats, and many others. This glorious and important victory obtained by the measures I had previously concerted, and by the bravery of the troops I have the honor to command, their steadiness during the action, and the fortitude with which they have braved every danger and fatigue, will not fail, I hope, to be rewarded by his majesty with the generosity that deserves their zeal and patriotism. I recommend very particularly to your excellency the distinguished merit of lieut. Don Matias Carrasco, who had the glory to pursue, overtake, and bring safe to his commander, the monster Morello.

God preserve your excellency's life many years. *Atango del Rio,* November 6th, 1815.

Signed by Eugenio del Villasana, and addressed to his excellency the vice-roy of New-Spain, Don Felix Maria de Calleja.

Nicholas R. Moore, elected a representative in congress from the district composed of Baltimore city and county, has resigned his seat, on account of severe indisposition. An election to supply his place is directed to be held on the 27th inst.—Among the candidates are general Smith, and col. Little.

Commodore Chauncey, is under sailing orders.

The Wasp. To the editor of the Mercury—Pittsburg, Jan. 2, 1816. Lieut. Conkling begs leave, through the medium of your paper, to contradict a publication in which his name is made use of, relative to an action between a British frigate and the United States' sloop of war Wasp; and authorizes you to state, that the report of his having had a conversation with a British lieutenant on the subject, is entirely unfounded.

United States' Mint. A fire occurred in the mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, on the morning of the 11th inst. at 2 o'clock, from causes unknown. Some of the back buildings and a part of the machinery were injured, but the loss is not great.

Exchange.—At *Richmond,* Jan. 15—Specie, 4 to 5 per cent. adv.; bills on London, 5 to 7 per cent. above par; on Boston, 7 to 8, do.; on New-York, par; on Philadelphia, 3 per cent under par; Baltimore bank notes, 7 to 8, do.

At *Philadelphia,* Jan. 12—Bills on London, at 60 days, 110;—Exchange on Boston, 115; on New-York, 105; on Baltimore, 96½.

Snow and cold. The mercury, at Baltimore, on Monday morning last, stood at 26° below the freezing point, and the snow, on the level, was 16 o 17 inches deep. Hickory wood, at New York, $23 per cord, oak fifteen, the severe frost having cut off supplies. The latter, at Baltimore, from 8 to 10.

Commerce Bewitched! Under this head the Norwich Courier notices the arrival of vessels from France with returned cargoes of fish, and vessels from London with rum and molasses—and the departure of vessels from New York for Charleston with cotton!

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 22 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 27, 1816. [WHOLE NO. 230

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The Manufacturing Interest,

In the United States, has arrived at a most important crisis. On the proceedings of the present session of congress, it is expected, will mainly depend the resolution of the momentous question, whether our manufactories shall go on and increase, and be extended to the general wants of the country, or dwindle into nothing, through a sacrifice to a time-serving policy—a policy, that regards the present moment and pays no respect to the future.

It has been the practice of every enlightened nation, and especially of Great Britain, (in which, though there is much to condemn, there is a great deal to approve) whose resources have confounded the calculations of the wise and astonished the world, to give a decided, active and unequivocal preference to the product of the labor of its own people. This is rightful and reasonable, as well as natural. An enlarged mind will easily apprehend that the mere naked cost of a specified commodity, though partially affecting the pocket of an individual, may have no bearing whatever on a general state of things; the price of one article balancing the price of another, and bringing the whole to a level. If, by a refusal to receive foreign articles, for instance, the price of a yard of cotton cloth be advanced two or three cents, will it be said, that the labor employed on that cloth may not have its equivalent to the farmer in the increased value of his grain, by furnishing, for so much of it, a new market at home? Great Britain is so sensible of these operations, that she forbids the consumption of some of the most valuable manufactures of her own colonies, within her European dominions. And, it is believed, that every other European government has, more or less, acted upon principles to produce the same effect.

There are several articles manufactured in the United States that would do as well to ship to England, as any we receive from her answer here, if admitted on equal terms. But England will not receive these at all—because she gives to the labor of her subjects every advantage Well knowing that in the industry and wealth of individuals, lies her resource in time of need. This appears to be sound policy. Other powers have done the same for many years. In fact, it is the universal practice of nations.

A variety of circumstances—the British orders in council and the French decrees—our self-restrictions on trade—and, finally, the late war, gave a new direction to wealth and industry in the United States. Manufactories grew up as if by magic—and they promised fair, in due season, to supply the chief part of our wants—thus releasing us of our dependence on foreigners and quieting their intrigues—and raising up an American interest to supercede the servility and devotion of those who deal in foreign goods to foreign interests. These establishments have made wonderful progress towards perfection; but they have not yet arrived at a degree of strength competent to meet, on equal grounds, the more wealthy and older institutions of Europe. They must be protected and assisted for a while by the government—which owes to the exertion of its people what a good mother owes to her child. There certainly is not much *profit* in raising children—a woman might assuredly earn more *money* if, instead of nursing her infant and nourishing it as she ought, she were to cast it on the ground and apply herself to labor. But what would we think of a *calculation* like this? For, altho' the mother may have no affection for her child, she owes a duty to the society in which she lives to rear it with care. It belongs to the state, and is to be added to the national strength. I consider that the manufacturers of the United States stand to the government in the precise relation of an infant to its mother—if they are cherished, they will repay, in the future peace and prosperity of the country, all that is done for them.

The capital invested in manufacturing establishments, within these last six or eight years, may be estimated at 100 millions of dollars—not taking into view those properly called family manufactories. I have before me a statement respecting those for *cotton*, by which it appears that we have not less than 567,000 spindles at work, or nearly ready to go into operation; these spindles consume 100,000 bales of cotton, of 300*lbs* weight, or 30 millions of pounds per annum, producing about 90 millions of yards of cloth, at 30 cents per yard, worth 27 millions of dollars. The persons employed to produce this cloth are estimated at 100,000, about one tenth of whom only are able bodied males, capable of earning a livelihood by ordinary labor; and the capital invested in the whole is about 40 millions of dollars.

Really, these things are worthy of deep consideration and reflection; they are of a nature to *demand* the fostering care of the government, and ought to receive it. England, no doubt, will do all that she can, fairly or clandestinely, in any shape and every shape, to destroy our manufacturing establishments, and ruin all who have embarked their capital in them. It remains to be seen how far a congress of the United States will assist her in bringing about so great a desideratum—an object of more real importance to her than was the downfall of the hated and feared *Napoleon Bonaparte*. When our manufactories acquire that perfection that necessarily follows an absolute establishment, we can and will fabricate woolen and cotton goods cheaper than she possibly can do. The very tythes and taxes paid there being a good profit here. But we must creep before we can walk. Protect the manufactures for the present, and in a little time, they will protect themselves and us.

Proposed National Bank.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee on that part of the president's message, which relates to an uniform national currency; enclosing an outline of a plan for a nattonal bank, accompanied with some explanation of the principles upon which the system is founded.

Treasury Department, 24th Dec. 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d instant, informing me "that the committee on so much of the president's

message as relates to the national currency, had determined that a national bank is the most certain means of restoring to the nation a specie circulation;" and had directed you to obtain the opinion of this department on the following points:

1st. The amount and composition of the capital of the bank.
2d. The government of the bank.
3d. The privileges and duties of the bank.
4th. The organization and operation of the bank.
5th. The bonus to be required for the charter of the bank.
6th. The measures which may aid the bank in commencing and maintaining its operations in specie.

It affords much satisfaction to find, that the policy of establishing a national bank has received the sanction of the committee; and the decision in this respect, renders it unnecessary to enter into a comparative examination of the superior advantages of such an institution, for the attainment of the objects contemplated by the legislature. Referring, therefore, to the outline of a national bank, which is subjoined to this letter, as the result of an attentive consideration bestowed upon the subjects of your enquiry, I proceed, with deference and respect, to offer some explanation of the principles upon which the system is founded.

I. It is proposed, that, under a charter for twenty years, the capital of the national bank shall amount to 35,000,000 of dollars; that congress shall retain the power to raise it to 50,000,000 of dollars, and that it shall consist, three-fourths of public stock, and one-fourth of gold and silver.

1st. *With respect to the amount of the capital.*—The services to be performed by the capital of the bank, are important, various, and extensive. They will be required through a period, almost as long as is usually assigned to a generation. They will be required for the accommodation of the government, in the collection and distribution of its revenue; as well as for the uses of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, throughout the Union. They will be required to restore and maintain the national currency. And, in short, they will be required, under every change of circumstances, in a season of war, as well as in the season of peace, for the circulation of the national wealth; which augments with a rapidity beyond the reach of ordinary calculation.

In the performance of these national services, the local and incidental co-operation of the state banks may undoubtedly be expected; but it is the object of the present measure, to create an independent, though not a discordant, institution; and while the government is granting a monopoly for 20 years, it would seem to be improvident and dangerous, to rely upon gratuitous or casual aids for the enjoyment of those benefits, which can be effectually secured by positive stipulation.

Nor is it believed, that any public inconvenience can possibly arise, from the proposed amount of the capital of the bank, with its augmentable quality. The amount may indeed, be a clog upon the profits of the institution; but it can never be employed for any injurious purpose (not even for the purpose of discount accommodation beyond the fair demand,) without an abuse of trust, which cannot, in candor, be anticipated; or which, if anticipated, may be made an object of penal responsibility.

The competition which exists at present among the state banks will, it is true, be extended to the national bank; but competition does not imply hostility. The commercial interests and the personal associations of the stockholders, will generally be the same, in the state banks, and in the national bank. The directors of both institutions will naturally be taken from the same class of citizens. And experience has shown not only the policy, but the existence of those sympathies, by which the intercourse of a national bank and the state banks has been, and always ought to be, regulated for their common credit and security.—At the present crisis, it will be peculiarly incumbent upon the national bank, as well as the treasury, to conciliate the state banks, to confide to them, liberally, a participation in the deposits of public revenue; and to encourage them in every reasonable effort, to resume the payment of their notes in coin. But, independent of these considerations, it is to be recollected, that when portions of the capital of the national bank shall be transferred to its branches, the amount invested in each branch, will not, probably, exceed the amount of the capital of any of the principal state banks; and will certainly be less than the amount of the combined capital of the state banks, operating in any of the principal commercial cities. The whole number of the banking establishments in the United States may be stated at 260; and the aggregate amount of their capitals may be estimated at $85,000,000; but the services of the national bank are also required in every state and territory, and the capital proposed is $35,000,000, of which only one-fourth part will consist of gold and silver.

2d. *With respect to the composition of the capital of the bank.* There does not prevail much diversity of opinion, upon the proposition to form a compound capital for the national bank, partly of public stock, and partly of coin. The proportions now suggested appear, also, to be free from any important objections. Under all the regulations of the charter, it is believed that the amount of gold and silver required will afford an adequate supply for commencing and continuing the payments of the bank in current coin; while the power which the bank will possess, to convert its stock portion of capital into bullion or coin, from time to time, is calculated to provide for any probable augmentation of the demand. This object being sufficiently secured, the capital of the bank is next to be employed, in perfect consistency with the general interests and safety of the institution, to raise the value of the public securities, by withdrawing almost one-fifth of the amount from the ordinary stock market. Nor will the bank be allowed to expose the public to the danger of a depreciation, by returning any part of the stock to the market, until it has been offered, at the current price, to the commissioners of the sinking fund; and it is not an inconsiderable advantage, in the growing state of the public revenue, that the stock subscribed to the capital of the bank, will become redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The subscription to the capital of the bank is opened to every species of funded stock. The estimate that the revenues of 1816 and 1817, will enable the treasury to discharge the whole of the treasury note debt, furnishes the only reasons for omitting to authorize a subscription in that species of debt. Thus,

The old and the new 6 per cent. stocks are receivable at par.

The 7 per cent. stock upon a valuation referring to the 30th of September, 1816, is receivable at 106 51-100 dollars per cent.

The 3 per cent stock, which can only be redeemed for its nominal or certificate value, may be estimated, under all circumstances, to be worth about

62 per cent. when the 6 per cent. stock is at par; but as it is desirable to accomplish the redemption of this stock, upon equitable terms, it is made receivable at 65 per cent. the rate sanctioned by the government, and in part accepted by the stockholders, in the year 1807.

Of the instalments for paying the subscriptions, it is only necessary to observe, that they are regulated by a desire to reconcile an early commencement of the operations of the bank with the existing difficulties in the currency, and with the convenience of the subscribers. In one of the modes proposed for discharging the subscription of the government, it is particularly contemplated to aid the bank with a medium which cannot fail to alleviate the first pressure for payments in coin.

II. It is proposed, that the national bank shall be governed by twenty-five directors, and each of its branches by thirteen directors; that the president of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint five of the directors of the bank, one of whom shall be chosen as president of the bank by the board of directors; that the resident stockholders shall elect twenty of the directors of the national bank, who shall be resident citizens of the U. States; and that the national bank shall appoint the directors of each bank (being resident citizens of he United States) one of whom shall be designated by the secretary of the treasury; with the approbation of the president of the United States, to be president of the branch bank.

The participation of the president and senate of the United States in the appointment of directors, appears to be the only feature in the proposition for the government of the national bank which requires an explanatory remark.

Upon general principles, wherever a pecuniary interest is to be affected by the operations of a public institution, a representative authority ought to be recognized. The United States will be the proprietors of one-fifth of the capital of the bank, and in that proportion, upon general principles, they should be represented in the direction. But an apprehension has sometimes been expressed, lest the power of the government thus inserted into the administration of the affairs of the bank, should be employed eventually, to alienate the funds and destroy the credit of the institution. Whatever may have been the fate of banks in other countries, subject to forms of government essentially different, there can be no reasonable cause for the apprehension here. Independent of the obvious improbability of the attempt, the government of the United States cannot, by any legislative or executive act, impair the rights or multiply the obligations of a corporation constitutionally established, as long as the independence and integrity of the judicial power shall be maintained. Whatever accommodation the treasury may have occasion to ask from the bank, can only be asked under the licence of a law; and whatever accommodation shall be obtained, must be obtained from the voluntary assent of the directors, acting under the responsibility of their trust.

Nor can it be doubted that the department of the government, which is invested with the power of appointment to all the important offices of the state, is a proper department to exercise the power of appointment in relation to a national trust of incalculable magnitude. The national bank ought not to be regarded simply as a commercial bank.—It will not operate upon the funds of the stockholders alone, but much more upon the funds of the nation. Its conduct, good or bad, will not affect the corporate credit alone, but much more the credit and resources of the government. In fine, it is not an institution created for the purposes of commerce and profit alone, but much more for the purposes of national policy, as an auxiliary in the exercise of some of the highest powers of the government. Under such circumstances, the public interests cannot be too cautiously guarded, and the guards proposed can never be injurious to the commercial interests of the institution. The rights to inspect the general accounts of the bank may be employed to detect the evils of a mal-administration; but an interior agency in the direction of its affairs will best serve to prevent them.

III. It is proposed, that, in addition to the usual privileges of a corporation, the notes of the national bank shall be received in all payments to the United States, unless congress shall hereafter otherwise provide by law; and that in addition to the duties usually required from a corporation of this description, the national bank shall be empowered to receive, transfer and distribute, the public revenue, under the directions of the proper department.

The reservation of a legislative power on the subject of accepting the notes of the national bank in payments to the government, is the only new stipulation in the present proposition. It is designed not merely as one of the securities for the general conduct of the bank, but as the means of preserving entire the sovereign authority of congress relative to the coin and currency of the United States. Recent occurrences inculcate the expediency of such a reservation; but it may be confidently hoped that an occasion to enforce it will never arise.

It is not proposed to stipulate that the bank shall in any case be bound to make loans to the government; but, in that respect, whenever a loan is authorized by law, the government will act upon the ordinary footing of an applicant for pecuniary accommodation.

IV. It is proposed, that the organization of the national bank shall be effected with as little delay as possible; and that its operations shall commence and continue, upon the basis of payments in the current coin of the United States, with a qualified power under the authority of the government to suspend such payments.

The proposition, now submitted, necessarily implies an opinion that it is practicable to commence the operations of the national bank upon a circulation of gold and silver coin; and, in support of the opinion, a few remarks are respectfully offered to the consideration of the committee.

1. The actual receipts of the bank at the opening of the subscription, will amount to the sum of 8,400,000 dollars; of which the sum of 1,400,000 dollars will consist of gold and silver, and the sum of 7,000,000 of dollars will consist of public stock convertible by sale into gold and silver. But the actual receipts of the bank, at the expiration of six months from the opening of the subscriptions, will amount to the sum of 16,800,000 dollars; of which the sum of 2,800,000 dollars will be in gold and silver, and the sum of 14,000,000 dollars will be in public stock convertible by sale into gold and silver. To the fund thus possessed by the bank, the accumulations of the public revenue and the deposites of individuals, being added, there can be little doubt, from past experience and observation in reference to similar establishments, that a sufficient foundation will exist for a gradual and judicious issue of bank notes payable on demand in the current coin; unless, contrary to all probability, public confidence should be withheld from the institution; or,

sinister combinations should be formed to defeat its operations; or the demands of an unfavorable balance of trade should press upon its metalic resources.

2. The public confidence cannot be withheld from the institution. The resources of the nation will be intimately connected with the resources of the bank. The notes of the bank are accredited in every payment to the government, and must become familiar in every pecuniary negociation.—Unless, therefore, a state of things exist in which gold and silver only can command the public confidence, the national bank must command it. But the expression of the public sentiment does not, even at this period, leave the question exposed to difficulty and doubt; it is well known that the wealth of opulent and commercial nations requires for its circulation something more than a medium composed of the precious metals. The incompetency of the existing paper substitutes, to furnish a national currency, is also well known. Hence, throughout the United States, the public hope seems to rest, at this crisis, upon the establishment of a national bank; and every citizen, upon private or upon patriotic motives, will be prepared to support the institution.

3. Sinister combinations to defeat the operations of a national bank, ought not to be presumed, and need not be feared. It is true, that the influence of the state banks is extensively diffused; but the state banks and the patrons of the state banks, partake of the existing evils; they must be conscious of the inadequacy of state institutions to restore and maintain the national currency; they will perceive that there is sufficient space in the commercial sphere, for the movement of the state banks and the national bank, and, upon the whole, they will be ready to act upon the impulse of a common duty and a common interest. If, however, most unexpectedly, a different course should be pursued, the concurring powers of the national treasury and the national bank, will be sufficient to avert the danger.

4. The demand of an unfavorable balance of trade, appears to be much overrated. It is not practicable, at this time, to ascertain either the value of the goods imported since the peace, or the value of the property employed to pay for them.—But when it is considered that a great proportion of the importations arose from the investment of American funds previously in Europe, that a great proportion of the price has been paid by American exports; that a great proportion has been paid by remittances in American stocks; and that a great proportion remains upon credit, to be paid by gradual remittances of goods, as well as in coin—it cannot be justly concluded, that the balance of trade has hitherto materially affected the national stock of the precious metals. So far as an opportunity has occurred for observation, the demand for gold and silver to export, appears rather to have arisen from the expectation of obtaining a higher price in a part of Europe, and from the revival of commerce with the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, than from any necessity to provide for the payment of the recent importations of goods into the United States. The former of these causes will probably soon cease to operate; and the operation of the latter, may, if necessary, be restrained by law.

The proposition now under consideration, further provides for a suspension of the bank payments in coin upon any future emergency. This is merely a matter of precaution; but if the emergency should arise, it must be agreed on all hands that the power of suspension ought rather to be confided to the government, than to the directors of the institution.

V. It is proposed that a bonus be paid to the government by the subscribers to the national bank, in consideration of the emoluments to be derived from an exclusive charter, during a period of twenty years.

Independent of the bonus, here proposed to be exacted, there are undoubtedly many public advantages to be drawn from the establishment of the national bank; but these are generally of an incidental kind and (as in the case of the deposites and distribution of the revenue) may be regarded in the light of equivalents, not for the monopoly of the charter, but for the reciprocal advantages of a fiscal connexion with the public treasury.

The amount of the bonus should be in proportion to the value of the charter grant, or in other words, to the nett profits which the subscribers will probably make, in consequence of their incorporation. The average rate of the dividends of the state banks before the suspension of payments in coin, was about eight per cent. per annum. It appears by a report from this department to the house of representatives, dated the 3d of April, 1810, that the annual dividends of the late bank of the United States, averaged throughout the duration of its charter, the rate of 8 13-36 per cent. But under all the circumstances which will attend the establishment and operations of the proposed national bank, its enlarged capital, and the extended field of competition, it is not deemed reasonable, for the present purpose to rate the annual dividends for the institution higher than 7 per cent. upon its capital of 35,000,000 of dollars.

Allowing, therefore, two, three or four years for the payment of the bonus, a sum of 1,500,000 dollars would amount to about 4 per cent. upon the capital of the bank; and would constitute a just equivalent for the benefits of its charter.

VI. It is proposed that the measures suggested by the following considerations, be adopted, to aid the national bank in commencing and maintaining its operations upon the basis of payments in the current coin.

1. To restore the national currency of gold and silver, it is essential that the quantity of bank papaper in circulation should be reduced; but this effort alone will be sufficient to effect the object. By reducing the amount of bank paper, its value must be proportionably increased; and as soon as the amount shall be contracted to the limits of a just proportion in the circulating medium of the country, the consequent revival of the uses for coin, in the business of exchange, will insure its re-appearance in abundance. The policy, the interest, and the honor of the state banks, will stimulate them to undertake and to prosecute this salutary work. But it will be proper to apprise them that after a specified day, the notes of such banks as have not resumed their payments in the current coin, will not be received in payments, either to the government or to the national bank.

2. The resumption of payments in current coin, at the state banks, will remove every obstacle to the commencement of similar payments at the national bank. The difficulty of commencing payments in coin is not, however, to be considered as equal to the difficulty of resuming them. The national bank, free from all engagements, will be able to regulate its issues of paper, with a view to the danger as well as to the demand, that may be found to exist. But in

addition to the privileges granted by the charter, it will also be proper to apprise the state banks, that after the commencement of the operations of the national bank, the notes of such banks as do not agree to receive, re-issue and circulate, the notes of that institution, shall not be received in payments, either to the government or to the national bank.

3. The possibility that the national currency of coin may not be perfectly restored, at the time of organizing the bank, has induced the proposition, that the payment of the government subscription to the capital shall be made in treasury notes, which will be receivable in all payments to the government, and to the national bank, but which will not be demandable in coin The principle of this proposition might perhaps be usefully extended, to authorise the national bank to issue notes of a similar character, for a limited period: and it will be proper further to apprise the state banks that the notes of such banks as do not agree to receive, re-issue, and circulate, these treasury notes, or national bank notes, shall not be received in payments, either to the government or to the national bank.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. John C. Calhoun,
chairman of the committee on the national currency.

[Here follows the "outline of a plan for the national bank," already published.]

Internal Taxes.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury and commissioner of the revenue, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, containing estimates of the probable amount of the internal duties which have accrued, and will accrue, in the year 1815.

Treasury Department, Dec. 26, 1815.

SIR—In answer to your letter, which was received on the 23d inst. I have the honor to subjoin an estimate of the probable amount of the internal duties accruing in the year 1815, as stated by the commissioners of the revenue.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, A. J. DALLAS.

HON. WM. LOWNDES,
Chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Estimate of the probable amount of the internal duties which will accrue for the year 1815.

On licenses for stills and boilers,	1,000,000
Distilled spirits,	2,500,000
Carriages,	175,000
Licenses to retailers,	900,000
Sales at auction,	850,000
Refined sugar,	50,000
Stamps	400,000
Furniture and watches,	300,000
Manufactured articles other than the foregoing,	874,000
	7,049,000
From these duties and the outstanding balances on the 31st December, 1814, it is computed that there will be received by the collectors during the year 1815, the amount of	5,000,000
Computing the expences of collection at 6 per cent.	300,000
There will remain a nett revenue of	4,700,000
Leaving a balance outstanding on the 31st December, 1815, of	3,413,946

In the estimate rendered on the 16th of December, 1814, it was computed that the whole accruing internal duties, including those contemplated in pending bills to be imposed for an entire year, after they should be in full operation, would amount to 10,379,000 dollars. The preceding estimate falls considerably short of this sum. This difference arises from the omission of duties on the postage of letters; from several of the new duties not being in operation during a considerable portion of 1815, some of the acts imposing them not having been passed as early as was contemplated; from the entire rejection of some, and radical changes in other of the proposed duties; from the modifications of several of the suggested provisions for their collection, and from the effects of peace. For instance, the duties on lotteries, and on horses, which it was calculated would produce 220,000 dollars, were not imposed; the proposed duty on leather was reduced one half, by which its estimated proceeds would be diminished 300,000 dollars; that on candles was so limited as to except candles of spermaceti and all tallow candles other than mould; while the duties on hats, paper, and playing cards were considerably diminished. In the case of carriages, the proposed rates of duty were not only greatly reduced, but provisions rejected that were viewed as necessary to its fair collection. But the greatest effect has probably ensued from the state of peace, by which the quantity of spirits distilled, as well as of various other dutiable objects of manufacture, has been considerably diminished, especially from the substracted war demand for the former by the army, and generally from the apprehension of foreign competition."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—
Revenue Office, January 15, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor, agreeably to your request, to make the following statements and estimates:

The duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches, according to lists received from eighty-nine districts, amount, on household furniture to 29,271 dollars, and on gold and silver watches to 90,352 dollars.

It may be estimated that the amounts of these duties, in all the districts of the United States, will be, on household furniture, 75,000 dollars, and on gold and silver watches, 225,000 dollars:

The duties on various gooda, wares and merchandize manufactured in the United States, which have accrued to the 30th September last, so far as returns have been received, are,

On Iron	$25,767 81
Nails, brads and sprigs	46,602 53
Candles	456 43
Hats, caps, and bonnets,	69,690 13
Umbrellas and parasols	3,392 12
Paper	14,494 71
Playing and visiting cards	8 38
Saddles and bridles	36,066 61
Boots and bootees	16,042 95
Beer, ale and porter	7,373 72
Tobacco, segars and snuff	114,428 35
Leather	67,206 00
Gold, silver and plated ware, and jewelry and paste work	18,564 56
Total,	420,893 25

It may be estimated that the respective amounts of these duties for an entire year will be,

On Iron	$97,914
Nail, brads and sprigs	177,083
Candles	1,479

Hats, caps and bonnets	264,822
Umbrellas and parasols	12,889
Paper	55,077
Playing and visiting cards	30
Saddles and bridles	137,055
Boots and bootees	64,379
Beer, ale, and porter	28,017
Tobacco, segars and snuff,	434,560
Leather	255,382
Gold, silver and plated ware, and jewelry and paste work,	70,163
Total,	1,598,840

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

HON. WILLIAM LOWNDES,
Chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Vermont Statistics.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.]

Summary abstract of the valuation of lands, lots and dwelling houses, within the state of Vermont, subject to the direct tax of 1815, as revised and equalized by the board of principal assessors, compared with the valuation of said state as revised by the board of commissioners under the act laying the direct tax of 1798.

		Valuation of 1815.	Valuation of 1798.
Bennington	county,	$2,902,024	$1,208,174
Rutland	do.	4,363,265	1,949,714
Windham	do.	3,952,653	2,073,885
Windsor	do.	5,227,752	2,552,961
Orange	do.	3,624,565	1,614,236
Addison	do.	3,858,296	1,524,320
Chittenden	do.	2,976,418	1,296,338
Franklin	do.	1,713,469	996,183
Grand Isle	do.	456,160	198,138
Caledonia	do.	2,015,677	1,077,313
Essex	do.	467,547	357,362
Orleans	do.	903,294	517,518
Total		$32,461,120	$15,157,082

Lands in Vermont subject to the direct tax, about 4,920,000 acres
Lands exempted from do. about 280,000 acres
Rate of the tax of 1815 is 60 cents and 6 mills on each 100 dollars.
Value of taxable lands and buildings increased since 1798, $17,309,038.

Bank of Virginia.

From the Enquirer of January 16.

A NEW CASE—TO UP.

A case has taken place in this city, which has excited much curiosity, and is calculated to produce much interest throughout the union.

Some time past, Mr. George Fisher, of this city, called upon the bank of Virginia for the payment of ten of its notes, of one hundred dollars each, in specie. The bank declined payment. Mr. F. wished at that time to sue for the same—but it seems there was no one at the bar who was willing to conduct the suit. In November last the subject was again taken up—and Mr. Fisher took out of the clerk's office of the superior court of law for this county, a *summons* against the president and directors of the bank of Virginia, on an action for ten notes of 100 dollars each. The bank did not *appear* at the *rule-day* on the 16th of the last month.

Mr. Fisher's counsel, upon this, took out a distringas, a process under the common law to reach a corporate body. The bank was apprised of this step, and took counsel upon it. Mr. Prosser, the sheriff of the county, waited upon the president, and informed him of his intention to serve the distringas on the 15 inst. being the day immediately before the rule-day. This day was selected, that the operation might fall upon the bank as lightly as possible. The president of the bank shewed him the opinion of his counsel; in which, we understand, it is advised, that upon a distringas the officer may take enough to cover the charges of the suit in the first instance, and double and treble and so on, after each rule-day, upon the bank's refusing to enter its appearance.

Yesterday, Mr. P. waited on the bank to serve the process, which was in the following style:

The commonwealth of Virginia to the sheriff of Henrico county, greeting.

WHEREAS George Fisher hath lately in our superior court of law for the said county, instituted a certain action of debt against the president, directors, & Co. of the bank of Virginia, and the defendants have been summoned to answer in the said action, as by your return, fully appears; yet the said defendants have hitherto neglected so to do, and as appears, manifestly contemn: Therefore, we command you that you distrain the said president, directors, & Co. by all their lands and chattels within your bailiwick, so that neither they nor any one through them may lay hands on the same until you shall receive from us another command thereupon, and that of the issues and profits thereof, you answer to us so that the said president, directors, & Co. appear at the clerk's office of our said superior court of law for Henrico county at the rules to be holden for the said court, on the 16th day of January next, to answer the said George Fisher of a plea that they render to him one hundred dollars, which they owe him and unjustly detain as he saith, and to the damage of the said George Fisher twenty dollars and to bear thereof judgment of their many defaults: and further to do and receive what our said court shall in this part consider—and have then there this writ.——Witness John Robinson, clerk of our said superior court, at Richmond, the 21st day of December, 1815, in the 40th year of our foundation.

J. ROBINSON

The sheriff was charged with ten copies of this process, corresponding with the number of suits.

Mr. Brockenbrough, the president, refused to obey the process peaceably. The sheriff then called on the by-standers as a *posse comitatus*, among others who were accidentally present, were Mr. John Marshal, Mr. P. V. Daniel, Mr. Poitiaux, Mr. S. Payne, &c. &c. The president tendered several *eagles* in gold to cover the *costs*—the sheriff refused to accept them—on which the president was led by the arm, without any further opposition, out of the door of the bank. The books were closed—the key of the vault was put into the hands of the cashier. Mr. Prosser closed the door of the bank and put the key into his pocket. The Farmers' Bank were so accommodating yesterday, as to take up all the checks, which were drawn on the Virginia Bank. It unfortunately happens by the way, that yesterday was the first day for paying out the last half year's dividends of the institution.

One fact more—The bank immediately took out a writ against Mr. Fisher for $10,000 dollars damages, which was served by Mr. Prosser—and the same process, it is understood, has gone forth against himself.

Whether the bank will or not make its appearance at the rules this day, and thus relieve itself from the distringas, which interrupts its proceedings, it

is not for us to *say*—if it does, the great point of dispute may come to issue at the next spring term—If it does not, it is not competent for us to conjecture the course of proceeding.

On the *point of law*, we say nothing—But we are perfectly satisfied that the banks are under the clearest conviction that they cannot venture to resume their specie payments without a concert with the principal banks in the northern towns. Against this opinion, we have to-day given place to an ingenious essay from a "*Merchant*," written, we are satified, with no sort of bearing upon the pending prosecution. As Sir Roger de Coverly says, "much may be said on both sides."

Of the *solvency* of the Virginia Bank, not a shadow of doubt can possibly exist.

January 18.

The Bank of Virginia—Was shut on Tuesday—but is again *open*. In the course of that day, (being the first day of the rules.) Mr. Prosser returned the distringas into the clerk's office, with this endorsement:

"In pursuance of the within distringas to me directed, I have distrained the banking house of the said bank of Virginia, locked the door of the same, and have the key in my possession—being all the property known to me belonging to the said bank within my bailiwick—and no issues have accrued therefrom.

"T. H. PROSSER, S. H. C.

"Jan. 15th, 1816.

In the course of the same day, notwithstanding, the bank executed some business up stairs, in the room usually set apart for the board of directors.—The cashier himself lives up stairs. It seems that the outer door, which leads into the passage, into which the stairs descend, had not been closed.

On Wednesday (yesterday) morning, the door from the passage into the bank, of which door Mr. Presser had a key, was opened without any marks of violence and afterwards the front door of the bank. The officers resumed their avocations as usual. They have certainly the possession—they have got it without the leave of the officer, but by what means of hocus pocus it was obtained, whether by a charm or key, is not positively ascertained, however shrewdly suspected.

The bank has taken no steps at all to plead—not having entered its appearance at the rules. No step has been taken at the clerk's office by the other party in the course of yesterday,, It is said, that the plaintiff has made propositions of a compromise, which have certainly not yet been accepted.

Ere we close this matter, we will state that Mr. Prosser did not *give* the key of the vault to the cashier, never having had it in his possession—but simply requested him to deposit his valuables, &c. in the vault and to keep the key of it, as the key to the outer door was sufficient for himself. The writ has never been served upon the sheriff—one was taken out, but from some cause or other has not been executed—one reason probably was, that it was found the right way to proceed against him was not by way of *writ*, but by *summons*.

This whole dispute is, in fact, between one individual and the bank of Virginia—it is for one thousand dollars, which is a mere pittance, compared with the resources of the bank—Mr. Fisher thinks himself entitled to specie—The bank, though as ably managed, and as really competent to meet its engagements as any bank in the union, is unwilling, because it thinks it expedient, while other institutions have locked vaults, to pay out its gold and silver at this time. It has zealously prepared for the resumption of specie payments—it is as willing, and will be as able to do it in a short time, as any other institution—but thinks it is its duty to act *in concert* with others.

It is in fact a sort of carte and tierce—a mere trial of skill. Mr. F. wishes to cut the bank short. The bank wishes a *little* time—time, not for itself, but to allow the other banks an opportunity of preparing to pay out specie—and thus to prevent those banks, or any others, from crippling its own treasured resources.

January 20.

The Bank—Again. No other *legal* step has been taken—no compromise yet between the plaintiff and the bank—some negociations have taken place, but nothing definitive settled. We have nothing *new* to give on the subject.

Executive Appointments.

The following appointments, made by the PRESIDENT of the United States, during the recess of congress, have been recently confirmed by the SENATE, viz.

William Barnett, of Georgia, *Benjamin Hawkins*, of North Carolina, and *Edmund P. Gaines*, a major general in the service of the United States, commissioners for running the boundary line with the Creek Indians.

Jonathan Fisk, of New-York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of the state of New-York.

Roger Skinner, of New-York, to be attorney for the northern district of the same state.

Nicholas Gray, of New-York, to be register of the land office of the United States west of Pearl River.

William Davies, of Georgia, to be attorney of the United States for the Georgia district.

Nathaniel A. Ware, of the Mississippi Territory, to be secretary in and for the said Territory.

John W. Livingston, of New-York, to be marshal for the northern district of New-York.

William S Pennington, of New-Jersey, to be judge of the district court, in and for the New-Jersey district.

Nathan Lufborough, *Walter S. Chandler*, and *John Hough*, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

George W. P. Custis, to be justice of the peace for the county of Alexandria, in the same district.

Solomon Sibley, of the Michigan Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the said territory.

Thomas Rowland, of the same territory, to be marshal thereof.

Thomas Towles, of Kentucky, to be one of the judges in and over the Illinois Territory.

Ninian Edwards, of the Illinois Territory, to be governor of the said territory.

James Prince, of Massachusetts, to be marshal for the district of Massachusetts.

John Adams Smith, of New-York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States in London.

William Shaler, of New-York, to be consul general of the United States for the city and kingdom of Algiers.

Thomas Aspinwall, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at London.

Samuel Hazard, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Antwerp.

Philip De Peyster, of New-York, to be consul for the island of Guadaloupe.

John Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the island of Martinique.

Samuel S Voorhees, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Andrew Stenart, of Maryland, to be consul for the island of Manilla.

Thomas D. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the city and kingdom of Tunis.

Robert Mullany, of New-York, to be consul for the island of St. Croix

Robert W. Fox, of Great Britain, to be consul at Falmouth, in Great Britain.

James L. Cathcart, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Cadiz.

Robert Sterry, of New-York, to be consul at La Rochelle, in France.

Robert H. Macpherson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the island of Madeira.

Thomas Johnston, of Maryland, to be consul at Calais, in France.

Michael Hogan, of New-York, to be consul at Cork, in Ireland.

James Luke, of Ireland, to be consul at Belfast.

Bernard Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Gibraltar.

John Warner, of Delaware, to be consul for the island of Porto Rico.

William Gamble, of New-Jersey, to be collector for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Michillimacinac.

William Gray, of Virginia, to be inspector of the revenue for the port of Port Royal.

Thomas L. Butler, of Louisiana, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of New-Orleans.

David Richardson, of North Carolina, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pasquotank River Bridge.

Josiah Townsend, of North Carolina, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Hertford, in North Carolina.

Robert Fleming, of New-York, to be collector for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Niagara.

Thomas H Cushing, to be collector for the district of New London.

Joseph Carr, o be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Bangor, in the district of Penobscot.

The president of the United States has recognized Mr. Guilleman as consul (ad interim) of his m jesty the king of France and Navarre, for the port of Baltimore.

Mr. Lelour as vice consul (ad interim) of his majesty the king of France and Navarre, for the port of Savannah.

Foreign Articles.

Treaty between France and the allied powers, concluded at Paris, on the 20th of November, 1815.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity!

The allied powers having, by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the destruction with which they were menaced by the last attempts of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France in support of said attempts.

Participating with his most Christian majesty in a wish to consolidate, by the inviolable preservation of the royal authority, and the introduction of the constitutional charter to its full vigor, the order of things happily re-established in France, as well as to restore the relations of confidence and reciprocal good will between France and the surrounding nations, which the unhappy effects of the revolution and the spirit of conquest have so long interrupted.

Persuaded that this last object can only be accomplished by an arrangement adequate to insure just indemnity for the past, and a solid guarantee for the future—

Have taken into consideration, in concert with his majesty the king of France, the means of realizing this arrangement; and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the powers can neither be wholly territorial or pecuniary, without interfering in some degree with the essential interests of France, and that it would be most expedient to combine the objects proposed, in order to avoid those two inconveniences, their imperial and royal majesties have adopted this basis for their actual negociations; and being mutually convinced of the necessity of preserving, for a determinate period, in the frontier provinces of France, a certain number of allied troops, they have agreed to combine the different dispositions founded upon this basis, in a definitive treaty.

To this end, and for this purpose, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, of the one party, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, for himself and his allies, of the other part, have named their plenipotentiaries, to discuss, to conclude, and sign the said definitive treaty, to wit:

[*Here follows the names and qualities of the plenipotentiaries.*]

Art. I. The fronties of France shall remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of the modification of both parties, which are indicated in the present article.

1. On the frontiers of the north, the line of demarcation shall remain such as the treaty of Paris had fixed it until it reaches opposite to Quicerain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former bishoprick of Liege; and the duchy of Rouillon, such as it existed in 1790; leaving the enclosed territories of Phillipville and Marienbourg, together with the places by that name, and the whole duchy of Bouillon, without the frontiers of France; from Villas near Orval on the confines of the department of Ardennes and the grand duchy of Luxembourg, as far as Palc, upon the causeway which leads from Thionville to Neves, the line shall remain such as it was designated by the treaty of Paris. From Palc it will pass by Launsdorf, Wallerish, Schardorf, Nicdaveilling Pellweila, all which places, with their liberties (*franchises*) shall remain to France, as far as Houve, and from thence shall follow the ancient boundaries of the country of Sancbruck, leaving Sanc Louis and the course of the Sana, with the places situated to the right of the line above designed, and their liberties without the limits of France. From the boundaries of Sancbruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which now separates from Germany the departments of the Moselle and the Lower Rhine, as far as Lauta, which shall hereafter be the frontiers until where it empties into the Rhine. The whole of the territory on the left bank of the Lauta, including Landau, shall compose part of Germany—nevertheless, the town of Weissembourg, through which that river flows, shall remain entire to France with a small portion of territory on the left bank, not to exceed one thousand *toises*, and which will be more particularly determined by the commissioners who are to run the boundary line.

2. From the mouth of the Lauta, along the de-

partments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, Doubs and Jura as far as the Canton du Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as they were fixed by the treaty of Paris. The bed or course of the Rhine shall form the demarcation between France and the states of Germany; but the right to the islands therein, such as the same shall hereafter be decided upon, on a new survey of the course of the said river, shall remain immutable, whatever changes the course of said rivers may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides by the high contracting parties within the term of three months, for the purpose of proceeding to the said survey. The one half of the bridge between Stratsbourg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the grand duchy of Baden.

3. To establish a direct communication between the canton of Geneva and Switzerland, the part of the country of Gex, bounded to the east by the lake Leman, to the south by the territory of the canton of Geneva, to the north by the canton of Vaux, and to the west by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which includes the districts of Collex-Bozzay, and Meyrin; leaving the district of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, in order to be re-united to the canton of Geneva. The line of French custom-houses shall be placed to the west of Jura, so as to exclude the whole country of Gex without the line.

4. From the frontiers of the canton of Geneva as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790 separated France from Savoy and the county of Nice. The relations which the treaty of Paris of 1814 had established between France and the principality of Munuco shall cease forever; and the same relations shall continue between that principality and his majesty the king of Sardinia.

5. All the territories and districts included within the limits of the French territory, such as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain united to France.

6 The high contracting parties, within three months after the signing of the present treaty, shall appoint commissioners for the purpose of regulating whatever may have relation to the boundaries of counties on either side; and on the completion of their labors, maps shall be drawn, and boundary marks placed, to shew the respective limits.

Art. II. The places and districts which, according to the preceding articles shall no longer compose a part of the French territory, shall remain at the disposition of the allied powers, in the terms fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty; and his majesty the king of France, for himself, his heirs and successors, perpetually renounces the rights of sovereignty and property which he hath hitherto exercised over the aforesaid places and districts.

Art. III. The fortification of Huninguen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the high contracting parties, in order to give to the Helvetic confederation a new proof of their good will and solicitude, have agreed between each other to demolish the fortifications of Huninguen: and the French government, from the same motives, stipulates, that they shall never be rebuilt, and not replaced by other fortifications at a distance less than three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory which is to the north of a line to be drawn from Ugine, including that city, to the south of the lake of Armcey, by Favorge, as far as Locheraine, and from thence to the lake of Brouget and the Rhone, in the same manner that it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, by the 92d article of the final act of the congress of Vienna.

Art. IV. The pecuniary indemnity to be furnished by France to the allied powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, terms, and guarantee of the payment of said sum shall be regulated by a particular convention, which shall have the same force and validity as if it were formally inserted in the present treaty.

Art. V. The state of disquiet and fermentation to which France, after so many violent shocks, and more especially since the last catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of the king, and the advantages assured by the constitutional charter to all classes of her subjects, must necessarily be subjected, requiring for the security of the neighboring states, measures of precaution and temporary guarantees, the occupation, for a certain time, of the military positions along the frontiers of France, by a corps of the allied troops, has been judged indispensable; under the express reservation that such occupancy shall in no wise tend to prejudice the sovereignty of his most Christian majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present treaty. The number of those troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The commander in chief of this army to be appointed by the allied powers. The corps of the army shall occupy the places of Conde, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambra, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landrecy, Avrones, Rocroy, Givet and Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedi, Thionville, Lougwy, Bitche and the *tete du point* of fort Louis, France having to furnish subsistence for the army destined to this service, every thing that has relation thereto will be regulated by a particular convention. This convention, which shall be of the same force and validity as if it were verbally inserted in the present treaty, will, in like manner, regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the country. The *maximum* of the duration of such military occupancy, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that time, if at the expiration of three years, the allied sovereigns, in concert with his majesty the king of France, after having mutually examined the situation, the reciprocal interests and the progress which the re-establishment of civil order shall have made in France, shall unite in acknowledging that the motives which led them to the adoption of these measures have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of their deliberations all the places and positions occupied by the allied troops, shall, at the expiration of the term of five years, be evacuted without any further delay, and restored to his most Christian majesty, his heirs and successors.

Art. VI. The foreign troops, exclusive of those which shall compose a part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory within the period fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VII. In all countries where the sovereignty is transferred, either by virtue of the present treaty, or of arrangements that are to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants, natives as well as strangers, of what condition and nation soever they may be, shall be allowed the space of six years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, to dispose of their property, if they see fit, and remove to such country as they may choose.

Art. VIII. All the dispositions of the treaty of

Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to countries ceded by this treaty; shall equally apply to the different territories and districts ceded by this treaty.

Art. IX. The high contracting parties having taken into consideration the different claims arising from the non-execution of the 19th article of the treaty of May 30, 1814, as well as the additional articles to said treaty, signed between Great Britain and France; desiring to render more efficacious the dispositions contained in the said articles, and having for that purpose determined by two separate conventions the measures to be executed by both powers for the complete execution of the aforementioned articles, the two conventions such as annexed to the present treaty shall have the same force and validity as if the same were herein inserted verbatim.

Art. X. All prisoners made during hostilities, as well as all hostages that have been given or detained, shall be restored with the shortest possible delay, together with all prisoners made anterior to the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and which have not yet been restored.

Art. XI. The treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the last act of the congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed and shall be maintained in all their parts, which have not been modified by the present treaty.

Art. XII. The recent treaty, with the conventions hereunto annexed, shall be ratified in a single act, and the ratifications thereof exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 20th of November, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) RICHELIEU,
METTERNICH,
WESSENBERG.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting powers, sincerely desirous of carrying into effect the measures which were the subject of their deliberations in the congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition in the traffic of the negroes of Africa; and having already in their several states interdicted their colonies and subjects from any part whatever therein, engage anew to unite their efforts in order to ensure the final success of the principles which they have proclaimed in the declaration of the 4th February, 1815, and to concert without loss of time, by their ministers at London and Paris, on the most efficacious measures to procure the complete and definitive abolition of a commerce as odious as it is highly reprobated by the laws of religion and of nature. The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted verbatim in the treaty of this day.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th November, year of grace, 1815.

Signed, &c.

On the same day, in the same place, and at the same moment, the same treaty, together with the conventions and articles thereunto annexed, was signed between *France* and *Great Britain*, *France* and *Prussia*, *France* and *Russia*.

The duke of Richelieu, president of the council, on submitting the treaty between France and the allies to the two houses, made a long and doleful speech to reconcile the people to the necessities that imposed it upon the king's ministers—stating, also, that higher demands had been made on the part of the allies and withdrawn.

The duke of Richelieu has declared to the two houses that the treaty between France and the allied powers did not contain any secret article.

The Jesuits.—The emperor of Austria, as prince of *Venice*, has forbidden the re-establishment of the Jesuits in his dominions.

Venetian navy.—The emperor of Austria, as prince of Venice, having *espoused the sea*, after the manner of the ancient doges, it is stated will give immediate orders for the restoration of the Venetian navy, on an enlarged scale.

The French chamber of deputies, elected, if the word may be used, a little after the manner of the rotten boroughs in England, appears entirely devoted to the king: of the peers' devotion there is no danger—nor of the priests. France is uneasy and very unsettled, if we may judge from the few facts that reaches us, such as the appointment of special commissaries and the like—but the slavery of the press is such that we know little else than what the king's ministers will that the people should know

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Session of the 27th Nov.—secret session until noon.

The president, charged with addressing to his majesty in the name of the chamber, their thanks for the communication of the treaty of peace, communicated the speech which he had made to the king and the answer of his majesty. The following are the two documents:

"Sire, your faithful subjects of the house of deputies, thank you for not having despaired of the safety of the state. They feel that your magnanimous virtues have spared our country from the greatest evils. The house, sire, partakes of your profound grief; but encouraged by your royal resignation, it resumes strength for so many trials. Its unalterable confidence in your majesty; its love for your sacred person, and the union of Frenchmen, to whom it will furnish an example, will alleviate the weight of the sacrifices which are imposed upon us. Faithful to the word of the king, France, with the Divine aid, will show to the world at what price she knows how to guard the faith of treaties."

His majesty replied—

"King of any other country, I should have lost all hope; but the king of France can never despair of Frenchmen. Let them but be united, and our misfortunes will be repaired."

After hearing this reply, the house rose spontaneously, and made the house resound with the cry of *Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi!*

The following were the prices of English and American stocks in London, on the 22d November:

English Stocks.—Bank stock 240 1-2; 3 per cent. reduced 60 7-8, 3-4 7-8; 3 per cent. consols 6[illegible]-8 1-4, 2 1-8; 4 per cent. consols 75 1-4, 1-2 3-8. [illegible]nium, 16 1-2.

American Stocks.—Three per cents 54, 55—[illegible] 6 per cents 85—new 6 per cents 85—*nominal.* The above with div. from 1st Oct. 1815. Louisiana 6 per cents. 92, 93, *nom.* with div. from 1st July 1815. Six per cents of 1813, 83 1-2, 84, with div. from 1st Oct. 1815.

The Jews of Germany have appointed deputies, charged with claiming on their behalf, from the Diet, which is about opening at Franckfort, equality of rights with the other citizens.

Thirty thousand persons are said to be confined,

n the French prisons, "being suspected of being uspicious!" Wellington is the high constable. Ma y accounts lead us to expect a new explosion.—Could Bonaparte land again in France, even alone, here would be a smart race between Louis and his eeper, with all his army of "Waterloo men," to et out of the country France seems ripening for re-action, to expel the *foreigners* who lord it over he kingdom. The allies appear aware of this, but annot always guard sgainst it. What happened at *Madrid* some years ago, may be re-transacted at *Paris*. If Wellington's army be killed off, will the English call it a "glorious revolution," as they did he massacre of the French at Madrid?

A letter from Bordeaux states that every letter s examined by the agents of the government at the ost-office. It estimates that France will be "deiered" of property and effects of all kinds to the alue of $400,000,000—a "legitimate" sum! And ays—

"The royal catholics and the protestants of the outh, particularly about Nismes, are at open war. The former have driven the latter out of their hurch at Nismes, butchering a number of them and ssassinating the general Legarde, who was a worhy man and a faithful friend to the true interests f his country. We Americans feel ourselves very ncomfortable, detested by the royalists throughout rance, but particularly in this truly English city.

A London paper of the 25th of November, after peaking of marshal Ney's trial, says, "of the other eputed conspirators, it is said that *Fouche* and *oult* will be brought to trial."

Lanjuinais, it is said, means to absent himself uring the trial of Ney.

London, Nov. 25. There has been, we understand, a vast influx of suspicious foreigners, and ome dangerous characters, from the continent, ithin the last few days; but we have the satisfaction to assure the public, that the utmost vigilance o discover and remove them, prevails at the home epartment. *Sun.*

The French general *Clausel* is at New-York.

By our latest advices from France, marshal *Ney* as under trial before the house of peers. Many itnesses had been examined. Opinion as to his cquittal or condemnation is various.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 19.—After the presentation of everal petitions—

Mr. *Root*, in offering a motion on this subject, said, hat the want of a national circulating medium had een a topic of much complaint. This subject had een referred to a committee, and that committee ad reported a bill for establishing a national bank s the means of producing the desired uniformity n the national currency, as regarded the circulaion and exchange between different sections of the nion. But the evil of the absence of small change, Ir. R. said, was as generally felt by all classes of he commuuity, as the difficulty of remittance of arge sums. For a premium you can any where get rom a broker such large money as will circulate; ut not so with the small change that is in circulaon, which, such as it is, will scarcely pass a stone's hrow from the place where one receives it, and will carcely be accepted by the servants at the taverns. ow was this evil to be remedied? By the act establishing the Mint, congress had enacted, that the *opper coin* should be of a weight below what was he real value of the metal in bolts, bars, or sheets. The copper coin originally weighed eleven pennyweights; by a subsequent act of congress in 1792, it was ordered that the cent should weigh 208 grains, or 8 dwt. 16 gr. By a subsequent act the president was authorized to reduce the weight of the cent, by proclamation, whenever he should think fit, two pennyweights. Such a proclamation never had been issued, Mr. R. believed, and the weight of the cent therefore remained 8 dwt. 16 grs. A pound avoirdupois, therefore, contained thirty-three cents and six and a half mills; whilst copper had frequently been much higher, and during the war double as much per pound—the price, however, being now reduced, was probably about par with cents. Owing to the high price of copper, the coinage of copper coin at the Mint had ceased for some time. It now appeared from the report of the director of the Mint, that the Mint was about to re-commence the coinage of copper, of which it was estimated they could turn out about fifty tons in the course of a year. These coins, Mr. R. said, would, according to law, be distributed among the respective states, according to their population; they would be distributed in quantities, in casks, and there retained for sale as an article of merchandize, until the price of copper should be so much higher than the value of the cents, as shall afford a sufficient profit on the sale of them, for the purpose of being melted up for sheets, bolts, or stills, &c. Mr. R. said he presumed the director of the Mint was mistaken in supposing the cents already coined remained in the United States, unless in the form of bolts, &c. The copper coin of the United States had never been made a legal tender, because, being worth more generally than the nominal value, people were glad enough to take them. There never had been any punishment enacted for counterfeiting it, because, for the same reason, there was no motive for the offence. If the weight should be diminished, however, both these measures might become necessary. He therefore moved—

"That the weight of the copper coin ought to be reduced to four pennyweights the cent.

"That the copper coin of the United States ought to be made a legal tender to the amount of one dollar.

"That provision ought to be made by law for the punishment of counterfeiting the copper coin of the United States."

On motion of Mr. *Calhoun*, these propositions were referred to a select committee.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on the rules and orders of the house.

As usual, this report, in its various details, gave rise to much debate, and especially on the subject of the rule for the PREVIOUS QUESTION, which was brought before the house by a motion of Mr. Stanford to strike it out, or so to vary it as to deprive it wholly of its present character.

This motion Mr. *Stanford* supported by a number of remarks, and a full expression of his aversion to the rule. He was followed by Mr. *Randolph* at some length, on the same side of the question.—To both these gentlemen Mr. *Clay* (the speaker) replied in favor of the rule, as to the right and expediency of it. Mr. *Gaston* followed in a speech of great length against the rule.

On this subject there was as much eloquence displayed as any question calls forth, though the subject is in a great degree technical, and so far not interesting to the people generally. In debating it, however, it is placed by those opposed to it on the footing of an actual curtailment of their represen-

tative privilege, and therefore a violation of their rights. To which its friends reply, that the right to pass the rule is unquestioned, and that its expediency and even necessity to the operations of the house, are alike demonstrable by argument, and proven by the practice under our government.

The committee rose without coming to any decision on the question.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

The house, on motion of Mr. *Lowndes*, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the remainder of the report of the committee of ways and means, embracing sundry propositions in respect to the revenue, Mr. Nelson, of Va. presiding over the sitting.

The resolve first in order, having been read in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed on the 9th January, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied for the year 1816, and succeeding years, to three millions; and also, so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the district of Columbia," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied therein, annually, to 9999 20-100.

Mr. *Lowndes* made a speech, as long as his delicate health would allow, in defence of the general principles of his report, and in reply to certain reflections cast upon it a few days ago by Mr. Randolph.

Mr. *Randolph* rejoined in a speech of about half an hour's length, principally in defence of himself, in regard to certain inferences drawn by Mr. L. in regard to Mr. R's opinion on financial questions.

These speeches were both too long for present publication, and on too important a subject to justify abbreviation.

The question being about to be put on the first resolution—

Mr. *Clay* said he approved of the general system contained in this report, and with some modifications, should give it his support; but, he thought it was susceptible of amendment. He thought the amount of the land tax too high for the ordinary season of peace. It was not necessary to go into an enquiry as this moment, whether the land does not eventually pay all taxes, in whatever shape levied or collected; but he laid down the general principle, that, in time of peace, we should look to foreign importations as the chief source of revenue, and in war, when they are cut off, that it was time enough to draw deeply on our internal resources. Mr. C. said, he thought we ought to reduce the land tax still lower than proposed, and also some other of the taxes which appeared most burthensome in their nature; retaining enough to keep the system of internal taxation so organized, as that an addition to the existing taxes only would be necessary to produce immediately such an accession of revenue as should make it adequate to the necessities of the country. Mr. C's plan was, to make up for his proposed decrease of the direct tax, by an increase of the duties on imports. He wished to reduce the direct tax to two millions, or to a million and a half; and when that proposition was decided on, he was desirous of proposing another, that the tax should be limitted to one year, so as to make it a tax from year to year, instead of a tax without limitation.

Mr. *Hardin* desired to strike out the whole amount proposed, so as to leave the sum *blank;* which blank he should be opposed to filling at all. He was opposed to any direct tax for the purpose of expensive military and naval establishments; and said he should offer, some day next week, if no other member would, a motion that the army establishment be reduced.

Mr. *Clay* so varied his motion, to accommodate his colleague, as to move to strike out the sum entirely, and leave in the resolution a blank, to be filled as the houae should think proper.

Mr. *Randolph* was opposed to the motion to reduce the direct tax. Although opposed to any part of the system, he preferred the direct tax to the excise, because, every man then knew and felt what he had to pay He was in favor of making the direct tax an annual bill, as proposed by the speaker, but expressed his surprise at the speaker's opinion that in peace we should rely on the imposts for revenue, and in war an internal taxation, &c.

Mr. *Desha* spoke in favor of a repeal of the direct tax, and in support of it, urged some arguments not distinctly heard by the reporter.

Mr. *Clay* made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hardin, and went on to remark—it had been said, that this was a time of profound peace. It was true, we were happily at peace with all the world; but who knew how long it would be our good fortune to remain so? What was the present state of our relations to old Spain? Who could now say with certainty, how far it might be proper to aid the people of South America in regard to the establishment of their independence? He did not know how other people thought on these subjects, but they made a serious impression on his mind. We have recently heard, said he, and I believe the information came from the minister himself, that a demand has been made by the minister of the Spanish government for the surrender of a part of the soil of the country; he meant that part of the country formerly known by the name of West Florida, which lies west of the Perdido, and part of which is now incorporated in the state of Louisiana. Mr. C. said he would not speak, in the terms in which he might be authorized to speak, of the impudence of such a demand; but he considered it indicative of the general disposition of the government which that minister represented. Besides, he asked, was the state of Europe settled? Every one had heard of the proceedings of the congress of European potentates at Vienna; we have heard, too, that their ideas of legitimate government were carried to an extent destructive of every principle of liberty; we have seen these doctrines applied to create and overthrow dynasties, at will. Do we know, said he, whether we shall escape their influence? Do we not know, though no such intention may exist at present, we shall, by adopting that policy which recommends a reduction of the army and navy, invite their attention to our weakness? Mr. C. said he was for preserving the system of internal revenue, on a reduced scale.—He wanted to see Europe settled; to see the relations between this country and Spain placed on a footing which would insure tranquility on our borders. Until he saw these things, he was not for exhausting the purse of the country of the funds necessary to enable it to vindicate its rights at home—or, if necessary, to aid in the cause of liberty in South America.

Mr. *M'Kee* said he was in favor of leaving the

resolution blank as to the amount of direct tax. He perfectly concurred with his colleague, (Mr. Hardin) that unless a disposition should be manifested in congress, different from any thing indicated either by the proceedings of this body, or by conversations out of the house, he should be opposed to filling the blank at all. Let me, said he, ask the speaker (Mr. Clay) whether we would have dared in 1812 to have laid a direct tax of three millions of dollars, or any tax at all, for the purpose of supporting the peace establishment we now have? When particular circumstances in 1812 demanded an increase of our army, and of the resources necessary to support it, what was the course which the national legislature resorted to, to render those measures palatable? Did we not say, those measures should exist only during war? Did we not say that within one year after the return of peace, the nation should be relieved from taxation? Now that peace was restored, ideal dangers were to be conjured up, to justify the maintenance of large establishments—and where was the government that could not at any time conjure up reasons such as these? Against the doctrines which his colleague (Mr. Clay) had expressed, and no doubt candidly and honestly entertained, Mr. M'Kee said he as sincerely and candidly entered his protest, as he (Mr. C.) had against the opinions of his colleague (Mr. Hardin.) The doctrines of this report, Mr. M'Kee said, occupied the very ground which was taken in Great Britain a century ago, and would certainly produce the same effects here as they had done there, if like causes produce like effects. Shew me the nation, said he, with large expenditures of money, large taxes to support it, and I will shew you a people who have no substantial freedom, whose liberty is a mere phantom, and has no substance in it. Would any one say that the liberties of the people of Great Britain were not as well secured as they were a century ago? Their rights exist with the same guarantees; they have the freedom of press and of speech: why then do we say, and truly say, the people of Great Britain are the subjects of an unrelenting tyranny? Because they are oppressed by a system of taxation taking from the mouth of labor its bread, and depressing the industry of the country. Like causes would produce like effects in this country. Were gentlemen not now hunting up causes of alarm as motives for maintaining these expensive establishments? Had any individual in the house proposed to reduce the national expenditure? He had expected the financial committee would have began its operations by proposing to lop off some of those excrescences which have grown out of the necessity of the times. There is not a tax on the statute book for which, Mr. M'Kee said, he did not vote; but he did so to meet the occasion which demanded them. He did not vote for taxes or for military establishments at those times, to saddle the American people with them for ever. They had now answered the occasion for which it was said they were created, and he was for repealing them; though he agreed with the gentleman from Virginia, if any internal tax was to be retained, it ought to be the land tax. It was a preferable tax, because it comes home so the feelings of the poor and the rich—every man feels it—it does not slip unnoticed through society. But, if it were continued, with other taxes, unless better reasons were assigned for them than had been, Mr. M'Kee said he was much mistaken if gentlemen would not soon hear of it in a manner infinitely more authoritative than any argument he could urge.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that the committee should rise; because, he said, a fact had fallen from the speaker (Mr. Clay) which would have much weight on the proceedings of the house when it came properly before them. According to the genius of this government, none of its ministers had seats on the floor of this house, and consequently those members become the medium of communicating its sentiments who stand high in the confidence of the executive—Who should stand high in its confidence if the speaker of this house did not?—and *he* had made a declaration, with a view to influence the vote of the house on a money bill too, involving matter of deep and high import. Mr. R. said he did not wish that the opinion and influence of the speaker should have that effect on the deliberations of this house which it ought not to have in case the negociation—if there were one pending—between us and Spain, should be in a better state than that of which the gentleman had spoken. If such were the relations between us and Spain as he had represented, Mr. R. said it might have, and perhaps he might say, ought to have, considerable weight on the great questions now pending. For his part, however, Mr. R. said he, like the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. M'Kee) could not be frightened with the raw-head and bloody-bones of old Spain. He believed that general Andrew Jackson and the Tennessee militia would give a good account of all the Spaniards who will ever shew themselves west of the Perdido, and their red brethren the Creeks, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to boot. He——[Here Mr. Clay rose to explain, and Mr. Randolph gave way for the purpose.]

Mr. *Clay* said that, when up before, he had not said or intimated, nor did he intend to be understood, as communicating any fact which the executive was in possession of in relation to the views of Spain. He had no conversation with any member of the administration on the subject. He alluded to a rumor, equally he presumed in the possession of the gentleman from Virginia as of himself—he had heard it as coming from the minister himself at a public entertainment. Mr. Clay denied that he had any relation with the executive, the cabinet, or any of its members, other than any other member of the house had or might have. He had not now, nor ever had, any other relation. Whilst up, if the gentleman would permit, he would make a single remark on a part of the gentleman's argument. The gentleman had shewn, by the latter part of his remarks, that this *motion* was wholly unnecessary—for, though the gentleman had commenced by saying that a fact had been communicated which would have an important bearing on the question before the house, he had ended by saying that, if the fact were true, he would trust to general Jackson and the Tennessee militia to drive all intruders from the soil in that quarter. Mr. C. said he believed the bravery, the heroism of those citizens would be a safe reliance; but he was disposed, if necessary, to afford them auxiliary aid, &c. without drawing too largely on their patriotism.

Mr. *Randolph* resumed the floor. Although the fact communicated by the honorable speaker to this house might not have come from any member of the cabinet, nothing could be more natural than for Mr. R. to suppose it might; for he said, when *he* was intimate with the members of the cabinet, he had been let into their secrets, and perhaps too deeply into them. Although this rumor which had come, as the honorable speaker had told them, from the Spanish minister, might not have any influence on his vote, he doubted whether it would not have considerable influence on the votes of other gentle-

men. It was not logical—in the fashionable phrase it was a *non sequitur*, to say, that because the rumor did not affect him, it might not affect the opinions of others; for perhaps the honourable speaker will allow, said Mr. R. that I am impregnable to arguments of such a nature. With respect to this rumor, Mr. R. said he was at the first of it. He never had had any communication with any minister, domestic or foreign, but at his instance; he never had nor ever would he. He was now, he repeated, at the first of this rumor. Stated as this rumor had been, was it no cause why the committee should rise? He thought it was—he knew that the speaker had not intimated that he had obtained his information from this or that source; that Mr. R. said, was an inference of his own—but, as far as language can convey ideas, he was both deaf and stupid if the speaker had not intimated that the state of our relations with Spain, combined with the reported demand of the Spanish minister, would influence his opinion on the subject before the house. As for South America, Mr. R. said, he was not going a tilting for the liberties of the people of Spanish America—they came not to our aid—let us mind our own business; let not our people be taxed for the liberties of the people of Spanish America.

Above all, Mr. R. said, he did not mean to pour out the blood and treasure of his constituents for the sake of the people of Carraccas, and Mexico. In fact he did not want to go on in the track of Aaron Burr and Jonathan Dayton—he did not want any of the territories in that region by conquest, purchase or voluntary cession. If they established an independent government, he would maintain with these people, as with all other nations, the relations of peace and amity. This struggle for liberty in South America, Mr. R. said, would turn out in the end something like the French liberty, a detestable despotism. You cannot make liberty, he said, out of Spanish matter—you might as well try to build a seventy-four out of pine saplings. What ideas, he asked, had the Spaniards of rational liberty; of the trial by jury; of the right of habeas corpus; of the slow process by which this house moves and acts? None—no, said he, none—expediency, necessity, the previous question, the inquisition—these were among the engines belonging to their ideas of government. The honorable speaker, Mr. R. said, had told the house on a late occasion, that he saw instances of this or that in the British house of commons: the honorable gentleman had been sent on a late occasion by our government to Europe—he had been near the field of Waterloo—Mr. R. said he was afraid, the gentleman had caught the infection; that he had snuffed the carnage—and when a man once catches that infection, like that of ambition or avarice, whether taken in the natural way, or by innoculation, the consequences are permanent. What, said Mr. R. increase our standing army in time of peace on the suggestion that we are to go on a crusade in South America? Do I not understand the gentleman? [The speaker here intimated a negative to this question.] I am sorry I do not, said Mr. R. I labor under two great misfortunes—one is, that I can never understand the honorable speaker—the other is, that he can never understand me—on such terms an argument cannot be maintained between us—therefore, for his share, Mr. R. said, he should put an end to it.

Mr. *Clay* then rose, and said, that he did not know how the gentlemen could possibly have understood him as desiring to augment the army at this time, or as desiring to undertake a crusade to South America. [Mr. R. intimated across the house, that he had inferred his views, and not quoted his language.] Mr. C. said as the question was for the committee to rise, he was precluded from going into the general argument, which he deferred till a proper opportunity.

Mr. *Calhoun* was in favor of the motion for the committee to rise; because, he said, this was a question involving momentous considerations. On the ways and means depended every measure of the government. On the decisions of the questions now before the committee, depended the question whether a liberal and enlightened policy should characterize the measures of the government. Gentlemen ought therefore to proceed with caution. If gentlemen were of opinion that our navy ought not to be gradually improved; that preparation ought not to be made during peace for preventing or meeting war; that internal improvements should not be prosecuted—if these were their sentiments, they were right in desiring to abolish all taxes. If they thought otherwise, it was absurd, it was preposterous to say, that we should not lay taxes on the people. Mr. C. said gentlemen ought not to give into the contracted idea, that taxes were so much money taken from the people; properly applied, the money proceeding from taxes, was money put out to the best possible interest for the people. He wished, he said, to see the nation free from external danger and internal difficulty. With such views, he could not see the expediency of abolishing the system of finance established with so much labor and difficulty. It was a subject which ought to be approached seriously and deliberately. The broad question was now before the house, whether this government should act on an enlarged policy; whether it would avail itself of the experience of the last war; whether it would be benefitted by the mass of knowledge acquired within the few last years; or whether we should go on in the old imbecile mode, contributing by our measures nothing to the honor, nothing to the reputation of the country. Such would not be his course. He believed this great people, daily acquiring character and strength, would excite the jealousy of foreign powers. He had no hostility to the power to which he had particular reference; but he had a friendship for his own country. He thought it due to the wisdom of its councils, and to its security, that it should be well prepared against possible assaults from abroad. If danger should come, we shall then be able to meet it. If it never come, we shall derive sufficient consolation from a knowledge of our security. In this view of the magnitude of this topic, and to give gentlemen on every side an opportunity of speaking on the question which is now opened, which is to decide whether we are to travel downward, or to raise the nation to that elevation to which it ought to aspire, he should vote for the committee's rising.

Mr. *Clay* intimated, that, under similar considerations, he also should vote for the committee to rise.

Mr. *Lowndes* expressed his wish that the committee shoiud not rise; and Mr. *Sargeant* spoke in favor of its rising in order to obtain some official information which he deemed necessary to a correct decision of the question before the house.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. spoke strongly against the committee's rising, on account of the great time already consumed in debate on other topics, the rapid progress of the session, and the multitude of topics demanding the attention of the house, &c. which required that less time should be consumed in debate.

Mr. *Hardin* said *he* wished also to express his sen

timents on this subject, as well as other members, who had, perhaps, consumed less of the time of the house in debate, than the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Johnson.) He wished to know, he said, what the gentleman from South-Carolina meant by national glory? Whether he meant by it large standing armies and navies, and tens of millions of debt and taxes? He wished to ascertain these and other things—[The chairman here reminded Mr. H. that the question for the committee to rise did not admit a debate on the merits of the main question; and that his observations were not in order.]—Mr. H. said, being a new member, he knew little of what was called *order* in the house, and did not mean to violate it—he had heard a great deal about it, but seen very little of it, since he took his seat. He concluded by saying he was in favor of the committee's rising, to afford an opportunity for a free debate on the subject.

The committee rose.

On motion of Mr. *Randolph*, the secretary of the treasury was directed to lay before the house an account of the receipts and expenditures of the nation, from the commencement of the government to this day, distinguishing the different items of each.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 22. The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the senate respecting the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and Great Britain—which bill, it will be remembered, Mr. Forsyth had moved to reject—Mr. Hanson had moved to postpone indefinitely—and which was finally ordered to lie on the table.

The question on Mr. Hanson's motion was decided in the negative; Mr. Forsyth withdrew his motion; the bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole. In this shape the whole subject again comes before the house.

The following letter, received on Saturday by the speaker, was now laid by him before the house—

General Post-Office, 20th Jan. 1816.

The hon. Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives:

Sir—Having this morning heard, that reports were in circulation, unfavorable to the character of this department, in relation to its fiscal concerns, I respectfully request, that a committee of the honorable house may be appointed to investigate these concerns.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. J. MEIGS, P. M. G.

The letter was referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

On motion of Mr. *Wright*—

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs enquire into the reduction of the army, as directed by law, and when the peace establishment was completed; and also, whether the officers of the peace establishment retained, are out of those in office during the war, or appointed since the peace; and report the list of officers, if any, appointed since the peace, that are retained, and the state or territory of their residence.

On motion of Mr. *Atherton*—

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to lay before this house a statement of the amount of the valuation of real estate and slaves in the several states, made by virtue of an act of the 22d July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of the direct tax, separately designating in such statement, the amount of the life valuation of the buildings, lands and slaves in each state.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the bill to continue the double duties till the 30th June next, and the bill for continuing the salt tax.

The *result* was, that the bill for continuing the double duties to June, was amended so as, after that day, to add to the duties then existing (that is, the old duties) 42 per cent, on their amount, until a new tariff be enacted.

The two bills were reported to the house—and then, at a late hour,

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 23. After a variety of other business—

A letter was laid before the house, by the speaker, from general Peter B. Porter, a member of this house from New York, announcing his resignation of his seat.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, being the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for continuing the double duties, and on that for continuing the salt tax.

The bill first mentioned was first taken up, and the amendment read.

After several motions to amend—

The amendments made in committee of the whole having been agreed to, this bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for continuing the duty on imported salt was taken up. An amendment was proposed by Mr. *Brigham*, to commute the duty to 15 cents on every 56 lbs. of salt, but was negatived.

The bill to continue in force the laws establishing the duties on stamps and refined sugars, were then agreed to in committee of the whole, as was also the bill to repeal that part of the act that lays additional duties on postage.

The committee then rose and reported the bills to the house.

The engrossed bill to continue the double duties on imposts, &c. was read a third time, *passed* without a division, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill to continue in force the bill laying a duty on imported salt, was read a third time. The yeas and nays on its passage having been required by Mr. Stanford—

A debate arose on its passage—

The question was at length taken on the passage of the bill at a late hour, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Baker, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Brooks, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Clark, Ky. Clayton, Comstock, Condit, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Forsyth, Gold, Grifin, Grosvenor, Hammond, Hanson, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson, Ky. Kent, King, N. C. Law, Lowndes, Lyle, Maclay, Mason, Mayrant, McLean, Ky. Middleton, Mills, Milnor, Mosely, Murfree, Newton, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Powell, Reed, Reynolds, Robertson, Root, Ruggles, Sargeant, Sharpe, Smith, Va. Stearns, Sturges, Tallmadge, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Tucker, Wallace, Ward, Mass. Wendover, Wilde, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Woodward, Yancey, Yates—89.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atherton, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burnside, Burwell, Cady, Chipman, Cilley, Clark, N.C. Clopton, Culpepper, Gaston, Goldsborough, Hahn, Hall, Hunter, Hungerford, Irwin, Pa. Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kerr, King, Mass. Langdon, Lewis, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCoy, Moffit, Moore, Nelson, Mas. Nelson, Va. Noyes, Parris, Pickens, Piper, Randolph, Rice, Roane, Ross, Savage, Southard, Stanford, Strong, Taggart, Tate, Vose, Whiteside, Wilcox, Williams, Wm. Wilson, Wright—52.

Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mr. *Throop*, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Abraham Markle and Gideon Frisbie, and their associates, reported a bill for the relief of certain Ca-

nadian refugees, who joined the American army during the late war with Great Britain; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Robertson* offered for consideration a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That the president of the United States, be requested to lay before this house such information as he may possess, which he may not think it improper to communicate, relative to the demands said to have been made by the government of Spain for the cession of a part of Louisiana.

Mr. R. said he felt it his duty to make this motion, in consequence of the reports with which papers, in various parts of the nation, teemed, in respect to this subject. If it was a topic highly interesting to the people of the United States generally, it was particularly so to the people of the state which he represented, (Louisiana.) They had been sufficiently annoyed and vexed for the last fifteen years, by frequent changes and rumors of changes of their form of government; and whether this report were true or not, it was proper that the minds of his constituents should be quieted in regard to it. The immense distance at which they were situated from the seat of government would make them more anxious to know the truth on this head; and he should feel that he neglected their interests if he failed to make the effort which he had done, to remove all doubts from their minds on the subject.

The motion was agreed to without debate and without a division; and Messrs. Robertson and Clayton appointed a committee to lay the same before the president.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the acts therein mentioned, (the act laying a duty on bank notes and notes discounted, and the bill laying a duty on sugar refined within the United States) was read a third time. The question on the passage of the bill was decided as follows, Mr. Randolph having required the yeas thereon, in order, as he said, to record his vote against it:

For the bill	103
Against it	43

The engrossed bill to reduce the duties on postage to their old rates, was read a third time and passed.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the remainder of the report of the committee of ways and means.

The question before the house, on the last adjournment, and which now recurs, was, on a motion of Mr. Clay to strike out *three millions*, the amount of the direct tax proposed to be levied annually on the United States—

Mr. *Clay*, considering the decision of the house yesterday, in regard to a proposed increase of the duties on imports, as decisive against his object, which was to substitute for a part of the proposed direct tax, a small additional duty on imports, calculated to produce the same amount, withdrew his motion.

He then moved to amend the resolve respecting the direct tax, so as to limit it to one year, with a view to place it annually under the control of this house.

This motion was agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. *Hardin* then moved to amend the resolve, so as to declare it expedient to repeal the direct tax laws altogether, except so much as is necessary to enforce the collection of the tax already due.

In support of this motion he made a speech of about an hour in length.

Mr. *Conner* then spoke about half an hour in opposition to the motion; and

At the suggestion of Mr. *Randolph* the committee rose and reported progress, and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 25. A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the motion of Mr. Atherton the other day, a statement of the amount of valuation of lands, buildings, slaves, &c. in each district within the United States.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of the whole house in regard to the revenue.

The resolution respecting the direct tax being under consideration, together with Mr. Hardin's motion to declare it expedient to repeal the said tax—

Mr. *Randolph* rose and spoke on the subject nearly four hours. He had not concluded, when, being requested to give way for the purpose, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Ross. Mr. Randolph is opposed to the direct tax, and to the system of internal taxation generally.

When the committee rose, the house adjourned.

SENATE.

Friday, January 19. The consideration of the bill to regulate the commerce between the U. States and the territories of Great Britain, according to the convention of commerce, &c. was resumed.

After some further debate, the question of its passage to a third reading was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Condit, Lacock, Macon, Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Taylor Varnum, Wilson—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Chace, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, N. H. Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Wells, Williams—21.

So the bill was *rejected*.

[On the foregoing, the *National Intelligencer* has the following remarks:

"It cannot but be disagreeable to the public to perceive that a collision of opinion has arisen between the senate and house of representatives, on the subject of their respective powers; the senate having rejected the bill from the house of representatives, for carrying the treaty of commerce with Great Britain into effect. Our regrets on this occasion, are, however, greatly alleviated by the knowledge, that this difference proceeds from no division of sentiment in regard to the treaty itself; not a single member of either house having expressed an inclination to throw any impediment in the way of giving to its stipulations the most complete effect. The question is one entirely constitutional in its nature; and the difference of opinion confined to the question, whether legislation be or be not necessary to give the treaty effect.

If this be a question not yet adjudicated under the great national charter, it is fortunate that it has presented itself on an occasion, where no party feelings nor motives of expediency can be supposed to influence the decision of it, and every circumstance favors the exercise of the unbiassed judgment of both branches of congress on the question."]

The senate did not set on Saturday.

☞The details under the congress head, highly interesting, making much more than was expected, has xcluded the *Chronicle* articles prepared for this paper.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 22, OF VOLUME THE NINTH.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

☞Editors of newspapers friendly to the WEEKLY REGISTER, are politely requested to give the article that immediately follows two or three insertions, inviting the attention of their readers to it by a short editorial paragraph, in such terms as they think it deserves. The favor will be duly appreciated.

Niles' Weekly Register.

This work has been published at Baltimore since the first of September 1811—and, consequently, takes in a period of the most interesting events which have occurred at home or abroad—presenting to its possessor a greater quantity of documents and facts belonging to the history of America and Europe, than ever before was compressed into one work—and, as to things past, a body of matter that never can be supplied by any other publication.

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To those who have seen and examined the WEEKLY REGISTER, any description of its plan is deemed superfluous. Its merits or demerits are seen on the slightest inspection. And, while, with an honest pride, the editor observes that many of the most distinguished characters in the United States, with some in Europe and South America, have, with the most flattering encomiums upon him, decidedly approved of its plan and execution,* there are also many that he feels confident would be glad to receive the work, who have yet only distantly heard of it, if they have heard of it all: to such, the following brief outline of its contents is respectfully offered:

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1. ALL the important public documents and papers of the United States,—civil, military, or miscellaneous—with a complete history of the proceedings of congress,—and, occasionally, the speeches of members at length.

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*I am decidedly opposed to the system of *puffing*. But, perhaps, in some cases it may be an act of self-justice for a man to speak of himself—in the language of others. I have received, indeed, a liberal share of compliment, as well as patronage. But the following, from the *hero of Erie*, received at the moment I was writing the paragraph to which this note belongs, seems so happily to support what is advanced as to the properties of the work, that I venture to publish it—assured that he will pardon the promulgation of what was meant only for myself, if he shall believe it can prove beneficial to me. The com. had very recently purchased a set of the work.

Extract of a letter from Commodore O. H. Perry, to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated U. S ship Java, Newport, January, 1816.

"Permit me, sir, to offer you my congratulations on the success of your labors, which have given to your countrymen an authentic record of events, in an amusing shape, at a most interesting period of our history. I trust that this work will continue to receive that support which it has so richly earned.

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my respect, and believe me to be, your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.'

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H. NILES, *Editor, Baltimore.*

Supplement to Vol. IX.

It is with sincere regret the editor states his belief that a supplement to the 9th or present volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, is indispensably necessary to that perfection it is so earnestly desired this work should have. Gentlemen may esteem the honesty of the declaration as they please—but the editor can say, that his ambition to give value to this publication is only a shade different from the object of subsisting himself and his family by it—and that the proposed supplement is not offered with a view to pecuniary advantages—for, as has been before stated, the profits on such extra-sheets have not yet repaid the labor and expence bestow upon them. The busy times through which we have past, require it. A season of peace will settle us down into a state that will prevent a further necessity for a procedure of the kind, and the editor truly hopes that this may be the *last* time that he shall feel it due to the reputation and character, and the utility of the WEEKLY REGISTER to publish a supplement, at an extra charge.

Notice is therefore given to subscribers, that a supplement of *twelve sheets*, to cost *one dollar*, will issue for the 9th, or present, volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, as soon after the close of the volume as possible. Gentlemen wishing to possess it, will have the opportunity of ordering it when, in March next, they pay up the current year's subscription; and those who have already paid in advance, will please to intimate their desire to have it, as soon as convenient.

The supplement will contain, among many things "too tedious to mention"—such principal laws of the United States as may be passed by the present session of congress, at the time it is published;—a considerable quantity of neglected public documents and papers, of various descriptions; narrations of past events, at home and abroad; a mass of foreign state papers, &c. with a journal kept at Paris during the late momentous events there, by a distinguished American, first published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, worth, of itself, the whole charge; biographical sketches, with a body of miscellany, curious and interesting, in every department, in which will be included a number of the best poetical pieces which the late war gave rise to. All [illegible] will be selected with the most sedulous attention, the grand object of acquiring all possible [illegible] for this work, as a book of reference, information to the people of the United [illegible] past and condition.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

At no period of our existence as a nation has our character stood so deservedly high and our prospects been so bright as at present. Single handed we have waged a glorious war against a nation of all others most able and willing to cripple our commerce, annihilate our navy, and dry up the sources of our independence and happiness. An honorable peace has brought with it an abundant commerce, which will enable our government to meet all demands and provide for all probable future wants.—The navy, which in our contest with Great Britain was the first and the last portion of public force which covered itself with glory, and the nation as with a shield, has, within a few months, carried our fame into other nations, and conquered another enemy. After liberating our captive fellow-citizens, it dictated the terms of peace. The Barbarian pirates, that for centuries have plundered and extorted tribute from all Europe, have been humbled by the youngest nation of the earth. The crescent of the east has been eclipsed by the rising star of the west, and we should be more or less than men, if these repeated gallant achievements of our countrymen at home and abroad, did not make us proud of the name of Americans; a pride which it is honorable to cherish, and which I trust will be cherished, until every man who is entitled to the appellation will feel so much of its dignity as to make it a respectable passport throughout the world.

Since the meeting of the last legislature, events the most important, extraordinary and unexpected, have agitated and convulsed Europe. An individual, attended by a body guard, confiding in the affection of the people and the devotion of the army, landed on the shores of France. His name, the herald of his glory, was hailed with acclamations; he rode as in a triumphal car to the capital; not an arm nor a voice was raised against him, and he was in a few days seated on the throne which a Bourbon had hastily abdicated. The sovereigns of Europe combined against the man whom a nation had welcomed. They poured their armies upon France like a mighty torrent, and a single but sanguinary battle decided the fate of that kingdom, and hurled from his throne that man whose genius and talents had caused kings and empires to forget their hatred and unite against this mighty one as the common enemy of all. The allied armies entered France, and compelled her to drink deep of the cup of which she had made others taste. France, the first and most faithful ally of the United States, is devastated and dismembered by foreign arms, while those of her own children, instead of being turned against the invaders, are employed in destroying each other. United, they would have stemmed the tide of invasion and turned back the waters of bitterness upon those who are now consuming their means of subsistence, violating the dearest objects of their love, and turning them from their homes, hungry and houseless. As human beings we must feel for our fellow men, nor can we help feeling acutely for the sorrows and sufferings of those who stood firmly with us in our day of adversity, who with their arms assisted to raise, and with their blood to cement, the glorious temple which we raised to independence. Shall those awful dispensations of Divine Providence pass before us without our being deeply impressed with the baleful consequences of being a divided people? We must unite upon national ground; we must cherish a national

spirit and become an united people against all foreign foes; or (which God forbid) the day may come when we, like the people of France, in sack-cloth and ashes may weep over the ruins of our unhappy and dismembered country. The page of history is full of the most impressive lessons, but if any one truth be more repeatedly or impressively illustrated, it is the necessity of union amongst the people.—Let us be wise, and profit by the experience of ages. In our late war we had too much of contention, too much of division, but, Heaven be praised, with all our embarrassments and all our drawbacks, a just and glorious war has been terminated by an honorable peace. Long may the peace continue; long may the nation repose in honor and safety on the laurels with which our faithful militia, our brave army, and gallant navy have profusely strewed the land, the ocean and the lakes. The best way to preserve peace, is to be prepared for war. We live in an eventful age, and duty requires prudent preparations to meet those dangers which jealousy, hatred and envy may engender. The late war has done more to secure the permanence of our republican institutions and to establish for us a character abroad, than its most zealous advocates and most sanguine friends could have hoped. It has shewn us our strength and our weaknesses, and we owe it to ourselves, our posterity and mankind, to profit by the knowledge thus acquired.

During the late war the soil of this commonwealth was never trodden by an hostile foot, yet it had at one time a greater number of militia and volunteers in the service of the United States than were at any time in the field from any other state in the union. Our militia and volunteers were actually engaged with the enemy in Canada, on Lake Erie, at Baltimore and elsewhere, and stood ready to repel him from the states of New-York and New-Jersey. These are proud facts for Pennsylvania, and I could not deny myself the gratification of placing them, without comment, before our fellow-citizens; not, however, without cherishing the hope that they may stimulate to such legislative proceedings as shall make the militia the best and safest, as it must always be the surest, instrument for the support of national independence, and the preservation of internal tranquility.

Experience has shewn the futility of the idea of converting every man into a soldier. An efficient defence must in my judgment be sought in a select militia. Such a body, always organized, disciplined and well appointed, can on any emergency be promptly brought into the field; and so long as freedom is appreciated and patriotism inherited from a brave ancestry, we shall never want abundant materials to form such a force. To attain this desirable object, it would seem only necessary to add and foster the spirit that animates our youth, by granting immunities to those who shall enrol themselves in select corps to serve such a period as may be fixed by law, holding forth to him who honorably discharges his duty, future exemption from service, a liberal remuneration for the uniform and accoutrements furnished by him, and for the time he shall have spent in acquiring the art of war. It is well observed, in the farewell address of the great and good Washington, that "timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent greater disbursements to repel it." The whole male population between certain ages might be held in reserve, enrolled and mustered perhaps once a year. The quantity of labor which would be performed by this latter body on those days now spent in attempting to teach them the military art, would be in value equal to the expense which ought to be incurred in organizing and equipping a very considerable body of select militia. I cannot dismiss this subject without declaring my conviction that the late war has manifested the patience under privations, the military ardor, and innate courage of our fellow-citizens. In the south, where difference of language, of habit, and even of national prejudices, tended to disunite and distract, yet all were, through delicate attentions, sagacity, firmness and super-eminent qualifications of one of the first heroes of the age, made subservient to the general weal, sources of the most honorable emulation, and causes of the most glorious triumph.

The reports of the brigade-inspectors made agreeably to law, of the arms, ammunition, military stores and camp equipments, in their respective brigades, exhibit much valuable property, some of it in such a state as to impress the legislature with the necessity of collecting it into depots where it can receive the attention necessary to presesve it from destruciton I would suggest that an arsenal for such purposes be built at the seat of government, and another some where near Lake Erie. Of the rifle, so destructive to an enemy in the hands of our hardy woodsmen, there are few the property of the state. I would recommend the purchase of some, and an increase also of field ordnance.

The loan also of $300,000, directed by a law of the last legislature, to enable the United States to pay the Pennsylvania militia and volunteers who had been in service the last campaign, was effected as soon as practicable: Unfortunately the sum was not sufficient to pay all who were entitled, and congress not having made any appropriation of monies for the payment of militia, some remain unpaid even at this late period. If any thing should prevent congress from promptly attending to this subject, I would recommend an additional loan to enable government to pay those meritorious citizens who are yet unpaid. Legislative exposition is required of the law giving additional pay out of the state treasury, to our militia while in the service of the United States. It is doubted whether the provision of the law extends to and embraces the cases of those of our militia who had been ordered into the service, but who were arrested on their march by the order of the secretary at war before they arrived at the place of rendezvous.

A declaratory law appears necessary to prevent in certain cases a deprivation of the elective franchise. The letter of the constitution does not, as is found in practice, secure that invaluable right to all those who are believed to be within the spirit of its guarantee It is submitted to your consideration whether, under legislative provisions, the qualifications necessary to exercise the right of suffrage may not be more clearly defined and better secured, than if all cases of doubt are left to the decision of irresponsible officers, whose decisions on similar points are as dissimilar, as are the feelings, prejudices or opinions of the different individuals who constitute the various election tribunals throughout the state.

Relieved from the various and complicated duties incident to a state of war, the legislature will turn more of their attention to the cultivation of the arts of peace and the amelioration of such of our laws as may be found to have any unsound analogy to the severity of European policy. First in order, and first in the interest of humanity, stands a completely revised penal code. The materials in the report of the attorney-general, and reports and bills of late legislatures on this subject, will, it is hoped, be found so ample as greatly to lighten the labor.

of graduating a scale of crimes and proportionate punishments. A system of criminal jurisprudence which shall, as far as human laws can, shield persons and property against outrage or injustice, and yet be tempered with mercy and mildness, is, I am confident expected by the christian and philanthropist. In the contemplated system, it is hoped, will be introduced ample provision for the suppression of vice. In addition to what on this subject is mentioned in a communication I had the honor to make to a former legislature, dated December 10th, 1813, to which I beg leave to refer, permit me to suggest the propriety of preventing, as well the demoralizing practice of holding unauthorized fairs, and of so regulating those that are authorised, as to prevent their being scenes of dissipation and vice, rather than marts for the purpose of sale and barter, as the preventing also the violation of the law against lotteries. Its penalties are openly evaded, under the specious name of "distribution of property;" by this ingenious device, swindling is practised to an enormous amount. It would in a great measure prevent or at least tend to lessen the evils of drunkenness, if the property of habitual drunkards were placed in the hands of trustees, without whose consent debts subsequently contracted by any such mentally diseased person, should by law be irrecoverable.

Frequent and serious reflection has confirmed the suggestions made in the communication above alluded to, that the results of forfeited recognizances in cases of personal wrong, ought of right to be applied to remunerate the parties injured; also as to the modification of the sums to be paid for tavern licences: provision to be made to prevent the too frequent setting aside the verdicts of juries (now become more necessary, when new trials are ordered for reasons having no bearing upon the merits of the matter in controversy:) respecting larcenies committed without the state: the inefficiency of the writ of habeas corpus: the frequent applications for pardon, and the want of a court of revision in capital cases. I beg leave to introduce to your notice also, that it frequently occurs in counties where the sitting of the court of quarter sessions is limited to four days, that criminals cannot be sentenced, because a verdict of guilty is not found within that period. Imprisonment to the next term is the consequence, costs are incurred and the escape of the criminal hazarded. For remedy, I would recommend a continuance of that court during the week in which it commenced, and a continuance so much longer as may be necessary to completely end by verdict and judgment any cause commenced during said week. As it frequently happens that persons accused of the higher grade of offences are not arrested and secured in time, so that a precept can issue for holding at the next session a court of oyer and terminer, I would propose that at a court of quarter sessions, the president being present, a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery may be opened and held, though no precept for that purpose may have been previously issued. I would propose, also, that seduction be punished as a criminal offence. The law by which persons wrongfully accused of crimes and misdemeanors are compelled to pay the costs of their own witnesses, is oppressive and dissimilar to the usage in other cases. It ought to be provided, that where the return of ignoramus is made by a grand jury, or where on trial a verdict of not guilty is rendered, and the prosecutor is ordered to pay costs, the juries shall respectively determine, whether the defendant's costs shall be paid by the prosecutor or by himself. If an indictment for a nuisance in a public road or highway is on trial not sustained, it ought for obvious reasons to be provided, that the prosecutor shall not be liable for costs, unless there be evident malice and want of probable cause.

The object in the contemplation of a late legislature, in having reported by the judges of the supreme court, such parts of the English statute law as are in force in this state, is confidently anticipated from the present general assembly.

No sufficient reason presents itself to my mind, why the trial of issues in fact is imposed on the judges of the supreme court: so much time is thereby consumed, as makes it impossible for them to hold the courts of error twice a year. I would suggest a provision for the trial and disposal otherwise of such causes, and an injunction that the supreme court be held twice a year in each of the several districts of the state. That an allowance by a judge must be had before a writ of error or of certiorari can issue, proves often derogatory to personal liberty. Those writs, because the judge who allows them has no discretion, might with safety be sued out from the supreme court and courts of common pleas respectively, without such allowance, and the affidavits required on those issuing from the latter court, might be taken before the prothonotary or before a justice of the peace. Arbitrators, it would seem, agreeably to a decision of the supreme court, cannot non-suit a plaintiff. Should they not possess this power, so that they may not be required to try a cause where there is no evidence? Powers co-extensive with those of the supreme court to reverse arbitration proceedings, ought to be vested in the courts of common pleas, which now seem to be denied to the latter. Under the arbitration law of 1810, the plaintiff appealing gives bail for the money; but the defendant, who generally is under the temptation to appeal for delay, is only required to enter special bail. This requires correction. The defendant should certainly not appeal with greater facility than the plaintiff. The sureties of sheriffs are now exonerated at the end of two years after the office expires, a period too short for the developement of the various transactions incident in many counties to that office. I would recommend that sheriff's bonds hereafter to be taken, as respects their sureties, should be of force for five years after the expiration of the office. The ambiguity in the 20th section of a law, passed 24th of February 1729—30, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the province of Pennsylvania," declaring who shall not be elected sheriff, has created much difficulty. I would recommended the repeal of that section, and the enactment of a law amply guarding the citizen against oppression by the officer, and defining clearly incompatibilities. Sheriffs omitting to return judicial writs at or before the day they are returnable, ought to be personally responsible, unless it happened from some unavoidable cause.

The people are frequently subject to laws for months before they are promulgated.—This is much complained of and ought to be remedied, by directing that laws of a general nature, taking effect within six months after their passage, shall be published in newspapers. Decisions by courts of law which regard acts of assembly, should be represented to the legislature; and uniformity of decision on similar points would more generally prevail throughout the state, if written decisions and all others of importance made and pronounced by courts, were reported and published. These subjects being for the most part intimately connected with the administration of justice, criminal and civil, will, I feel assured, engage your serious consideration.

The subject of manufactures, from full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods which may be made and the quality and durability of the articles which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will it is confidently hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufacturers against injurious foreign competition or combination: a contrary course would protract the long and anxiously sought real independence of our country, and again impose on us a dependence almost colonial.—So far as individual state means can aid national measures for the promotion of this and other desirable objects, we may confidently pledge the co-operation of faithful Pennsylvania, who we anticipate will soon take a conspicuous and permanent rank amongst manufacturing nations.

At no time since the existence of our government, was the utility and value of inland navigation more clearly evinced than during the late war. The embarrassments, disappointments and losses to the government and citizens, consequnet from the want of that mode of intercourse and transportation, for warlike as well as commercial purposes, have been so manifest, that further excitement than a reference to the example and projects of our sister states and other nations is deemed to be useless. It may, however, be proper to add, that notwithstanding appropriations of near a million of dollars of the public treasure during a short period, and the extraordinary expences of the state during the war, our resources are unimpaired, and, united with individual wealth and enterprize, are equal to the accomplishment of any practicable water communication. I presume again to invite your attention to those two highly important objects: the connection of the waters of the Chesapeake and the Delaware, and those of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill.

On the subject of education, I regret to say, that of the many seminaries throughout the state which have been aided by grants from the legislature, few have gone into operation on a liberal scale, and those are unprosperous for the want of sufficient funds. This state of things is probably owing to a too general diffusion of individual support and public bounty; and such would not have been the result, if endowments by the legislature had been more consonant to the constitution which directs that "the arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning." While on this subject I feel it a duty to say, that from various considerations and local causes, the injunction, that schools be established throughout the state in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis has not been carried into effect, to the extent nor in the liberal spirit of that instrument.

It is with high gratification I refer the legislature to the auditor general's exposition of the financial concerns of the commonwealth. So abundant has been our revenue, that of the debt of 300,000 dollars, contracted under an act passed the 25th of February 1814, to pay expenses incident to the war, there remains unextinguished but 45,000 dollars. This balance could now be paid, but will not be received before it is due agreeably to the contract. And we have a well grounded hope soon to extinguish the loan to the state of the other 300,000 dollars first above alluded to, without embarrassing the treasury, and of meeting also in due time any unapplied for appropriations, as well as any probable reasonable expenditure for the further improvement of the state, which the prevailing spirit of liberal policy can dictate to a wise and prudent legislature.

For proof of how little the just and necessary war in which the nation has been engaged has obstructed the channels of wealth, and for evidence of the continued happiness and general prosperity of the state Pennsylvanina exultingly look to the many and lately erected monuments of public spirit, amongst which are seen, bridges over the Delaware and Schuylkill, and four over the bold and rapid Susquehannah. Three of them completed within three years from the commencement of the work, and the fourth at the seat of government rapidly progressing. A bridge is also building at Berwick over the N. E. branch of the Susquehannah. A turnpike road from Philadelphia by way of Reading to Sunbury, is extending itself towards Erie, dividing the state into two nearly equal triangles. Another turnpike road from Philadelphia by way of Lancaster, is progressing along the southern boundary of the state towards Pittsburg, a place which bids fair to be the great manufactuting mart of western America. A general spirit of public and private liberality observable in every section of the state—an unparalleled progress of arts and manufactures—vast and valuable agricultural improvements, abundant harvests and consequent increase of wealth—these indisputable and unerring indications of a prosperous community, are amongst the blessings which copiously flow from a rational government administered hy the people's agents for the people's good. May we continue duly to appreciate those inestimable principles of religious, civil and political liberty, and to be duly grateful for the favors lavished upon us by him, who is the giver of all good.

I am persuaded that your sound judgments and pure motives, aided by local knowledge and a concentration of public opinion from every part of the state, will readily discern and promptly adopt those plans which will best promote the happiness and well being of the commonwealth; and I promise a cheerful co-operation in all measures tending to a judicious regulation of our finances, the equal distribution of justice, the promotion of useful knowledge, and generally an inculcation and fostering of all the virtues which constitute the strength and can alone secure permanence to governments, founded as are our state and national constitutions on the equal rights of man. SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, Dec. 8, 1815.

Legislature of Ohio.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives.

I congratulate you on the happy change of circumstances, which has taken place since the adjournment of the last general assembly. It has pleased the Almighty Sovereign of the universe, to restore peace, with all its blessings, to our beloved country.

When we retrospect and consider, that we were engaged, single handed, in a war with one of the most powerful nations on earth; that the war was waged by that nation with the most vindictive fury; that certain portions of the union, to say the least, were lukewarm in the prosecution of the war; that our liberties and independence were menaced; and in a word, every thing dear to us jeopardized—with what gratitude should we offer the most sincere thanks to Almighty God, for the restoration of that happy state of things which we now enjoy.

The brave men who defended the country in its perils and difficulties, who taught an invading foe, that freemen know how to defend their rights, have a claim to our grateful acknowledgments.

The good people of Ohio may retrospect with pleasure. They have throughout the struggle, been faithful to themselves and to their country. They have with fidelity discharged their duty to the nation.

Blessed with peace, and already from the fruitfulness of our soil, with an abundance of every thing calculated to make life comfortable, let us not forget the Almighty and Bountiful Giver of every good gift.

Selected by your fellow citizens for the most important purposes, it belongs to you gentlemen, to set an example of piety and gratitude to God, and industry and moral rectitude in the discharge of the highly important duties committed to you. Your example will have the most salutary effect. You have the most wide and extended field, gentlemen, for the exercise of your talents. You govern and direct, under Providence, the destinies of a sovereign and independent state—one among the most flourishing of a great republic.

And now that we have peace and leisure to review the past and avail ourselves of the lessons experience taught us, which must be fresh in the minds of every one, it becomes the sacred duty of those to whom the people have committed the management of every thing dear to them, to use their best exertions to promote the welfare and happiness of the state—to develope its resources, which are truly great, and call them into action—to provide for future exigencies by the establishment of funds, which may be resorted to in times of difficulty and necessity, and for the education and morals of the rising and future generations, are duties, whilst they are highly important, I am persuaded, will be highly pleasing to you.

It is to be regretted, that the legislature is so restricted by the constitution as to be unable to make any material change in our judiciary system. I have no doubt, but it will in a few years, become absolutely necessary to resort to a connention, to alter this part of the constitution, so as to give more extensive powers to the legislature: indeed, with an increased population and the addition of the new counties which the limits of the state will justify, the present constitutional provision on this subject cannot, without great difficulties, be carried into effect. Experience has proved that the present system is both expensive and inconvenient. Whether any advantage will result from the addition of a fourth judge to the supreme court is doubtful.

I recommend this subject to your consideration, and under any change which may take place, cannot but believe, the legislature will see the propriety of increasing the salaries of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts.

When we consider the continual intercourse absolutely necessary for the comfort and convenience of society, the great importance of good roads which may facilitate this intercourse, must be apparent to the most superficial observer. The present system for improving our roads is in my view of it defective. The limitation is too great both as to personal labor and taxes. These are not well applied, nor is there the proper responsibility.

The law limits personal labor on the public roads to two days in each year, and the tax to an amount not exceeding the county tax. Both should be increased, when the necessity of the case may require it. The supervisors are the friends and neighbors of those called out to work on the road, are elected by them, and when called out it too often happens, that, either from fear of offending or other causes, the time is spent in idleness, or the little labor bestowed misapplied, and if not misapplied, falls short of what the roads require. It is true, the law provides for inflicting a sufficient penalty on the supervisors who fail to do their duty; but from the causes abovementioned, no one will take the proper steps to punish delinquents. Thus our roads are neglected, and become almost impassable, to the great injury of the passengers and the public at large. The act gives to the supervisor no authority to cut timber for the repair of the roads; this power under proper restrictions, is necessary.

The allowance per day as a commutation of labor in the place of tax, is too small. I recommend to the legislature a revision of the act entitled "An act for opening and regulating roads and highways," and that there be appointed by the court of common pleas, supervisors on all the principal roads, at fixed periods of time at which they shall be reviewed by three freeholders to be appointed by the court, whose report shall govern the court, as to proceedings against the road supervisors. I recommend an increase of both personal labor and taxes, where necessity requires it. Impressed as I am, it becomes my duty to recommend to the legislature a change in the manner of appropriating the fund arising on the sale of public lands, applicable to making and improving public roads within the state.

The distribution of this fund among the counties, I am induced to believe is productive of few, if any, salutary consequences to the public, except the circulation of the amount distributed, whilst it is attended with many of a pernicious nature. The money goes into the hands of a road commissioner, who is not under sufficient responsibility for its application, snd expends it with little or no advantage to the public; for, even if he is faithful, the sum is so small as to produce no valuable effect.

The people, making large calculations on this fund, work on the roads with reluctance; and this is not all; its equal distribution has become the subject of electioneering intrigue.

I am persuaded that it is only necessary to bring to the notice of the legislature the evils resulting from the practice heretofore on this subject, to ensure a remedy, and a more beneficial result to the people of the state.

Of this fund, $172,925 have already been appropriated by the general assembly of Ohio, at different times. I feel confident that it has not left such permanent improvements in our roads as we ought to expect from the expenditure of so large a sum; and I regret that instead of expending any part of it as has been done, the legislature did not vest the amount as it was received in some profitable stock, the interest on which might also have been invested in like stock, until a capital would have accumulated, the interest on which would have enabled the legislature in a short time, with the aid of companies, to have made permanent and durable the principal and most useful roads in the state. It might be shewn, that if this fund had been applied as has been mentioned, for the last ten years, the annual interest on it, at this time, might be made to exceed the present receipts from the United States and appropriation by the legislature. I have taken this view of the application of this fund, to shew the legislature what may be done with it in future if rightly applied. If we examine the results likely to be produced by the congress of the United States, from the application of a less fund on the national

road, commencing at Cumberland, in Maryland, and leading towards Ohio, it will be found the views taken are perfectly correct.

It is deeply to be regretted, that legislators, like individuals, are oo apt to act upon the apparently pressing expedient of the moment. We know it is not wise in individuals to do so, even for their short lives, much less so for a legislature, which has the power of governing for succeeding generations. If those who have gone before us had been governed by expediency, and such a course had been adopted by those who first emigrated to this continent, to say nothing of those to whom, under Providence, we are indebted for the liberty and happiness we enjoy, may we not imagine that our situation would have been widely different?

We should emulate the example left us, and constantly use the best means of extending to future generations the blessings we enjoy, with all the additions in our power. I recommend to the consideration of the legislature, should they still deem it best to expend annually the amount received from the United States, the propriety in future of appropriating this fund exclusively to the construction and repair of such roads as may be considered by them the most important and useful, passing throughout the state; and that the same persons appointed as supervisors of roads have the application of the money in aid of county funds and labor, who shall be under proper responsibility to construct the roads, and such bridges as are necessary, in the most substantial and parmanent manner.—There is good reason to believe, the improvements generally attempted to be made on our roads, are so slight as to make it necessary to repeat the attempt annually, which is a great loss of time and labor, as well as the cause of great inconvenience to the community at large.

It is certainly the province of the general government to adopt such regulations, for national defence and security, as to it shall appear best calculated to promote the general welfare and perpetuate the union, liberties and happiness of the nation. Much, however, is to be done by the state governments. They are the pillars on which this beautiful fabric, the "world's last hope," rests, and so long as each performs its part faithfully, the whole will remain firm and unshaken. The war which has just closed, affords abundant proof of the truth of this remark. In such of the states as co-operated with the national government, in the prosecution of the war, the enemy was every where repulsed, with scarcely a single exception; on the other hand, where they did not, a different result was produced. May we not hope that in future wars, (for we cannot expect, however desirable, to avoid them) that past experience will create a happy bond of union, from which, under Providence, the best effects will be produced.

It is very desirable, indeed, that the general government should adopt one general effective system for the discipline and government of the militia of the whole nation, which would enable it to command promptly, in times of necessity, the force necessary for defence; and, at the same time, ensure such a state of discipline, as to give confidence and the best prospects of success.

Until this is done, this duty devolves on the state governments. Your predecessors, gentlemen, have made repeated attempts to perfect a system for the government and discipline of the militia of this state; yet, from a variety of causes, our militia seem not to be under such government and discipline as we ought to expect, or the safety of the country requires. All military government, in the nature of things is despotic—it is unavoidable—one head must direct, and the whole corps, as one hand, must act to produce any valuable effect, whether in time of war or in peace, when discipline is to be taught. Without strict subordination and punctuality, no good result can be produced—and to attempt to infuse into a military code, all the principles which govern in civil life, is to do nothing towards promoting military discipline. I am aware that enjoying civil liberty in its fullest extent as we do, it becomes difficult to inculcate such opinions, or practice on such principles, yet I am convinced, under a well regulated militia system, with officers who will do their duty, much is to be done with men who know how necessary it is to be prepared to defend the precious rights and liberties they enjoy. The officers first in rank, should be the first to set an example of punctuality in the performance of their duties, and to excite in their respective military corps, that military order, without which nothing is to be done effectually.

From the short time the act entitled 'An act for organizing and disciplining the militia,' has been in force, little opportunity has offered to decide on its practical effects. It is, however, in my view of it, somewhat defective, and from the best reflections I have been able to give the subject, its greatest defect is, the want of such provisions as will insure its faithful execution on the part of those on whom the most important duty devolves. There are other causes which cannot be overlooked: performing, as we do, with our own hands, the labor necessary to settling a wilderness, the duties, under such circumstances absolutely necessary to provide for the support of a family, leave too little time to become perfectly acquainted with military tactics, which require much practice, and has become an intricate science of itself.

We possess, however, this great advantage—there is scarcely a man in the nation, who does not know how to use fire arms.

Under these circumstances, to provide arms with the necessary munitions of war and camp equipage, so that when wanted, they may be had without delay, is of the highest importance to the state. It cannot be forgotten, that, during the late war, the citizens of Ohio who marched to defend their country, too often were weeks without a tent to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather, or a kettle to prepare their food.

The inevitable result of such a state of things, has been and always will be, disease and death.—Having seen no reason to change my opinion on this subject, I must renew to you, gentlemen, the recommendation made to the last legislature, in my message of Dec. 20th, 1814, to provide in such manner and at such places as may be deemed most expedient, such quantities of arms, ammunition and camp equipage, as may be deemed sufficient to meet the emergency.

Every means within the power of the executive, have been used under the "act directing the collection and repairs of public arms and accoutrements," to effect the objects thereof; but the act of itself is so defective, as to make it of very little use. From the best information obtained on this subject, a great portion of the arms, the property of this state, have been delivered over to the regular troops in the service of the United States. No appropriation was made at the last session, for either the repairs or transportation of such arms as might be collected. It is expected that such arrangements can be made with the United States as will

put the state in possession of the arms which properly belong to it. In a subsequent communication I will lay before you further information on this subject.

Blessed by Providence, as the good people of Ohio are, with a soil and climate producing in abundance every thing calculated to make life comfortable, even the poorest class of our fellow-citizens with few exceptions, have been able to support themselves without being a public charge.

As the country becomes more thickly inhabited, and articles of necessity higher in price, we must expect more will be thrown on the poor list. I have examined with much care and reflection the 'Act for the relief of the poor,' and am convinced that whilst it is a very expensive system, its provisions are not calculated to ensure that humane treatment to the wretched, which a grateful sense of the abundant blessings we enjoy, requires at our hands. The overseers of the poor are authorized to contract for the support of the poor, with those who will take them on the most reasonable terms. A profit is contemplated by the contractor, and most probably at the expence of a being already rendered miserable by disease and infirmity, who, if he complians, will either not be attended to, or fare the worse for it.

The difficulties too, in obtaining that immediate support absolutely necessary, are made so great, as to deter an application. It is true, it appears just, that every district of country should support the poor which properly belongs to it. Yet, however correct this may appear in theory, circumstances often occur, which render a strict adherence to the act, if not impracticable, inhumane. The act provides, that where a poor person cannot make it appear that he or she is entitled to a residence within this state, such poor person is to be removed beyond the limits of this state. I recommend to the consideration of the legislature, the propriety of a revision of the present system, so as to make the whole country chargeable with the poor within its limits, and that there be purchased in each county, a tract of land in some suitable situation, not exceeding 200 acres, for the use of the poor, on which such buildings shall be erected as to provide for their comfort, the whole to be under such regulations and management as the legislature may direct.

At present, there are very few poor in the state; many of the counties having none. Should such a system be adopted, the land which might now be purchased at a low price, would rise in value, and in the mean time be put in a state of cultivation, the profits from which would most probably support the poor of the county.

Many of the poor received into such an asylum, would be able to do something towards their own support, and at the same time be more comfortable and less expensive to the community.

Such has been the result from the experience of the neighboring states, which have changed from our system to the one now recommended to your consideration.

The "act for the inspection of certain articles therein enumerated," will claim your attention—it is seldom carried into effect: I am satisfied a well regulated system of inspection will be highly beneficial to the state.

There are many other important subjects, which merit your notice, during your session, and coming, as you do, gentlemen, from every part of the state, you bring with you the information, the talents, and patriotism which will enable you to provide for every portion of our fellow-citizens.

All the aid which it may be in my power to afford you, in the discharge of the highly responsible duties you have to perform, will be given with the most sincere pleasure.

Accept my sincere wishes, that it may please the Ruler of the universe to bless the result of your deliberations, so as to promote the best interests of your constituents, and to extend the true principles of religion, morality and knowledge, so necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind. T. WORTHINGTON.

Chilicothe, Dec. 5, 1815.

On the 8th of January the Pennsylvania delegates in congress, at Washington City, gave a dinner to *Decatur, Stewart,* and *Biddle*—Mr. *Roberts* in the chair. The toasts were *American*—among them were the following.

The militia of the United States—In peace and in war the safeguard of liberty.

The Navy—Led by heroism and conducted by humanity, it has conquered a wreath of imperishable glory.

The Army—Distinguished for its gallantry, it has done honor to the American name.

The union of the states—The rock of our political and social happiness.

The state of Pennsylvania—May she always unite simplicity of manners with the firmness of virtue and energy of patriotism.

By the president. The nation—May it continue to exert that energy which in war obtained it respect abroad and peace at home, in developing the immense recources of prosperity and happiness within its reach.

By Com. Decatur. The state of Pennsylvania—powerful and patriotic.

By Capt. Stewart. The foreign and domestic enemies of the United States—May their machinations be *restrained* within just limits by *Constitutional* and *Cannon* Law.

By Capt. Biddle. The local distinctions of our country—May they be remembered only for the purposes of social mirth and festivity.

After Com. Decatur, Capt. Stewart, and Capt. Biddle had retired—

By the president. Our gallant guests, Com. Decatur, Capt. Stewart, and Capt. Biddle.

By Major Barker. The new discovery in Astronomy lately made in the Mediterranean, which takes the government of the *tide* from the *moon* and gives it to the *stars.*

By Dr. Darlington. The "*Striped Bunting,*"—May it be the universal and only passport exhibited by American seamen.

By Mr. Glasgow. Gen. Jackson—The accomplished officer and distinguised *hero.*

By Capt. Mullowny. The ocean—May those who arrogate to themselves its surface, be transfixed to to John Bull's *Guerriere,* and like *crabs* and *crawfish* crawl the bottom to *Java.*

Law! It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that the court for that city and county was then in the *sixth* week of its session, and engaged in trying the *sixth* cause—and that the expences during that time, besides room rent, fire wood, &c. had amounted to $2124 90, or 354 15 for each cause! The public, perhaps, would have profited, by paying the amounts claimed. But they have got on pretty well—we have heard of a court where, for *three weeks,* no business at all was done but to call and dismiss the jury. It is "glorious" that judges are infallible—and that, like sapient kings "they cannot do a wrong!"

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The Mails.

Many complaints have recently been preferred on account of the irregularity with which the Weekly Register is received, especially in *Virginia* and to the southward, generally. We have only to say for ourselves that we have reached the *ne plus ultra* in our endeavors to secure the certainty and regularity of its arrival, and can do nothing more. The fault lies in the negligence of post-masters in many instances, and, possibly, in overburthened mails in others—things not easily remedied, even by the head of the post-office department. But something ought to be done.

To the eastward our papers generally get on regularly, but they sometimes fail. On Wednesday last we received, by the same mail, Boston papers of the 30th *December* and 27th of *January*.

The Register is packed with the utmost regularity, and as certainly leaves the office in this city for its destination.

☞ In the approbation of those we desire to please—a remuneration is expected for the extra labor and exertion bestowed upon the present number of the Weekly Register. We have been furnished with an invaluable table exhibiting the *battles on the land*, as a companion for that lately published under the head of "War on the ocean." It shall be inserted as soon as we can make it convenient.

Approaching the close of the volume, many valuable articles of a miscellaneous character must be postponed to afford room for the insertion of documents, &c. that properly belong to its period.

The editor's attention has been directed to a very rude attack made upon him by an eastern lawyer, who writes for an annual stipend, as his employers direct. As he would not understand the language of a *gentleman* or an *American*—this is the only notice that I can take of the hireling, did I think him worth it—which I do not.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

STATEMENTS and remarks, addressed to Thomas Newton, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the subject of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. By Isaac Briggs.

With great diffidence, I solicit the attention and indulgence of the chairman of this committee—of all its members—and, generally, of the present respectable audience.

The gentlemen who have preceded me in addressing you, have stood forth the champions of manufactures. I have always been—I still am, the zealous advocate and friend of *agriculture*. In that character I now present myself before you. You have heard, in favor of manufactures, strong logic and the graces of elocution. I am intimidated—I lament that *agriculture*, beyond all question the highest and noblest aim of the industry and ingenuity of our happy country, should have so feeble an advocate. "I am no orator, as Brutus is—I am a plain, blunt man—who speak right on, and tell you those things which you yourselves do know."

I shall, notwithstanding, endeavor, by a few simple facts and statements, to exhibit:

Firstly, What would be the consequences to agriculture, of keeping her servants and handmaids in Europe and Asia, and paying their wages there:

And secondly, What would, *to her*, be the consequences of bringing home her servants and handmaids, of taking them into her own family, and paying their wages here.

In order to have a correct view of the wants of the United States in *provisions* and *clothing* for any particular period of time, we must compare, with the amount of population of a given time, the ascertained amount of our wants for the same time. Our population and wants will advance in the same ratio, while we preserve the same simplicity of manners. Our wants have been supplied from two sources, domestic and foreign. The domestic source, consisting of agriculture and family industry, is much the largest. From the foreign source we supply, by importation, what we may call our *surplus wants*, with clothing, sugar, tea, coffee, spices, &c.

From the amount of population ascertained by the census of 1790, by that of 1800, and by that of 1810, I find, on strict mathematical principles, that our population increases annually in the ratio of 3,052 for every hundred thousand, or somewhat more than 3 per cent. per annum. Our surplus wants will increase in the same ratio of course.

In the year 1804 our whole population was six millions of souls. In the same year (as appears from treasury reports) there were imported into the United States, articles of foreign growth and fabric amounting in value to 80 millions of dollars. Of this amount the value of 36 millions was re-exported, leaving the value of 44 millions of dollars, the amount consumed in the United States, averaging, on the whole population, 7½ dollars per head! 30 millions, out of the 44, was for *clothing*, averaging five dollars per head, for that item alone.

Let us, on these data, carry our views forward for a few years: In the year 1804, our surplus wants were for clothing 30 millions of dollars, for other articles 14 millions, total 44 millions of dollars; and our population 6 millions of souls.

In the year.	*Our population will be.*	*Our surplus wants will be*		
		For clothing.	*For other articles.*	*Total.*
		Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1816	8,671,023	43,355,115	20,232,387	63,587,502
1817	8,935,660	44,678,300	20,849,873	65,528,173
1818	9,208,371	46,041,855	21,486,199	67,528,054
1819	9,489,407	47,447,035	22,141,950	69,588,985
1820	9,779,022	48,895,110	22,817,718	71,712,828
1821	10,077,476	50,387,380	23,514,111	73,901,491

The amount of duties paid to government, in the year 1804, on the 44 millions consumed in the country, was 13,220,000 dollars, and exceeds the rate of 30 per cent. Merchants' profits and other charges were certainly not less than 15 per cent. additional. Hence, instead of 44 millions, the actual cost to the consumers was 63,800,000 dollars; and in the year

1816, calculating on the permanent duties alone, would, instead of 63,587,502 dollars, be actually

$82,201,978		
95,015,850	in the year	1817
97,915,678	do.	1818
100,904,028	do.	1819
103,983,630	do.	1820
107,157,161	do.	1821

Having taken a view of our wants, and examined the ratio in which they must advance, let us investigate the powers of our industry to supply those wants, and the ratio in which those powers may advance—what circumstances will probably retard, and what accelerate their progress:

It appears, by reports from the treasury department, that there was exported from the United States, in the year 1803 a surplus of domestic produce amounting in value to 42 millions of dollars; and in the year 1807, amounting in value to 49 millions of dollars. A comparison of the amounts of the exports of these two periods will afford us a ratio for the increase of the *powers of labor* to produce a surplus over the necessary domestic supply. Which ratio I find to be 5¼ per cent. per annum. The increase in the production of the single article, cotton, has been at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Of the whole amount of surplus exported, 1-14 was the product of the fisheries; 11-14 were the products of agriculture; 1-28 was the product of manufactures, other than of cotton or wool, and 3-28 were the products of the forest—furs, skins, ashes, lumber, naval stores, &c.

From these elements, is formed the following condensed view of the classes and amounts of surplus produce, *seeking a market*, during the present and a few succeeding years.

There ought to be the following amount of surplus produce:							
	Of the fisheries.	*Of agriculture.*		*Of manufactures, other than of cotton or wool.*	*Of the forest, miscellaneous.*	TOTAL.	
In the year	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	
1816	5,714,285	18,000,000	44,857,144	2,857,143	8,571,428	80,000,000	
1817	6,014,285	19,080,000	47,077,144	3,007,143	9,021,428	84,200,000	
1818	6,330,036	20,224,800	49,405,592	3,165,018	9,495,054	88,620,500	
1819	6,662,362	21,438,288	51,847,702	3,331,181	9,993,543	93,273,070	
1820	6,012,187	22,724,585	54,408,918	3,506,068	10,518,205	98,169,91[illegible]	
1821	7,379,399	24,088,060	57,085,333	3,669,70[illegible]	11,069,099	103,311,59[illegible]	

If this course of things could continue *regularly* and *steadily*, the balance would, in the year 1823, and not before, be in our favor. But, in my opinion, *it cannot exist*; and were we to commence the career, *it could not continue two years*. In order to place in a clear point of view the considerations which have impressed on my mind this strong conviction, I must exhibit the *distribution* of the surplus produce we exported in the year 1803, amounting in value to 42 millions of dollars, and then enquire into the probabilities of the present and future markets accessible to us. I assume, as an axiom, "that agriculture is emphatically the staff of political life—the only sure foundation of our prosperity, happiness and power, as a nation." This I mean to make the basis of all my reasoning on the subject. I present myself before you, my fellow-citizens, as an advocate for manufactures—not, however, exclusively so—I hope to earn, as still more appropriate, the title of "an advocate for agriculture." But agriculture must, in the nature of things, be governed by the market for its surplus productions; it must *flourish* when the demand of its market is *steady* and commensurate with its powers of supply, and *languish* when that demand is small and fluctuating.

In the year 1803 we exported to		
Britain and Ireland, *and a market*,	$12,000,000	
British American possessions, including West-Indies,	7,333,548	
British East-Indies,	16,452	
		19,350,000
French dominions,		5,500,000
Spanish dominions,		4,500,000
Portuguese dominions,		2,000,000
Netherlands,		3,750,000
Prussia, Sweden and Denmark,		2,500,000
Hanse Towns, &c.		1,000,000
Italy, Trieste, Turkey, Barbary, Cape of Good Hope, China, &c.		1,000,000
West Indies, generally		2,400,000
		$42,000,000

When I consider the intelligence and political knowledge of those to whom I offer this statement, I cannot think it necessary to go into a course of reasoning to prove, what appears to me strongly and obviously probable, that the foreign demand for our surplus produce is not, nor will not be greater, in any one year, than the amount just stated—42 millions of dollars—probably *less*, in consequence of the stupendous changes wrought in the nations, formerly our customers, by twenty-five years of revolution and war.

If, then, I am correct in the opinion, that 42 millions of dollars, annually, will continue to be the maximum of foreign demand, while our capacities to produce a surplus will have advanced, in the year 1817, to 84 millions, double that amount, what would be the consequence of this state of things? Either a vast amount of surplus produce would lie dead upon our hands; or, by attempting to force a sale, we should reduce the price; in either case, the necessary stimulus being withdrawn, industry would languish. We must, per force, circumscribe the amount of our purchases of foreign articles within the limits of the amount of surplus produce which foreign nations will choose to buy of us, *for we have no other means, than this surplus, of purchasing either merchandize or bullion, or of paying, for the support of government, the impost laid thereon.* This afflicting picture might be extended; but I am persuaded it is needless—it might be shown that agriculture, leaning solely on the staff of foreign commerce, leans on "a broken reed, at best, but oft a spear, on whose sharp point peace bleeds and hope expires." A concealed weapon more fatal to national independence than the sword.

It will be observed that hitherto I have treated this subject, leaving factories, and double duties, and tariffs out of the question; and have endeavored to shew what would probably be our progress

without them. If they be not ultimately beneficial to national agriculture—not the agriculture of *this* or *that* particular section, but of the whole nation—I pray you reject them. Agriculture is, unquestionably, the great primary interest of the nation; manufactures and commerce are, in my opinion, its best auxiliaries. Agriculture is a noble plant; manufactures and commerce are the stimulus and the manure.

I shall now endeavor to exhibit what I believe would be the effects of such encouragement as would enable the cotton and woolen manufactures to sustain the severe pressure, and surmount the difficulties of the present extraordinary crisis; and it is believed that a protection equal in *amount* to the double duties, though somewhat *modified in the scale*, would, *if not evaded*, be sufficient.

It is pretty well ascertained, that if a reasonable encouragement be afforded, we may assume as a fair average of the whole of the present year, six hundred thousand spindles operating on cotton, requiring 60,000,000 of pounds, or 100,000 bales of the raw material, at 20 cents per pound, worth 6,000,000 of dollars, producing 90,000,000 of yards of cloth, at 30 cents per yard, worth 27,000,000 of dollars, and employing 100,000 persons, whose wages will amount to 21,000,000 of dollars. Without fear of exceeding the truth, we may estimate the woolen manufacture as follows: 2,250,000 fine wooled sheep, at five dolls. worth 11,250,000 dollars; yielding, at an average of 2*lb.* per fleece, 4,500,000*lb.* of fine wool, worth, at 80 cents per *lb.* 3,600,000 dollars, and producing, at an average of 1½*lb.* per yard, 3,000,000 yards of broad and narrow cloth, worth, at an average of six dollars per yard, 18,000,000 of dollars, by the employment of 50,000 persons whose wages would be 14,400,000 dollars.

On a very moderate calculation, these establishments would advance to the equilibrium of national prosperity in the ratio of 25 per cent. per annum. Let us then enquire into the progressive effects on agriculture, on revenue, and to sum up the whole in one word, on national prosperity.

In the year	Agriculture is capable of producing a surplus equal to	Agriculture has a steady domestic market for: Total increase of domestic market.	Protection, equal to half the amount of wages.	Wool.	Cotton.	Balance for exportation
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
1816	89,000,000	27,800,000	18,200,000	3,600,000	6,000,000	52,200,000
1817	84,200,000	43,437,500	22,750,000	4,500,000	7,500,000	45,183,000
1818	88,620,500	54,296,875	28,437,500	5,625,000	9,375,000	38,976,201
1819	93,273,076	67,871,094	35,546,875	7,031,250	11,718,750	30,298,819
1820	98,169,913	84,838,867	44,433,594	8,789,063	14,648,437	18,482,724
1821	103,311,591	105,541,992	55,291,406	10,986,329	18,310,546	

It is very probable, however, that agricultural enterprise and industry, feeling the vivifying influence of this extraordinary stimulus, would produce a *greater* amount of surplus than the preceding table gives; that as manufacturing establishments approach the point of equilibrium, their ratio of increase would be *less;* and that, therefore, the balance for exportation might not fall much below forty millions of dollars.

That agriculture flourishes in a superemient degree—that its powers of production are greatly augmented—and that all the comforts of life are increased, not only in the immed ate vicinity of, but for a considerable distance around, manufacturing establishments, is no longer mere theory—it is a *broad fact* which can be well attested in numerous districts, in the north-western parts of the state of New-York, in New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in the state of Delaware, in Maryland, and in the transmontane western country—Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

By recurring to my first table, it will be seem that I have stated the amount of our *surplus wants* for the present year, at 63,587,502 dollars—of this amount 43,355,115 were for clothing. Our manufactories can supply 90,000,000 yds.

Cotton cloths at 30 cts.	$27,000,000
Three million of yards woolen cloth at 6 dollars,	18,000,000
	$45,000,000

Leaving a balance of cotton and woolen goods for exportation worth $1,644,885, and reducing the balance of our surplus wants to $20,232,387 as will also appear by reference to my first table. I will state the probable effects of this course of things for a few succeeding years.

In the year	We shall have for exportation the value of: General surplus.	Manufactures of cotton and wool.	Total exportation.	Importations. For surplus wants.	For taxes. (Specie.)	Balance in cash. (Specie.)
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1816	52,200,000	1,614,885	53,844,885	20,232,387	25,000,000	8,612,498
1817	49,450,000	11,571,700	61,021,700	20,849,873	30,000,000	10,171,827
1818	45,183,000	24,270,645	69,453,645	21,486,199	30,000,000	17,967,446
1819	40,000,000	36,553,000	76,553,000	22,141,950	30,000,000	24,411,150
1820	40,000,000	48,000,000	88,000,000	22,817,718	30,000,000	35,182,282
1821	40,000,000	58,000,000	98,000,000	23,514,111	30,000,000	44,485,889

If the preceding statements be correct—and they will probably be found *short* of the fact—that they do *not exceed* it, I am convinced—and if the reasoning I have attempted, be sound and conclusive, what an important crisis is the present!—Pause—I entreat you—and consider it! We stand *now* on the mou-

tain of strength—the slope is slippery, and the valley of humiliation lies below: "Facilis descensus Averni—sed revocare gradum; hoc opus—hic labor est." If we suffer the present period to pass unimproved, we cannot hereafter recover the elevation from which we shall have fallen.

It remains now to present to your view a summary of the foregoing facts and observations, and to ask your further indulgence for a few concluding remarks.

SUMMARY.

It is a common maxim that agriculture pays all taxes; with a few exceptions, I admit its general truth. Even suppose it universally true—what are the means of payment?

The requisitions of government for the peace establishment are estimated at about the annual sum of	$ 25,000,000
The surplus wants of our population are	63,587,502
The sum of these we must pay—if we can,	88,587,502
We have power to produce (at former prices) a surplus amounting in value to $80,000,000—but it is not probable we can find a foreign market for more than	50,000,000
It is therefore not worth more to us; (for factories having fallen, the domestic market furnished by them is out of the question;) leaving a balance, beyond our ability to pay, of	38,587,502

This annual balance would increase in a rapid and destructive ratio—but I think it must be obvious (as I have already said) that *this course of things could not continue two years.* The *first* effect would be, the little specie we have would depart from us, and would be soon followed by our credit and our independence.

Now let us see how our factories (if we support them) would prevent this fearful evil.

Requisitions of government, as before,	$25,000,000
Surplus wants,	20,232,387
Wants to the amount of $43,355,115, being supplied by the factories.	
The sum of these we must pay,	$45,232,387
The domestic markets for our raw materials and provisions amount to $27,800,000	
Foreign markets for surplus products 52,200,000	
Ditto for manufactures 1,614,885	
—53,844,885	
A market is here found for the amount of	$81,644,885
And our exports amount to	53,844,885
Yielding, *in our favor*, a balance to be returned in specie,	$8,612,498

By the rapidly increasing powers of our manufacturing industry, and the invigorating stimulus thereby afforded to agriculture, (if the requisitions of government should not exceed $25,000,000, annually,) the result, in the year 1820, would probably be:

Surplus produce (principally of agriculture) exported,	40,000,000
Manufactures of cotton & wool exported,	48,000,000
Amount imported for our surplus wants	22,817,718
Balance in our favour imported,	65,182,282
	88,000,000

Out of which balance we can cheerfully pay $25,000,000 taxes, and have remaining $40,182,282 to fertilize our country. Agriculture finds in that class of people who, without factories, would mostly be a dead weight on her hands, a market to the amount of $67,871,094, to which add 40,000,000, the amount of exports, and we have found markets for the value of 108,000,000 nearly, of surplus produce.

"Look you now on this picture!—and on this!"

I have said nothing yet of the valuable population—the skilful artisans we should draw from Europe—"*Sapienti verbum sat.*"

But where shall we find a market for our manufactured cotton and woolen goods? I answer, in Mexico and South-America. This idea is not original with me; I am indebted for it to a friend. I am no advocate for an improper interference in the concerns of another nation; but I wish for the rational freedom of every portion of the human race. I think we ought to stand prepared to avail ourselves of a passing good, when it can be *lawfully* offered to our acceptance. We shall have a jealous and a watchful rival. A *first* possession will be a very strong point—those whom I address can understand me. From Mexico and South-America we want coffee, cochineal, dye-woods, mahogany, box-wood, lignum vitæ, raw hides, gold and silver, &c. But will not the strong dominion of prejudice, the slavery of mind, even more degrading than that of the body, under whose iron yoke these people groan, prevent their political freedom, and close the door of commerce against us? No—not long—though their march to liberty may not be *so steady*, nor their path *so smooth*, as humanity could wish, yet it will be progressive. "*Mobilitate viget, viresque acquiret eundo.*"

I would thus describe the body politic in a prosperous and happy nation:—Agriculture is the heart, the fountain of life, from which the blood proceeds, and to which it returns. Manufacture is the hands, the instruments of labor, ingenuity, and art, preparing food and raiment. Commerce is the feet, performing the necessary transportations and changes of place. And government is the head, the seat of intellect, which directs the whole with energy and wisdom.

To the chairman and committee of commerce and manufactures and to my fellow citizens generally, whom it may concern, the preceding statements and remarks are respectfully submitted, by their friend,

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Washington City, 1st month 25, 1816.

Our relations with Spain.

To the house of representatives of the United States

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th, I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the secretary of state, with his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

January 26th, 1816.

Translation of a letter from the minister of Spain to the secretary of state, dated Washington, December 30, 1815.

SIR—The diplomatic relations between the king, my master, and the United States, being happily restored, and both governments being disposed, mu-

tually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty to inform the president of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points on which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favorable than the present. I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is: that the direct and official relations between Spain and the U. States, having been broken off since the year 1808, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period; and that, in conformity to this principle, the part of West Florida, which the United States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty. This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negociation, will not, in the least, impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my importunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious, that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries, continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana, and especially in New Orleans and Natchitoches, the uninterrupted system of raising and arming troops, to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of New Spain, and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the dominions of the king, my master. The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Bexar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity, which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments; the public enlistments (los engauchse publicos); the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic; against the possessions of a friendly and neighboring power; neither threats, nor the laws; nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the president of the first of September last, intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute them with the greatest ardor and rancor, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an adored monarch, and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting, in New Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty; under the direction of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and Jose Manuel de Herrera, who has just arrived at that city, with the appointment, as he says, of minister to the United States, from the self-styled American congress, who has delivered to Toledo, fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in the territory of this union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king, my master, to require of this government, to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but, as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the president orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say, Jose Alvarez de Toledo; Anaya Ortez; the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herrara; doctor Robinson, Humbert; majors Piere and Preire and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigor which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disarmed and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evils spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromit the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments. The president cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognizing no law, subordination or moral principle, as the protection and support which they have received, and do receive, from the authorities at New-Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over its security, and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromitting its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the U. States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries, I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president and yourself, that the point of which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the most sacred laws which bind together nations mutually—perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the union, of which the king, my master, gives information, with positive and notorious proofs, to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this: that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the United States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them.

That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulation in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposite to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the property of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthagena, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereiguty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederacy; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are justly considered the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose, that it could delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I I have an express order to request (solicitar) in the name of the king, my master. The prompt interposition of the president, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly disposition towards Spain, as evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortions and injuries which Spain has suffered, for the space of seven years, from the gang of adventurers who have assailed her from the bosom of this republic; a means of fixing the frank and sincere system of good neigborhood which so much interests both states; and, finally, a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negociations, which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments, and to fix forever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the president gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendant importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency, and yourself, that there will be nothing which the king, my master, will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic, which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, and pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.

Translation which accompanied a note of the 2d January, 1816, from the Chevalier de Onis, to the secretary of state.

SIR—Since the last note I had the honor to address you, under the date of the 30th of December, I have received positive information that the expedition which the traitor Toledo was preparing in New Orleans, against the dominions of the king, my master, has been suspended until the arrival at that city of two bodies of troos, one thousand men from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, commanded by two American citizens, that were to be united in twenty-four days to the army of the insurgents. I abstain, sir, from offering to you any observations on a subject of such high importance, and so well established. I am well persuaded that his excellency the president will easily perceive that if the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, continue, as they do, allowing their citizens to commit hostilities against a friendly power, notwithstanding the orders he has issued for dispersing and disarming the gang of *desperadoes*, headed by Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Bereardo, Suteirier, Istri, Doctor Robinson, majors Eurie and Preire, and their followers, the king, my master, will have reason to suspect, that if those meetings are not authorised by the government, they are at least tolerated. All the assurances I may give to my sovereign, of the friendly dispositions of his excellency the president, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honor to communicate to you in this and my former note; particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole union. I do not entertain any apprehension of the result of the expedition of these incendiaries. The European wars being terminated his majesty will be able to direct all his attention and his powerful armies, to stifle at once the growth of that insurrection; but the philanthropic heart of my sovereign, the humanity by which he is distinguished, and which constitutes the character of the Spanish nation, induce him to wish to re-establish order among the seduced, rather by mildness than by the force of arms, which cannot be effected without the effusion of the blood of his beloved subjects. This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the internal provinces, cease to be furnished by the citizens of this republic, with arms, ammunition, and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to offer you, or the wise magistrate that is at the head of this adminiatration, any observations on the consequences that might result against the interests of this republic by the independence of Spanish America. My wishes are only directed to equal you in moderation, and to re-establish, on the most firm and permanent basis, the relations between our governments. This sincere desire will, I hope, serve as an apology for me, while I take the liberty to present an hypothesis in this note.

I grant, for a moment, that all the Mexican empire erects itself into an independent state; that it adopts the wise constitution of this confederation; establishes a complete system of legislation; and, finally, that it enjoys all the blessings of liberty, in the same full extent as this republic. It is beyond question that the climate of Mexico is more temperate than that of the United States; the soil richer and more productive; the productions and fruits more abundant, rich, and of a superior quality; and that provisions, labor, wood, houses, clothing, &c. are in consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climates, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, do you not think, sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects, and so many evident advantages, will deprive this republic of the successive emigrations from Euaope? and, what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of this confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico their flour and saw-mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius, in

a word, their general instruction, and all the means that actually promote and vivify the commerce of these states? I flatter myself that this event will not happen; but I am fully convinced, that the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and that if the citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to those vagabonds, greedy of the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the happiness of their country, they would unite themselves with the authorities of the king, my master, to punish that gang of perfidious traitors, that hide themselves in these states, with the criminal design of devastating their country. I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the president, that the orders I claim in his catholic majesty's name, directed to the trial and punishment of the ring-leaders of those armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms, of any kind, from this country to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, between Spain and the United States, especially the 16th article.

I expect, sir, your answeer to these important points, and I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

The secretary of state to the Chevalier de Onis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 19, 1815.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 30th December, and 2d of January, and to submit them to the president.

You demand that your sovereign shall be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried on the charge of promoting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it; and thirdly, that the flags of Carthagena, the Mexican congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the United States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the objects in which Spain is alone interested, but have extended it to the injuries of which the United States have so long and so justly complained, with a view to such reparation as it might now be able to make. The subjects are, in their nature, intimately connected. In some important circumstances, indeed, it is impossible to separate them, since the exposition of the wrongs of the United States affords the proper answer, in those instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an indemnity for those spoliations, was agreed to and signed by a minister duly authorised by each government, but its ratification, though negociated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period, too, the deposit at New-Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the United States had done no injury to Spain, these acts, so hostile in their nature, and injurious in their effect, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries, as, securing to our citizens the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace and friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi. Overtures to this effect were made to the Spanish government, and rejected. Being renewed, the minister of the United States was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France, to whom he was referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very importan event, the suppression of the deposit at New-Orleans, a special mission was instituted to France and Spain, the object of which was to avert, by amicable negociation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had, more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis, which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives. A comprehensive and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which, it was presumed, the governments of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, was the immediate consequence of this mission, with such a description of its boundaries by the treaty, as, it was presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object, but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to them was added, a circumstance of much interest proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered, soon afterwards, to Madrid, to invite a negociation, for the arrangement of all these important concerns. Spain still held territory eastward of the Perdido, which, by her cession of Louisiana, and its transfer to the United States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the side of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it, seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there, might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the United States had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the provinces of Spain, which, it was supposed, she might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the United States, their citizens would be contented, and their government be better enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here then seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony without loss or sacrifice, by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall

remark only, that the friendly policy which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt; it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified if it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries or to surrender any portion of the territory, in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind for the purpose, left the United States perfectly free, to pursue such course, as in their judgment a just regard to the honor, rights, and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on. Of this, the well known state of the peninsula, at the time, and since, and of the Spanish provinces in America, affords ample proof. The friendly policy which the United States have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer, in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorise, by British troops, and British agents, in Florida, and through that province, with the Creeks and other Indian tribes, in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the United States. It is under these circumstances that you have made the demands above recited, to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put in possession of West Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of the parties to it is entered on.

It is known to your government, that the United States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the river Perdido, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory, within those limits, the United States consider their right established by well known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the United States demand the surrender of all the territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the commencement of any negociation for the adjustment of differences. When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially, when we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be, it is presumed, but one opinion, as to the great moderation of this government, in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government, to make the title to it, in connection with other differences, a subject of amicable negociation and arrangement? May not such negociation be entered into, as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mention, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops disarmed and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens, but you do not state at what points these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated that no men are collected, nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assambled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the United States their conduct is unauthorised and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the United States and Spain, beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request, that you will have the goodness to state, at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Louisiana, any force is collected, the number in each instance, and by whom commanded. If such force is collected, or collecting, within the United States, for the purpose suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted, according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitant of Spain or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces, I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, there being at the same time, several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the president thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to the collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the U States. Having taken no part in the differences and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the United States, to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties, and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without adverting to the question, whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged either in assuming such flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measures to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which

made their interposition as much an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the president, and the proclamation lately issued by the president himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct, under such circumstances, and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing, and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States, was, that they should not interfere in the contest, or promote, by any active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain, and remained at peace. This right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage: that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the United States have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments, forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. If it does not produce a result favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government will the failure be imputable. The U. States have, at all times, been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed yon in my letter of the 5th of May, as I likewise did Mr. Cevallos, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the president, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition, and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes. I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Linen Manufacture.

Part of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in America, dated 30th August, 1815.

"I take an opportunity of informing you of an important improvement in the cleaning and whitening of flax without steeping, &c. and saving all the seed—By this simple improvement, flax is merely pulled, well dried, the seed taken off, and beat until the bark and fibre are separated—It is then run through fluted rollers and scutched, which completely cleans the flax, leaving it of a straw color, which only requires the simple operation of soap and water to make it nearly white, with a fine silky appearance—The Linen Board has taken up this improvement and encourage its practice, and sanguine expectations are formed of its great public advantage.—Besides saving all the seed, the present tedious and disagreeable mode of steeping and bleaching by acids and alkalies, &c. are avoided, and the *strength* and *color* of the fabric wonderfully improved."

Samples of the flax, thus prepared, have been sent to this country, viz.

No. 1—The flossy specimen is the waste tow, which appears better than the old manufactured flax, and may be used for a variety of useful purposes.

No. 2—The flax cleaned in its natural color.

No. 3—The flax, after being washed with soap and water.

No. 4—A specimen of the thread.

Here follows a list of the machines necessary to save the seed, and to prepare the flax, or hemp, according to Mr. Lee's system, with the price of the machines in Dublin, viz.

Threshing machine 2*l.*; breaking do. 3*l.*; cleaning do. 3*l.*; refining do. 8*l.* 10*s.*

[N. B.—Mr. Lestrange, who made a great number of these machines for the Dublin society, and who can give full information of the process, is now in Baltimore, and may be heard of at Mr. Henry Jackson's.]

Receipts and Expenditures.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting statements of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury of the United States, from the 3d of March, 1789, *to the 31st of March,* 1815; *made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 20th inst.—January 26th,* 1816.—*Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.*

Treasury department, January 25, 1816.

SIR—In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 20th instant, I have the honor to lay before the house,

No. 1. An explanatory letter from the register of the treasury, accompanying the statements required by the resolution:

No. 2. A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of March 1815, exclusive of moneys received from loans, foreign and domestic, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt; and on account of the revolutionary government, which are separately stated:

No. 3. Statements, 1st, of the moneys annually received from foreign and domestic loans; 2nd, of the sums paid annually on account of the public debt; and 3d, of the whole amount, paid annually on account of the revolutionary government from the commencement of the present government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The honorable Henry Clay,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

[No. 1.]

Treasury department, Register's office, January 25th, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a statement, formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 20th instant, with accompanying documents (A. B. C.) in relation to the receipts on account of foreign and domestic loans, and of the payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and of the payments in relation to the revolutionary government

The receipts into the treasury from imports and tonnage have been	222,530,374 56	
internal revenue - - -	9,016,342 24	
direct taxes - - - -	4,476,826 53	
postage of letters - - -	747,388 40	
sales of public lands - - -	8,658,369 38	
miscellaneous - - - -	1,590,001 68	
	247,019,302 79	
The receipts from foreign and domestic loans, (as per statement A,) amounts to	107,138,184 41	
The sum total of receipts to 31st March, 1815, the latest period to which the treasurer's account is settled at the treasury, is,		$ 354,157,487 20
The expenditures are stated, viz:		
Pay and subsistence of the army,	88,270,562 85	
Fortification of ports and harbors,	4,374,805 26	
Fabrication of cannon,	263,611 54	
Purchase of salt-petre,	150,000 00	
Additional arms,	300,000 00	
Arming and equipping the militia,	1,100,000 00	
Detachment of militia,	170,000 00	
Services of militia	2,000,000 00	
Services of volunteers,	1,000,000 00	
		97,628,979 65
Indian department,		
Holding treaties, &c.	878,313 68	
Trading houses,	459,726 98	
		1,338,040 66
Naval department,		47,818,303 68
Foreign intercourse, exclusive of Barbary powers, and including the sum of $6,361,000 paid under the convention with Great Britain, of the 8th Jan, 1802, and with France of the 30th April, 1803,		10,678,015 34
Barbary powers,		2,405,322 40
Civil list,		14,940,695 79
Miscellaneous civil,		9,909,978 91
		$ 184,719,336 43
To which, add the expenditures in relation to the payment of the interest and charges on the foreign loans, and principal of the foreign and domestic debt at the treasury of the United States, and by their commissioners abroad, as per statement B.		$ 167,524,588 00
And the expenditures on account of the revolutionary government, as per statement C.		316,268 70
The sum total of expenditures from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815,		352,560,193 13
Which with the balance in the treasury, on the 31st of March, 1815, as settled at the treasury		1,597,294 07
Make the sum total of receipts as before stated,		$ 354.157,487 20

It will be perceived that these statements are a continuation in point of form, of those rendered to the house of representatives of the United States, by the secretary of the treasury of the 11th January, 1813, under a resolution of that house of the 24th December, 1812, and embrace all receipts and payments, whether made at the treasury, or by the commissioners of loans abroad, to the date of the latest settlement at the treasury, of the accounts of the United States' commissioners in London and Amsterdam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the treasury.

No. 2.

A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 3d day of March, 1789, up to the 31st of March, 1815, (exclusive of monies received from foreign and domestic loans, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and on account of the revolutionary government, separately stated in the accompanying documents A. B. and C.) formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 20th of January, 1816.

RECEIPTS.

YEARS.	Imposts and tonnage.	Internal revenue.	Direct taxes.	Postage of letters.	Sales of public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Foreign loans.	Domestic loans.
From the 4th of March 1789, to the 31st December 1791,	4,399,473 99	-	-	-	-	-	4,418,913 09	
" " 1792,	3,443,070 85	208,942 91	-	-	-	-	3,661,932 3	
" " 1793,	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	-	-	-	-	9,918 65	
" " 1794,	4,801,065 28	274,089 62	-	-	-	-	10,390 37	4,614,423 14
" " 1795,	5,593,461 26	337,715 36	-	11,030 51	-	-	23,799 46	5,123,129 87
" " 1796,	5,567,987 94	475,339 60	-	29,478 49	-	-	5,917 97	5,954,534 59
" " 1797,	7,549,619 65	575,491 45	-	92,000	-	-	16,606 14	7,137,520 65
" " 1798,	7,106,061 93	644,557 95	-	72,909 84	43,836 12	-	83,540 80	6,303,560 80
" " 1799,	6,610,449 32	779,136 44	-	64,500	11,963 11	-	30,379 19	18,692 81
" " 1800,	9,080,933 73	809,396 55	-	41,000	-	-	45,187 56	7,820,575 30
" " 1801,	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	-	39,500	-	-	74,719 10	7,475,773 31
" " 1802,	12,138,258 74	621,898 89	-	78,000	-	-	10,777,709 10
" " 1803,	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	-	79,500	533,343 38	-	2,614,149 15	1,846,530 95
" " 1804,	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	-	35,000	534,723 97	-	177,905 86	13,668,233 95
" " 1805,	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	-	16,427 26	206,565 44	-	155,675 69	11,064,097 63
" " 1806,	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	-	26,500	50,198 44	-	487,576 79	112,575 53
" " 1807,	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	-	35,000	21,838 91	-	540,193 80	11,826,307 38
" " 1808,	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	-	188,628 02	55,763 86	-	766,345 73	13,560,698 20
" " 1809,	7,296,020 58	4,044 79	-	177,905 86	41,117 67	-	660,163 27	10,001 19
" " 1810,	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	-	115,518 18	34,738 56	3,614 73	647,919 06	34,935 69
" " 1811,	13,732,222 73	2,295 95	-	11,064,097 63	19,159 21	-	442,252 33	21,802 35
" " 1812,	8,958,777 53	4,901 06	-	112,575 53	12,448 68	-	696,148 82	23,638 51
" " 1813,	13,224,613 25	4,755 04	-	11,826,307 38	7,517 31	-	1,040,237 53	7,773,473 28
" " 1814,	5,998,772 08	1,663,284 82	2,219,497 36	13,560,698 20	7,666 66	37 70	710,427 78	9,584,214 28
" " 1815,	1,172,935 57	888,598 84	496,232 81	10,001 19	3,805 52	85,030 70	835,655 14	60,168 52
From the 1st Jan. to 31st March 18 5,				15,559,931 47	859 22	35,000	234,571 41	14,423,529 09
	222,530,374 56	9,016,342 24	4,476,826 53	747,388 40	8,658,369 38	1,590,001 68	119,399 81	9,801,132 76
							11,846 31	14,340,400 95
							2,537,058 21	11,118,625 16
								2,537,058 21
								147,019,302 79

No. 2—continued—EXPENDITURES.

YEARS.	MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.									Total military establishment
	Pay and subsistence of the army.	Fortifications of ports and harbors.	Fabrication of cannon	Purchase of saltpetre, &c.	Arming and equipping the militia.	Additional arms.	Detachment of militia	Services of militia	Services of volunteers	
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st Dec. 1791	632,804 03	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	632,804 03
1792	1,100,702 09	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,100,702 09
1793	1,130,249 08	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,130,249 08
1794	2,597,047 93	42,049 66	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,639,097 59
1795	2,399,136 63	81,773 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,480,910 13
1796	1,234,502 58	25,761 26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,260,263 84
1797	999,311 88	40,090 78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,039,402 66
1798	1,823,565 96	185,956 34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,009,522 30
1799	2,295,819 56	171,127 42	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,466,946 98
1800	2,444,878 77	116,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,560,878 77
1801	1,587,944 08	85,000 00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,672,944 08
1802	1,048,135 75	18,000 00	155,012 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,221,148 25
1803	773,456 81	:	108,599 04	:	:	:	:	:	:	882,055 85
1804	938,923 93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	938,923 93
1805	768,281 28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	768,281 28
1806	1,383,555 38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,383,555 38
1807	1,094,285 91	225,000 00	:	:	:	:	70,000 00	:	:	1,389,285 91
1808	1,766,434 40	1,075,000 00	:	:	100,000 00	:	100,000 00	:	:	3,041,434 40
1809	2,365,772 17	655,000 00	:	150,000 00	:	300,000 00	:	:	:	3,470,772 17
1810	1,851,923 94	428,000 00	:	:	110,000 00	:	:	:	:	2,389,923 94
1811	1,837,828 19	95,000 00	:	:	190,000 00	:	:	:	:	2,122,828 19
1812	9,492,798 24	370,000 00	:	:	100,000 00	:	:	1,600,000 00	460,000 00	12,022,798 24
1813	17,925,966 72	761,046 30	-	:	120,000 00	:	:	400,000 00	540,000 00	19,747,013 02
1814	20,027,906 86	:	:	:	480,000 00	:	:	:	:	20,507,906 86
From the 1st January to 31st Dec. 1815	8,749,330 68	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,749,330 68
	88,270,562 85	4,374,805 26	263,611 54	150,000 00	1,100,000 00	300,000 00	170,000 00	2,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	97,628,979 65

EXPENDITURES—continued.

YEARS.	INDIAN DEPARTMENT		*Naval department.*	*Foreign intercourse*	*Barbary intercourse*	*Civil list.*	*Miscellaneous civil*	*Aggregate expenditures.*
	Treaties.	*Trading houses.*						
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st Dec. 1791	27,000 00	:	570 00	1,733 33	13,000 00	757,134 45	285,887 56	1,718,129 37
1792	13,648 85	:	53 02	78,766 67	:	380,917 58	191,988 94	1,766,077 15
1793	27,282 83	:	:	89,500 00	:	358,241 08	102,075 29	1,707,348 28
1794	13,042 46	:	61,408 97	146,403 51	:	440,946 58	199,449 09	3,500,348 20
1795	21,475 68	2,000 00	410,562 03	912,685 12	:	361,633 36	161,330 13	4,350,596 45
1796	55,563 98	58,000 00	274,784 04	109,739 64	75,120 00	447,139 05	251,319 85	2,531,930 40
1797	32,396 38	30,000 00	382,631 89	172,504 23	497,284 31	483,233 70	196,137 79	2,833,590 96
1798	16,470 09	:	1,381,347 76	242,711 22	214,717 52	504,605 17	253,849 48	4,623,223 54
1799	20,302 19	:	2,858,081 84	199,374 11	72,000 00	592,905 76	270,555 84	6,480,166 72
1800	31 22	:	3,443,716 03	185,145 33	210,142 85	748,688 45	257,767 32	7,411,369 97
1801	9,000 00	:	1,111,424 00	139,851 73	155,825 00	549,288 31	343,336 78	4,981,669 90
1802	20,000 00	32,000 00	915,561 87	416,253 62	134,672 31	596,981 11	400,462 75	3,737,079 91
1803	:	:	1,215,230 53	1,001,968 34	108,866 43	526,583 12	268,119 97	4,002,824 24
1804	53,000 00	:	1,189,832 75	1,129,591 62	57,063 95	624,795 63	459,651 03	4,452,858 91
1805	41,000 00	100,000 00	1,597,500 00	2,655,769 62	142,259 15	585,849 79	466,574 78	6,357,234 62
1806	:	75,000 00	1,649,641 44	1,613,922 09	146,499 21	684,230 53	527,360 71	6,080,209 36
1807	60,825 00	44,000 00	1,722,064 47	419,845 61	157,980 73	655,524 65	535,046 52	4,984,572 89
1808	70,725 00	2,250 00	1,884,067 80	314,233 26	90,759 57	691,167 80	509,701 02	6,504,338 85
1809	169,150 00	43,353 84	2,427,753 80	74,918 12	91,387 92	712,465 13	424,866 16	7,414,672 14
1810	58,225 00	23,800 00	1,654,244 20	48,795 60	32,571 88	703,994 03	398,527 63	5,311,082 28
1811	57,725 00	1,150 00	1,965,566 39	181,746 15	83,158 32	644,467 27	532,963 54	5,592,604 86
1812	55,975 00	16,870 00	3,959,365 15	297,327 04	50,376 25	826,271 55	600,515 47	17,829,498 70
1813	55,475 00	16,883 28	6,446,600 10	153,771 01	56,170 00	780,545 45	825,939 06	28,082,396 92
1814	:	10,294 86	7,311,290 60	163,879 97	13,300 00	927,424 23	1,193,539 86	30,127,686 38
From the 1st January to 31st Dec. 1815	:	1,125 00	2,950,000 00	27,578 40	2,167 00	355,662 01	251,962 34	12,337,825 43
	8[illegible]3,313 68	459,726 98	47,818,303 68	10,678,015 34	2,405,322 40	14,940,695 79	9,909,978 91	184,719,336 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 25th*, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE.

No. 3.—(A.)

A statement of the monies annually received from foreign and domestic loans, either at the treasury of the United States, or by their commissioners abroad, commencing on the 4th of March, 1789, until the 31st of March, 1815, formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 20th January, 1816.

From the 4th of March, 1789, to 31st Dec.	Receipts from Loans.	From the 1st of Jan. to the 31st Decemb.	Receipts from Loans.
1791	5,552,475 31	1805	
1792	4,936,595 56	1806	
1793	1,000,000	1807	
1794	4,600,000	1808	
1795	3,300,000	1809	
1796	320,000	1810	2,750,000
1797	70,000	1811	
1798	200,000	1812	12,837,900
1799	5,000,000	(A) 1813	26,184,435
1800	1,565,229 24	Fr. Jan. 1 1814	23,377,911 79
1801		to Mar 31 1815	10,728,530 12
1802			
1803			102,423,077 02
1804			
Together with the amount received during that period for sales of bank stock,			2,671,860
Dividends on ditto			1,101,720
Interest on stock remitted to Europe,			136,400
Gain on exchange			805,127 39
			4,715,107 89
			107,138,184 41

(A) Years.	From Loans.	Trea. Notes.	Total.
1812	10,002,400	2,835,500	12,837,900
1813	20,089,635	6,094,800	26,184,435
1814	15,080,546	8,297,365 79	23,377,911 79
1815	1,748,230 12	8,980,300	10,728,530 12

Treasury department, Register's office, Jan. 25, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

[No. 3.]
(B)

A STATEMENT of the sums paid annually on account of the public debt, from the 4th of March, 1789, until the 31st of March, 1815, in which the sums paid for principal, interest, and charges, are distinguished, respectively; formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 20th Jan. 1816.

YEARS.	Principal.	Interest.	Charges on foreign loans.	Total.
From the 4th of March, 1789, to 31st. December, 1791	2,938,512 06	2,090,637 44	258,300	5,287,949 50
1792	4,062,037 76	3,076,628 23	125,000	7,263,665 99
1793	3,047,263 18	2,714,293 83	57,948 28	5,819,505 29
1794	2,311,285 57	3,413,254 50	54,062 50	5,778,602 27
1795	2,895,260 45	3,136,671 16	52,480	6,084,411 61
1796	2,640,791 91	3,183,490 56		5,824,282 47
1797	2,492,378 76	3,220,043 06	80,000	5,792,421 82
1798	937,012 86	3,053,201 28		3,990,294 14
1799	1,410,589 18	3,186,287 60		4,596,876 78
1800	1,203,665 23	3,374,704 72		4,578,369 95
1801	2,878,794 11	4,396,998 69	4,000	7,279,792 80
1802	5,413,965 81	4,120,038 95	5,000	9,539,004 76
1803	3,407,331 43	3,790,113 41	6,000	7,203,444 84
1804	3,905,204 90	4,259,582 55	7,000	8,171,787 45
1805	3,220,890 97	4,140,998 82	8,000	7,369,889 79
1806	5,266,476 73	3,694,407 88	29,000	8,989,884 61
1807	2,938,141 62	3,369,578 48		6,307,720 10
1808	6,832,092 48	3,483,152 87		10,250,245 35
1809	3,586,479 26	2,865,074 90		6,452,554 16
1810	5,163,476 93	2,845,427 53		8,008,904 46
1811	5,543,470 80	2,465,733 16		8,009,204 05
1812	1,998,349 88	2,451,272 57		4,449,622 45
1813	7,508,668 22	3,599,455 22		11,108,123 44
1814	3,307,304 90	4,593,239 04		7,900,543 94
From 1st Jan. to the 31st March, 1815	211,730 23	1,146,587 15		1,358,317 36
	85,121,175 32	81,616,953 58	687,290 48	167,425,419 38

To which add the amount paid during the above period, for loss on exchange, 99,168 62

$167,524,588 00

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, January 25, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.—(C.)

A statement of the whole amount paid annually on account of the revolutionary government, from the commencement of the present government, (4th March, 1789) until the 31st of December, 1795; formed in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 20th of January, 1816.

YEARS.	For discharging warrants issued by the board of treasury.	Towards discharging certain debts contracted by A. Skinner, late commissary of prisoners.	Towards discharging certain debts contracted by T. Pickering.	For paying bills of exchange, drawn on commissioners at Paris, for interest on loan office certificates.	For discharging a claim of O. Pollock, late commercial agent at New Orleans.	TOTAL.
From March 4, 1789 to December 31, 1791,	157,789 94	38,683 13	1,454 08	3,533	108,605 02	316,268 70
1792,	33 33		2,606 18	582		111,826 53
1793,		46 42	2,675 56	36		2,721 98
1794,			162 45			198 45
1795,			61 59			61 59
	157,823 27	38,729 55	6,959 86	4,151	108,605 02	201,460 15

Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 25, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Foreign Articles.

EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY.

The trial, condemnation and execution of marshal Ney, forms the most interesting part of the news by a late arrival. On the 6th of December, at midnight, the marshal was condemned of high treason, and sentenced to be shot; and the sentence was carried into execution at 9 o'clock the following morning. The trial, it seems, was prematurely brought to a close by the marshal himself; who unexpectedly rose and said—

Gentlemen—I am a Frenchman, and I will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me, and what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended all, to being imperfectly defended; I wil do as Moreau did—appeal to Europe and posterity.

M. Bellart spoke to prevent further delays.

The Chancellor. Defenders, you may use every argument, except such as the chamber has interdicted.

The Marshal. Since the chamber will not hear my motives (mes moyens) I forbid my advocates to add any thing; the chamber will judge me as they think proper.

The final requisition was then read.

The President addressing the accused—

Accused, have you any observations to make on the requisition?

The Marshal. Nothing at all, my lord.

The chancellor ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses and the auditory.

Messenger Office, 1 o'clock A. M. Dec. 7.

From 5 o'clock the chamber remained in deliberation on the judgment, and at a quarter before 12 they decided by majority, that marshal Ney was guilty of high treason against the state, 131 voices condemned him to death, and 29 voted for banishment. The marshal was not present at the time the verdict was delivered. We had thought he could not have been shot, but it appears that there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer present.

The marshal is to be shot to-morrow (this day.)

Paris, Dec. 8. The following are the principal details subsequent to the judgment of marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments and merely state facts:

The marshal on entering his chamber at the time the court was deliberating on his sentence, appeared highly animated and supported by the strongest resolution. He embraced his counsel (M. Berryer) who said to the marshal, "*You would have it so!*"—"*Well, my dear friend,*" answered the marshal, —"*it is finished, we shall see each other in the other world.*" He then asked to dine, and eat with a great appetite; he noticed a knife lying on the table, which, on finding it attracted attention, and caused uneasiness in the persons appointed to guard him; do you think, said he, on looking at them, that I fear death, and instantly threw the knife far from him. After dinner, the marshal smoked a segar, and then threw himself on the bed, where he slept quietly for two hours.

According to the terms of the process, the chevalier Caucy read the sentence to the marshal, who asked for the consolation of religion, and expressed a desire to be assisted by M. Pierre, a relation of the cardinal of Bernis, and curate of St. Sulpice.—The inestimable ecclesiastic hastened to attend him; they passed the night together—the marshal still retained the same degree of fortitude and resignation to his fate which had actuated him throughout the whole of the proceedings.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the marshal was informed that all was ready for the execution of his sentence—he put on a blue coat and a round hat, and entered a hackney coach, brought for him from the place of St. Micheel; the curate of St. Sulpice occupied the back seat of the coach with him —two officers of the gendarmerie were in front—a great number of *veterans*, royal grenadiers, and gendarmes, accompanied the ceremony, which crossed the garden of the palace, and left it by the iron gate on the side of the Observatoire; on arriving at this gate, the ceremony turned to the left, and stopped at about fifty paces further, under the walls of the avenue of the Observatoire.

The marshal descended from the coach, advanced at *quick* pace about eight paces from the wall, and asked the officer at his side if that was the place chosen for his execution. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, the marshal turned and fronted the *veterans* who were to fire upon him; he took off his hat with his left hand, put his right on his heart, and said to the soldiers—"*My comrades, fire at me.*" At that moment the officer gave the signal with his sword, and the marshal fell under their fire without moving. The body was placed on a litter, and remained exposed to the public view for a quarter of an hour; 3 balls entered his head. The venerable ecclesiastic who had attended the marshal at his last moments, remained during the execution near the coach, praying with great fervor. There were very few people present, on account of its being supposed that the execution would have taken place on the plain of Grenelle, where a great multitude had assembled.

Further particulars previous to the execution of the sentence upon marshal Ney.

At 4 o'clock he was in a sound sleep, from which he was aroused by the arrival of his wife and children, with madame Gamon, his sister-in-law. Madame Ney, on entering the chamber of her husband, fell senseless on the floor; the marshal, assisted by his guards, took her up, and after a long time remaining in that state, she began to recover;—tears and sobs succeeded. Madame Gamon fell at the marshal's feet in a similar state to her sister. The children stood silent, but did cry; the eldest is about 11 or 12 years of age. The marshal spoke for a long time with his wife and family—took a tender adieu of them, and madame Ney was carried away in a senseless state. Shortly afterwards, a veteran, who had served under the marshal many campaigns, and who was one of his guards—said, "I never expected death, marshal, without thinking of God."—The marshal stopped, looked at the man with attention, and answered—"You are right, send for my confessor." When all was ready, he would not enter the coach before the curate, saying —"Mount first, M. le cure, as I can go up quicker than you."

Marshal Ney was born at Sarre-louis, 10th January, 1769. He entered very young into service, and passed very rapidly through all the inferior grades to that of adjutant-general, which was conferred upon him by Kleber, in 1794. Never was soldier more brave—never a brave man more inconstant, more versatile. A general under the republic, a marshal of the empire; a member of the legion of honor; grand officer of the empire; prince of Moscowa; duke d'Elchuigen!

Bonaparte's arrival at St. Helena—Government (says a London paper) have received dispatches from sir George Cockburn, from Saint Helena, dated the 25th of October——he had arrived there on the 15th. General Bonaparte is stated to be in good health and tolerable spirits. The persons of his suite are also well, but are reported in private letters to be heartily sick of their expedition. We understand he was in tolerable spirits during the whole of the voyage. But they were much damped when he was shewn the place of his future residence, on the top of the hill called Longwood, the usual residence of the lieutenant governor. He complained of its not being sufficiently large; but the real cause of his dislike was, probably, not the smallness of the house, but the position of it. It is so situated, that no person can either approach or leave it without being seen. The companions of his voyage were heartily tired of their expedition, and some of them, it is supposed, will soon entreat permission to return to Europe.

"*Restoration.*" Religious orders were about to

be re-established in Piedmont, similar to those which existed prior to the occupation of that country by the French.

Specie. A vessel has arrived at Cadiz from Lima with 3 millions of dollars—another vessel with a like sum was expected.

The calm of despotism. The abbe du Pradt has issued a new publication, entitled *The Congress of Vienna;* it is in the same style as the history of the embassy to Warsaw, and with reference to the present period, corresponds with the abbe Barueil's history of the Illumines, and the writings of Malet du Pau. The drift of it is to shew the *danger which the world is exposed to, from the modern idea of representative government; the freedom of the press, and philosophy!!!*

Drury-lane Theatre—London. The aggregate receipts of this theatre for 3 years, recently ended, was £222,906 16*s.* 9*d.*—the expences £242,493 17*s.* 6*d.* In the latter appears to be included the expence of rebuilding the house, which, it will be recollected, was destroyed by fire.

The last advices from Italy, speak of nothing but the great works which the *English* cause to be executed in Italy. They are fortifying the passages of the Levant—Sperzia and Cattaro—they retain possession of Caprea—they increase the works of Niareggio—they have fortified Genoa, and the last treaties have put them in possession of Corfu.

"*The Society of Jesus,*" so called, has been reorganized at Rome. Zumiga is commissary-general for the re-establishment of the order in "both Spains."

"*Restoration.*" Two vessels have lately arrived at the Havanna—one with 390, the other with 144 slaves from Africa. Preparations are making to pursue this trade with the greatest vigor.

Taxation. Mr. Andrews, an American merchant at Bordeaux, was taxed 6,208 francs as his share of the compensation-money to be paid to the Russians, Austrians, Prussians and English, for "delivering" France—and, it would appear, was *compelled* to pay it. Mr. Lee, our consul at Bordeaux, manfully remonstrated against it. The correspondence is interesting, and shall be inserted.

Ney. The gallant and accomplished *Ney*, has been sacrificed. It is to be feared that his fate will be the fate of every great man in France. Talents must be rooted up, before the tree of "legitimacy" can flourish there. Some particulars of his trial must lie over. He was most unfairly treated.

Arrests are exceedingly numerous in France.—There seems a determination in the allies, through the deputy king, to kill every man whose genius may disturb the "repose" of despotism. The battle of *Waterloo* (won by *gold* as history shall tell posterity) is yet to be consummated in the destruction of the heroes of France. Among those recently arrested or about to be tried, we observe the names of Soult, Delela, Lavallette, Drouet, Deceau, Vandamme, Massena.

There has been many heavy mercantile failures at Stockholm. The names of seven houses are given whose aggregate debts are about $3,400,000.

Kosciusko.

From M. H. M. Williams' Narrative of events in France.

A Polish regiment, forming part of the advanced guard of the Russian army, after expelling the French from Troyes, marched upon Fontainbleau. The troops were foraging in a neighboring village, and were about to commit disorders, which would have caused considerable loss to the proprietors without benefit to themselves; such as piercing the banks, or forcing the sluices of some fish ponds. While they were thus employed, and their officers looking on, they were astonished to hear the word of command, bidding them to cease, pronounced in their own language, by a person in the dress of the upper class of peasants; they ceased their attempt at further spoliation and drew near the stranger.—He represented to the troops the useless mischief they were about to commit, and ordered them to withdraw. The officers coming up, were lectured in their turn, and heard with the same astonishment the laws of predatory warfare explained to them——"When I had command in the army of which your regiment is a part, I punished very severely such acts as you seem to authorize by your presence; and it is not on those soldiers, but on you that punishment would have fallen." To be thus tutored by a French farmer, in their own language, in such circumstances, and in such terms, was almost past endurance. They beheld the peasants at the same time taking off their hats and surrounding the speaker, as if to protect him, in case of violence; whilst the oldest among their own soldiers, anxiously gazing on the features of the stranger, were seized with a kind of involuntary trembling. Conjured more peremptorily, though respectfully, to disclose his quality and his name, the peasant, drawing his hand across his eyes to wipe off a starting tear, exclaimed, with a half stifled voice, "I am Kosciusko!" The movement was electric. The soldiers threw down their arms, and, falling prostrate on the ground, according to the custom of their country, covered their heads with sand. It was the prostration of the heart. On Kosciusko's return to his house in the neighborhood of this scene, he found a Russian military post established to protect it. The emperor Alexander having learnt from M. de la Harpe, that Kosciusko resided in the country, ordered for him a guard of honor, and the country around his dwelling escaped all plunder and contributions. Kosciusko had withdrawn some years since from the guilty world of Bonaparte, to cultivate a little farm, rejecting every offer which was made him by Napoleon, who had learnt to appreciate his worth. Kosciusko knew him well. I called on him one day to bid him farewell, having read in the official paper of the morning his address to the Poles on the subject of recovering his freedom, being named to the command of the Polish army by Bonaparte. Kosciusko heard me with a smile at my credulity; but on my shewing him the address with his signature, he exclaimed, "This is all a forgery! Bonaparte knew me too well to insult me with any offer in this predatory expedition; he has adopted this mode, which I can neither answer nor resent, and which he attempts to color with the pretext of liberty. His notions and mine, respecting Poland, are at as great a distance as are our sentiments on every other subject."

CHRONICLE.

Latest from Mexico, and excellent, via New-Orleans. The following interesting memorandum was also enclosed:

"Arrived at the Balize, Dec. 19, U. S. ketch Surprise, lieut. com. M'Keever, from a cruise, having touched at Boquilla de Piedras. The patriots occupy the king's bridge leading to Vera Cruz, and had intercepted the royal convoy from Mexico. It was expected that an action would take place about the first of December."

The above (observes the *New York* editor) was handed to capt. Myrick by lieut. M'Keever.

This intelligence is a month later than the former accounts from the Mexican provinces. and does not comport with the story lately published, of the total defeat of the patriots in that quarter.

A beginning. The Union Bank of New York, proposes, after the 1st of this month, to pay specie for its notes, and for such deposits as have remained in their vaults since the 1st September, 1814.

Washington, Jan. 25. Mr. Serurier, minister of France, has announced to the secretary of state that his mission had ceased, and presented Mr. Roth as charge des affaires, to act ad interim, until the arrival of a successor. The secretary of state has, in consequence, presented Mr. Roth to the president, in the character of charge des affaires of his most christian majesty.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Jan. 10. It appears by an article in the St. Stephen's paper, that the Seminolie indians have destroyed the British fort at Appalachicola, and taken the negroes who occupied a small fort near that; and were on their way to Pensacola with a view of restoring to their rightful owners, those of them who had run away from the Spaniards, and the citizens on the frontier of the Missisippi territory.

Carthagena.—We have a variety of reports as to this place—some saying it has fallen and others that it has not. Slow to believe bad news, I think that the flag of the republic yet floats over the walls of that important place. On comparing all the dates and weighing the facts as stated, it appears to us that the latest accounts received have arrived at Baltimore—see "South America" below. The garrison has no doubt suffered exceedingly by famine: but they had just received a large supply of provisions, and the falsity was probably put afloat by royalty, as a 'legitimate' engine to prevent other succors.

Specie.—It is stated that very considerable sums in specie have arrived at New Orleans from Liverpool, to purchase cotton. The precious metals, like every other article of commerce, must find their own level.

The *Susquehanna*, at Harrisburg, rose 9 feet, in four hours, on the morning of the 19th ult. The ice gave way with a tremendous explosion. Great damage has been done by the deluge.

Schuylkill bridge.—From a Philadelphia paper. It is with regret that we inform the public that the superstructure of the bridge at the falls of Schuylkill, fell down this morning about a quarter before 5 o'clock. It does not appear that there was any person on it at the time.

The chains were sufficiently strong—the cause to which the misfortune is attributed, appears to have been the great weight of snow on it, (being fifteen inches deep) together with the decayed state of one of the legs of the trussel on the down stream side.

We ascertained the actual weight of a cubic foot of snow, for the purpose—which made the whole weight on the two main arches, 63,750 lbs.

Exchange at New-Orleans, Dec. 29. On Baltimore, 10 per cent dis.; on Philadelphia, 7 *a* 8 do.; on New-York 5 *a* 6¼; on London, par; treasury notes, par; Spanish dollars, 6 per cent adv.

National Bank. The projected scheme for a national bank appears very exceptionable to many, on several grounds. Some doubt the constitutionality of the procedure—and many appear to fear the power of such an institution. And the *bonus* to be received, it is contended, is by no means commensurate with the great advantages that it will possess in receiving the public deposits, &c.

Salt Springs. A salt spring has been discovered near Mount Sterling, in Ken. so strong that salt will not dissolve in the water. It promises great advantages to the neighboring country.

South America. The following good news from *South America*, has been received by the schooner Stafford, arrived at Annapolis, from La Guayra:

"An English frigate arrived at La Guayra, a few days before the sailing of the Stafford, and brought accounts that the Spanish fleet at Santa Martha had been destroyed in a heavy gale—the army against Carthagena had abandoned the siege—one half of the island of Margueritta was in the hands of the patriots. Spanish vessels, on arriving at La Guayra, were put in requisition to transport troops to Margueritta, whilst Caraccas itself was threatened by the patriots, who were carrying on a predatory warfare in that province.

Martial Law. A New York paper says—"A British farmer in Upper Canada has recovered 5 or $600 damage and costs, from a commissary, for taking 100 bushels of wheat from him under martial law, during the late war, the judges and jurors unanimously deciding that martial law could not be declared, but subsequent to an act of the legislature authorizing it. The British government paid the loss for the commissary, who merely obeyed orders.

Frankfort, Ken. Jan. 1*st*, 1815.

Editors of the Palladium. Gentlemen—Having seen my name mentioned once or twice in your paper, in relation to the office of vice-president, I deem it my duty to assure you, that I have no desire to fill that office. And, at this time of peace and tranquility in the United States, I could not be induced to accept of any station in the government.

You are at liberty to use this note as you judge proper. Respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Longevity. There are now living in one house in Boston, four persons, of the following ages: one of 101 years, two of 77 years each, and one of 67—making an average of 80 years each.

Maryland. Mr. Harper was elected a senator of the U. S. by the legislature of Maryland, on Saturday last—for Mr. Harper 45; Mr. J. T. Mason, 44. Gen. Smith has been elected a representative to congress by the people of Baltimore city and county, vice col. Moore, resigned—for general Smith 2515; col. Little 1069.

The revenue. The nett revenue from the imports accruing in 1815, is (as appears by a corrected report from the treasury of Jan. 20.) $28,348,898 80; exceeding the sum stated in the annual report by an amount of $3,348,837 02.

Marshal count *Grouchy* has made his escape from the "deliverers," and is safe in Baltimore, where he arrived on Monday last, in an *English* brig, via Annapolis, being incog.

Congress. Nothing important has been transacted by either house of congress since our last report. The time of the house of representatives has been chiefly occupied in debates on the revenue bills, and of the senate in "executive business." As it so happens (through an excess of *extra* labor on the numerous tables in this number, *to get them in* in their proper places, occurring at a late period) that we cannot give the regular detail of proceedings this week, it is thought best to defer the journal until our next paper. The like cause has compelled us also to defer a considerable part of the "Chronicle."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 24 of Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 10, 1816. [WHOLE NO. 232

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT $5 PER ANNUM.

Georgia Sugar.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress—politely communicated for the Weekly Register.

"The cultivation of the cane is rapidly extending with us. I have received some information on this interesting subject, which, I suppose, may be gratifying to to you.

"Major Butler, on 85 acres, cultivated by 17 hands, produced 140,000 lbs. sugar, and 75 hhds. molasses.

John M'Queen, Esq. planted 18 acres in cane—average product 20,000 canes *per acre*—5000 canes, the product of a quarter of an acre, yielded 600 gallons of juice, which boiled down, made 672lbs. sugar,and may lose 50lbs. in draining, leaving 632*lbs.* or 2488lbs. of sugar per acre."

Let us look at these products and see what they amount to, at the *present* prices for sugar and molasses.

140,000lbs. sugar, (worth on the spot) 17 cents	$23,800
75 hhds. molasses, at $80	6,000
Product of 85 acres and 17 hands,	$29,800
18 acres at 2488lbs per acre—44,784lbs. at 17 cents,	$7,613 28
Say 23 hhds. molasses, at $80	1,840 00
Product of 18 acres and 5 or 6 hands,	$9,453 28

39,253 dollars, the product of 23 hands, is for each hand $1706. *There is no gold mine equal to this.*

But sugar and molasses may not hold their present prices—the duties will be reduced, and the cost of freight and charges lessened, by the continuance of peace. Good sugar, however, cannot easily be lower in the United States than 10 cents, the [old] duty included; and it is believed the West India planter cannot profitably furnish it here at so low a rate. And then the product of these crops, raised on 103 acres, by 23 hands (allowing the sugar at 10 cents *per pound*, and the molasses at $40 *per hogshead*,) would be $21,978, or $213 *per acre*, and $961 *per hand*.

When we get to exporting sugar—when it becomes a staple article of our commerce like cotton, its value may depreciate equal to the duty that will probably be continued upon it, (2 1-2 cents per lb.) but still, it will be a most profitable crop.

Thus do the bounties of God to our country unfold themselves and ☞*point to independence.*

Relations with Spain.

The correspondence between Don Onis and Mr. Monroe, is in the possession of our readers. The pretensions of Spain are as preposterous as the manner in which they are urged is contemptible. The chevalier's letters are beneath criticism, and it required no little courtesy to answer at all such a farrago of nonsense. The don, however, appears to be a "legitimate" *representative* of his *wise* and "adored master." The amount of the business is this—that Ferdinand holds the fairest portions of the earth in misery and chains, which would be happy except for his government—and, not content with requiring that we shall take no part in the contest for freedom against slavery, he would also wish a slice of *our* territory, to fix the wheels and racks of his accursed inquisitors upon! *Moderate demands, most rationally urged!*

Our right to the territory claimed is clear and indisputable—it as much belongs to the United States as the island of *New-Orleans*, settled by the *convention* held on the 8th of January, 1815, by gen. *Jackson*, on the part of the republic. But one grand mistake was committed about the *Floridas*—they ought to have been taken possession of by us.—They were lent to the British during the late contest, not for the purposes of fair, and open, and honorable warfare—but as a depot whence murder and massacre should issue upon the women and children of our frontier, and their neutral character was entirely lost by this subserviency to our enemy. What—shall a person establish himself on my borders, and make his house the asylum of assassins, and plead the sanctity of his right to possess it? Nay, nay—the law of God, of nature, and humanity, dictates his ejectment and punishment. Yet there were some drivelling politicians—men of whom I would have expected better things, who stood ready to condemn *Jackson's* expedition to *Pensacola*, the seat of an enemy's force, concentrated to place the tomahawk and scalping knife in the hand of his ally, the savage!

An idea has gone forth that *Great Britain* may be at the bottom of this business, the *Floridas* being ceded to her. Time will unfold whether this is the case or not. But what does Great Britain want the Floridas for? Has she not already territory enough to satisfy an ambition short of that of Alexander the Great, who sighed for another world to conquer? An hundred millions of people in *Asia*, only, acknowledge her sceptre; and in every part of the habitable globe there are countries subject to her, who called *Bonaparte* ambitious! The Floridas offer no incense to the god she worships, except as a check upon the United States, for the commerce they afford is of no consequence—not equal to the expences to be incurred by the establishment that must be kept up to maintain the possession. The very act of receiving them, therefore, supposing even they were freely offered without any equivalent, would have in it a spirit of hostility that cannot be mistaken—which ought to be guarded against.

We cannot believe, however, that Great Britain is anxious for another war with the United States—yet, we fear she is so situated that she cannot support a *peace establishment*, and must quarrel with somebody. We, certainly, have no desire to quarrel with her, nor even with Spain; though a contest with the latter power alone, might rather be courted than feared by an aspiring people, anxious to build up and perfect a national character, and strengthen and enrich themselves: And besides, the cause of mankind might be subserved thereby, in aiding the emancipation of the most productive countries in the world, from the grasp of a perfidious ingrate and his blasphemous priests.

What is the real foundation of this procedure of

the Spanish minister, supposing it authorised by his court, is not clearly understood. Perhaps, these claims are made to be before-hand with those that Mr. *Erving* is specially charged to press upon the Spanish government, and this may be considered a pretty deep state trick at procrastination. Perhaps, the Floridas have been ceded to Great Britain, and are held as the seed of a new war when *policy* or *necessity* leads lord *Castlereagh* to make it, propelling *Ferdinand*, in the mean time, as his jackall. But, we would hope, he would gain as little in another contest as he did in the last; in which, instead of "crippling us for fifty years" as was *magnanimously* designed, he put us forward twenty. And the procedure would forever close the American market to British manufactures, and make us her rival in that of the world. Peace with us is her true policy as well as our own—and if she is really desirous to preserve it, there will be no difficulty between us; if otherwise, we cannot help it. But Spain must keep her mustachios within their proper boundaries—or the Phillippine island, the most remote of her possessions, will become a resting place for the eagle.

It is not generally thought that an open rupture will grow out of our relations with Spain, at least for a considerable time to come. It would be proper, however, to be prepared for it. We would heartily rejoice if some diversion were made in favor of the patriots of the provinces; but we are not so situated as spontaneously to embark in their cause, though it is the cause of mankind. The state of the world is peculiar, and we may have enough to do to manage our own affairs, *husbanding every resource, to meet any determination that may have been formed to destroy what yet remains of freedom to the human race as dangerous to the rights of kings.*

RENUNCIATION.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cevallos, secretary of state of his catholic majesty, to Mr Pinckney, minister of the United States at Madrid.

"His majesty has thought proper to RENOUNCE *his protest against the alienation of Louisiana by France,* notwithstanding the solid motives on which that protest was founded; affording, in this way, a new proof of his benevolence and friendship for the United States.

(Signed) PEDRO CEVALLOS.

El Pardo, Feb. 10, 1814."

United Provinces of La Plata.

The editor of the REGISTER has been politely favored with the following very interesting particulars on the "state of the military forces engaged in defence of the United Provinces" of La Plata, by a gentleman of the first consideration in that delightful country, on whom the utmost reliance may be placed. The friends of freedom will, with great pleasure, observe the strength and disposition of the patriots—and conclude that the power of Spain is totally incompetent to reduce them again to her racks and wheels and monopolies—with tyranny and cruelty in every shape.—An old school-mate of the editor's observes, confidently, that they can, at Buenos-Ayres, give a good account of any 20,000 men that Europe can send against the republicans.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MILITARY FORCES OCCUPIED IN DEFENCE OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[Translated for the Weekly Register.]

BUENOS AYRES.

There are in this city 6000 veterans of artillery, infantry and cavalry. Recruits are constantly arriving to complete the 8000 which are destined by the government, as a corps of reserve, to oppose the threatened invasion of the Spaniards. The local militia of infantry in service are 6,000 well disciplined men, and possessing every good quality which can belong to them. The stand of arms (or armory) is abundantly provided by the continual remittance of fusils, made by the friends of our sacred cause. The manufactory of fusils, which made 20 daily, is suspended, that others may be introduced at more convenient prices. The militia cavalry are disciplining themselves with great diligence, and the Director reviews them every eight days. The quarters of all these forces are established 50 leagues in the interior, and a plan of defence has been adopted sufficient to resist all the power of our oppressors.

ORIENTAL BANDA.

There is not a man in this fertile province who has not taken up arms in its defence. The people are energetic, valiant and accustomed to scourge tyrants. The chief of the orientals is col. Don Jose Artigas, who is much beloved by those under his command. He has, at present, 4000 veterans usefully employed. They are determined to destroy every thing which cannot be defended. The Spaniards and Portuguese know the respect which they deserve. Artigas has established, 300 leagues in the interior, a village called *Purification,* in which are more than 600 European Spaniards, guarded by a competent garrison, in order to prevent the effects of their pernicious doctrines, as well as by way of reprisal for the Americans who were sacrificed by the Spanish commanders in every part of the colonies. *This notice will be very convenient to the editor of the Havana Gazette.*

PROVINCE OF PARAGUAY.

The force of this consists of 3000 veterans, and a great number of militia and cavalry. They have not shared in any of the honors of the war, but are well disposed to it; and to this end, and to aid the other provinces, they hold considerable property in reserve. It is commanded by don N. Francha, whose talents are highly spoken of.

PROVINCE OF CUYO.

Its force is 3000 fusiliers, and a numerous and choice militia and cavalry. They passed the Cordilleras in December, to reconquer Chili. Among these 3000 veterans is a regiment of Chilese cavalry, who united with Mendoza, in October 1814, and protected the emigration of 2000 persons of both sexes. The chief of the expedition is colonel-major D. Jose San Martin, who served several years in the Spanish army.

THE ARMY OF UPPER PERU,

After several victories over the royal army, has reconquered, in a little time, the territory between Jupis and Orurx. The strong positions which Peznela occupied in Cotagaita, had formed new chains for South America; but they only served to augment the glories of the legions of *Rio del Plata,* under the orders of the virtuous and valiant general don Jose Rondeau. The advance of his army are in Chayanta, and he is marching with his united forces to give the mortal blow to the despot, Abascal. Can Peznela, with 3000 persecuted, dispirited, mercenaries, resist 7000 victorious republicans, commanded by worthy chiefs? The desertion of the troops of Peznela is scandalous, and his limitted resources place him in an unfortunate situation. Potosi gave Rondeau the means of paying his troops, and he hastened immediately to remit supplies of money to Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants of the towns that had been freed from oppression ran to join the soldiers of liberty. The supreme Director has recently sent col.-major D. N. French with 2000 choice

veterans and 3000 fusees, to reinforce Rondeau. It is thought that Peznela intends to retreat through Cusco; but every province is in complete insurrection against the royalists. The chief of the Cusquena insurrection was a casique called Pomacagua, descended from the Incas, who held the rank of field-marshal from the king. Ramirez, general of division of the royal army, had the fortune to take him prisoner; and, that he might not disgrace the *good qualities* of a Spanish commander, he had his tongue bored with a hot iron, and destroyed him by the torture. The glories of this tyrant did not last long—for the division of Angulo forced him to a retreat in which he lost a great part of his troops. Then was Pomacagua avenged with the death of a number of European Spaniards, put to the sword by those who had grieved at his loss. One child of this unfortunate man has joined the party of his father, and follows up the work with enthusiasm. Angulo, and the famous Arenales, native of Catalina, have already joined Rondeau with their respectable divisions, which have rendered many important services. Abascal cannot increase his miserable army, because the spirit of insurrection is spread through all the territory under his command. He was compelled to occupy Chili with 1500 of his most confidential men, and already many of those have passed over to Rondeau. In the year 1816, we may hope for a success which will secure our cause.

Since the popular commotions of April of this year, which concluded happily, all the people of the united provinces enjoy tranquility, and are occupied in raising forces for their defence, and in organizing their governments, which will be in conformity to those of the *United States*. Representatives are elected to compose a general congress, to whose decision all the people offer to submit. They will open their session in February or March. A declaration of independence appears indubitable.

CHILI.

This rising state yielded to the royal forces by an extraordinary event, on the 2d October, 1814.—The iniquity of certain strangers who, to the disgrace of this delightful country, were at the head of the government and of the troops, proposed to the enemy the most degrading and perfidious capitulation. When a remedy was proposed it was already too late. The enemy, under shelter of the capitulation, was considerably strengthened by a strong Spanish division, which had a little before arrived at Lima from the peninsula. Commodore Hillyar ought to blush at the active part which he took in the sacrifice of a million of inhabitants, who were fighting for liberty. After having obtained, by his bad faith, and by the criminal conduct of the governor of Valparaiso, the triumph of capturing the Essex, he presented himself in the capital with instructions from Abascal as a mediator in the capitulation which was proposed, for the purpose of giving time for the arrival of the reinforcement.—Hillyar succeeded in deceiving the weak Director of Chili, and other ignorant persons, without any other trouble than that of saying mass, and shewing himself to the army clothed in the robes of the nuns. [There is something else here about Hillyar which we cannot understand; it concludes with]—this hypocritical intruder created himself perpetual governor of Chili, and set sail when he had done all the mischief he could.

The present governor of Chili is colonel Osorio. All the forces under his command amount to 4000 men; half of which are natives of the country, and serve by compulsion. Osorio, like all the Spanish chiefs, has taken the side of oppression. The island of Juan Fernandez is the deposit of 500 patriots of the principal families. The contributions are insupportable, and the property of all the emigrants and prisoners is delivered up to the pillage of the band of scoundrels that form the royal army. The moment of vengeance approaches. The fields are already covered with numerous parties to oppose all who belong to the royal side. The emigrants crossed the Andes in December, with an imposing enthusiasm, under the protection of the Argentine legions. Emigrants are constantly arriving at Mendoza, begging protection from their cruel oppressors. Its re-conquest has been prevented by a little squadron of four ships under the orders of general Brown, so well disposed as to destroy the commerce of Lima, shut up its privateers, and secure them from the use of Osorio, if he should attempt to retreat. We hope that the approaching summer will complete the purification of this country.

Buenos-Ayres, 8th Nov. 1815.

War-Office Contracts.

The following brief abstract of a letter from the secretary of war to the speaker of the house of representatives, dated January 23, 1816, may be useful to some.

Contracts for the supply of rations to the troops.

In New-Jersey	16 cents 8 mills.	
Illinois, Missouri and Indiana	17 to 36 cents	
Massachusetts	19 „	„
Vermont and its northern boundary	19 „	„
N. York, north of West Point, &c.	19½ „	„
south of the highlands, including West Point	16 „	7 „
Connecticut and Rhode Island	17 „	„
Mississippi ter. and Louisiana	15½ to 17½ „	„
Michigan ter. near the upper lakes, and Ohio	16½ to 25 „	„
Pennsylvania	17 to 18 „	„
Virginia	15 „	„
South Carolina	20 „	„
Kentucky and Tennessee	14 to 15 „	„
New-Hampshire, Maine & their northern vicinities	18 „	7½ „
Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia	16 to 17½ „	„
Georgia and its southern vicinity	17 „	7½ „
North Carolina	17½ „	„

These contracts were made in January, February, March and May last.

Contracts for iron castings.

Mortars and 32 and 24 pounder cannon	$133 1-3	p. ton
Eighteen pounders	220	„
Light 12 pounders, field service	140	each.
—— 6's „ „	70	„
—— 3's „ „	50	„
Howitzers, 24's	60	„
Shells, various sizes	150	per ton.
Carcases	160	„
Shrapnell shells, 24's	112½	each.
„ „ 18's	90½	„
„ „ 6's	55	„
„ „ 3's	40	„
Round shot, 100 to 18 pounders	95	per ton.
——	105	„
Grape shot, 12, 6 and 3	145	„

Arms	14¼ to 15 per stand.
Rifles, complete	17 each.
6-4 blue cloth	3 per yard.
Blankets	3½ each.

Gun powder 55 to 60 cents per lb.

These contracts are of various dates, chiefly of 1815.

Duties on Imports.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, containing an estimate of the whole amount of the duties on merchandize imported, which accrued in the year 1815

Treasury Department, Jan. 20, 1816.

SIR—I have received your note, requesting a statement of the whole amount of bonds given for duties on importations which accrued in 1815. The portion of the duties on merchandize imported, for which no bonds are given, is probably not more than one per cent. of the whole amount, and cannot, without difficulty, be distinguished from that portion for which bonds are given. It is so small that I have not thought it necessary to make any separate estimate of it, and shall, therefore, give in answer to your note an estimate of the whole amount of duties on merchandize imported, which accrued in the year 1815.

The estimate contained in the annual report was made in the month of November, before returns for any part of the fourth quarter of the year, except from the smallest and most inconsiderable districts, had been received, and before the large importations of that quarter were known at the treasury to have taken place. At the present moment the returns from the larger districts, for the third quarter of the year, are not complete, and for the fourth quarter of the year are still more deficient. The great pressure of business in the custom houses has, doubtless, occasioned this unusual delay. The consequences is, that it is only for the first and second quarters of the year 1815, that a correct statement can be given. For the third quarter an estimate can be given nearly correct; but for the fourth quarter, it can be formed only by comparison with the preceding, the returns of bonds taken being deficient from some of the most considerable districts for the whole quarter, and from nearly all the most considerable districts for the two last months of the quarter.

After making this explanation, I have to state, that the amount of duties on merchandize imported during the first quarter of the year 1815, amounted to $862,845 27

And during the second quarter of the same year to 10,434,275 56

From the returns received, it is believed that the duties for the 3d quarter of the year will somewhat exceed those for the second. They are, therefore, estimated at 10,700,000

The returns for the fourth quarter are so imperfect as to afford little or no means of estimating the total amount. It is known generally that the importations in the months of Nov. were large, and that in the months of Oct. and Dec. they were less considerable. It is supposed that for the whole quarter the duties will equal those of the 3d quarter, say 10,700,000

21,400,000

Estimated amount of duties on merchandize imported during the whole year,	32,697,120	83
The tonnage duties, light money, and duties on passports and clearances amounted, during the first and second quarters of the year 1815, to	251,136	99
During the third and fourth quarters, as fewer foreign vessels were employed in our commerce, these branches will be proportionably less productive and are estimated at	300,000	
	551,136	99
Gross proceeds of the customs, as estimated for the year 1815,	33,248,257	82
The drawbacks, bounties, allowances and expences of collection, are to be deducted from this sum in order to ascertain the nett amount which will be receivable into the treasury.		
The debentures for drawbacks issued during the first quarter of the year 1815, amounted to	76,274	41
And during the second quarter of that year, to	323,086	39
During that period the re-exportations were very small, compared with those which took place during the 3d and 4th quarters.		
As the markets became glutted with foreign merchandise, the quantity sent abroad for better prices would naturally increase. It is believed that the drawback on the portions thus re-exported, during the 3d and 4th quarters of 1815, will amount to	3,500,000	
The bounties and allowances actually payable during the year 1815, will be small, probably not exceeding	100,000	
The expences of collection will be augmented by the cost of several revenue cutters, to replace those lost during the war. The whole amount may be estimated at	900,000	
	4,899,360	80
And will leave for the nett amount of the revenue of customs, accruing in the year 1815, the sum of	28,348,897	02

This exceeds the sum stated in the annual report, by an amount of $3,348,897 02; an excess produced by the extraordinary importations during the fourth quarter of the year, beyond what had been anticipated; and in relation to which it may not be improper to remark, that as those importations have surcharged the market with many articles, a proportionate diminution in the importation of those articles, and consequently of the duties upon which importations during the ensuing year, may be expected.

It ought also to be observed, that this excess will be wholly absorbed by the deficit, as stated in the annual report of the monies receivable into the

treasury during the year 1816; and, indeed, will be insufficient to meet the whole of that deficit. But it will relieve the treasury from the necessity of borrowing money, or of issuing treasury notes, or of leaving treasury notes already issued in circulation, for making good that deficit to an extent equal to the sum of $3,348,897 02, above stated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. Wm. Lowndes,
Chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Important Correspondence.

The following *official* letters passed between Mr Lee, our consul at Bordeaux, and the governor of the department of the Gironde. The *principle* contended for—not (it appears) by the present government of France, but by the *creatures* of that government—is at once so absurd and tyrannical, that when an American merchant, at Bordeaux, was told that "he was taxed for his *faculties* and his *capital*," he replied to one of the chief assessors—"I owe you a tax on my house and patent for the personal protection your government affords me—this I have paid; but as to my *faculties* and *capital*, I am indebted for *them* to God and my country, and therefore owe you nothing for what you have not the power to give, protect or take away."

It will be unnecessary to explain the cause or nature of this dispute; the perusal of Mr. Lee's letters will best develope the disposition of the Royal faction in France—the *rights* that are granted to American merchants; and, at the same time, furnish an able and handsome refutation of a plea, which is levelled both against justice and common sense.—*Ed. Southern Pat.*

"*Bordeaux, Oct. 5*, 1815.

The Prefect of Bordeaux, &c. &c.

M. Le count—My countryman, Mr: Andrews, a resident merchant in this city, has been taxed on the roll for the military contribution of 100,000,000, the sum of 6,208 francs; against the injustice of which, he appeals to you, requesting me on transmitting to you the enclosed letter on this subject, to support his reclamation. But I find he has stated in so clear and pointed a manner, the illegality of this imposition, that he has left no room for me to make any additional observations thereon.—Having in this country no *civil rights*, no *French commercial privileges* whatever, he ought not by the laws and usages of nations, to be called upon to concur in any extraordinary war tax, for the support of a government, in which, from owing allegiance to his native state, he cannot, nor is not allowed to take the smallest share, and the charges of which the subjects of his majesty, are alone bound from duty and affection to sustain. I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. LEE."

"*Bordeaux, Oct. 20th*, 1815.

Sir,—Mr. Gueyrieux, receiver of the North, certified the day before yesterday, to my countryman, Mr. Andrews, that unless he paid immediately the sum of six thousand two hundred and eight francs, for which he is avowedly taxed, according to his *supposed faculty and capital* on the roll of the war contribution of—hundred millions, he should send *Garnisaires* to his house—and yesterday the same receiver make known to Mr. Andrews, as you will perceive by the inclosed notification—that unless he paid the amount of this tax in *three days* from the date of the same, his *furniture* and effects should be *seized* and *sold* for the payment thereof.

This, sir, is rather an arbirtary proceeding. It is trifling with the rights and privileges of a native American citizen, established in France under the faith of former treaties, as a mere factor for his countrymen. It is a violation of the rights of hospitality, and cannot be justified upon any principle of the laws and usages of nations.

The ordinance of his majesty, of the 16th of August, on which this war contribution is founded; so far from justifying the assessors in taxing a citizen of the United States, established in France, for his *supposed faculty and capital*, exempts, in my opinion, every such citizen from the same. That ordinance is thus worded:—"Such is the state of "things, that we have not a choice of means—and, "therefore, we must adopt those which present the "least inconvenience; and which at the same time, "appear the best calculated to relieve those of our "*subjects* who have suffered the most *by calling on* "*those* who have felt in a lesser degree those evils, "to come to their relief."—And further on, full of "confidence in the patriotism of the principal *mer*-"*chants, proprietors* and *capitalists*, we wish to asso-"ciate them to our solicitude for the relief of their "*compatriots*."

Thus by the decree itself, it clearly appears, that his majesty has appealed to the patriotism of his *subjects*, to the *French merchants proprietors*, and *capitalists*, and not to *American merchants* and *capitalists*, which no doubt, was foreign from his intentions. This being the intent and meaning of the ordinance, it remains to be proved, before Mr. Andrews can be subjected to bear any part of this war contribution, further than the portion due on his house and his patent as a merchant, that he is a French subject. If he has been naturalized as such, if he enjoys all the *civil rights* of a Frenchman, let him pay for his *supposed faculty* and *capital*. But, as this is not the case, I pray, sir, you will order that all pursuits against him for this tax of 6208 francs, openly and avowedly laid on his faculty and capital, be suspended until a formal decision shall be had thereon from Paris.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. LEE,

To count Tournon, Prefect of the Depart't of Gironde."

"*Bordeaux, 23d Oct.* 1815.

To Mr. LEE, consul of the United States.

Sir—I have the honor to answer the letter you wrote me on the 20th, in which you complain of the taxation of Mr. Andrews for the war contribution.

I have seen with astonishment that you consider as *a violation of the rights of hospitality*, an act of a government, who has never ceased to give to your compatriots high marks of protection. Such expressions can but tend to injure the relations between us, as for the interest of the two nations, as should they in future be found in your correspondence, it will be my duty to render an account thereof to my government.

Mr. Andrews has exercised for a long time the profession of a merchant in Bordeaux. He enjoys the protection of the government and *the advantages of our commercial laws*. He submitted as a merchant, to pay the personal tax imposed on that profession. How then can he ask to be exempted from the other public charges equally imposed on the same profession? Can he argue that his quality of a stranger exempts him from supporting these imposts, while he enjoys on the same line all the privileges which the government accords to its subjects?

It was not necessary that the king in his ordinance, should have distinctly comprised the strangers

residing in his estates, to oblige those who are on the same footing as his subjects to partake of all public charges. I shall therefore not examine whether Mr. Andrews is naturalized a French subject or not; it is sufficient for me to know that he pays a patent; from that moment the committee have the right to tax him according to his *presumed faculties*.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) The Prefect TOURNON.

"*Bordeaux*, 25*th Oct.* 1815.

WILLIAM LEE, &c. to the Count TOURNON, prefect of the Department of the Gironde.

SIR—In answer to the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 23d, which I have but this moment received, I beg leave to observe, that so far from having accused his majesty's government, of violating the laws of hospitality towards my fellow-citizens; I have stated in the very letter of which you complained, that I did not think the royal ordinance, authorised the assessors to call on American citizens established in Bordeaux, for any part of this war contribution; other than that which they are in duty bound to pay on their real estates and patents as merchants.

His majesty, in that act, calls on *his subjects*, who have suffered the least by the distressing events which have of late passed before us, to come to the assistance of those of *their compatriots*, who, from their position, have felt the weight of those evils in a greater degree. Therefore, as Mr. Andrews cannot be placed on the footing of a French merchant, capitalist, or subject, I begged of you, sir, to suspend all pursuits against him, for the sum of 6,208 francs, (which, is the amount of the tax on his supposed *faculty* and *capital*) until a formal decision on his case, should be had from the proper authorities at Paris. Before this decision is known we must not consider him as taxed by virtue of a decree of his majesty, but simply by an *act of the assessors*, founded on a misconception or misapplication of the royal ordinance of the 16th of August.

That you have a right to tax Mr. Andrews for his real estate, the house in which he lives, and for his patent as a merchant, we do not question; we only contend that, you cannot tax him for his *supposed faculty and capital* towards these war contributions, with any more justice, than you can demend of him *personal military services*—and that for these reasons:

1st. He is not a French subject but an American citizen.

2d. He is an American and not a French capitalist, the bulk of his fortune, for which he is taxed, being deposited in his own country and not in France.

3d. He has no civil rights in France, not having the power to vote in any election, nor is he eligible to any office.

4th. He has no *French commercial privileges*, he cannot own a French ship, nor can he be elected to any commercial offices, and on all the business he transacts with his country, he pays your *discriminating duties* as well on his *ships*, as on their *cargoes*, and

5thly. That as an American citizen, settled in Bordeaux, as agent for American commercial houses, he cannot by the laws of his own country, take the smallest share *directly* or *indirectly*, in any war in which France is or may be engaged.

This being the actual position of Mr. Andrews, was from duty that I supported his reclamation. and I trust it will be seen, that although he enjoys the protection of this government, to a *certain degree*, he is far from partaking "*all the advantages of the commercial laws of France*," and that consequently he ought to be exempted from many of the charges to which French merchants are liable, with whom on the score of commercial and other privileges, he cannot be assimilated.

The laws of France draw a very distinct line between the subject and the foreigner, who inhabits the country, and thus points sufficiently clear, to the distinction which ought to be made between them, in the levying of all war contributions. All the real estates which the citizens of the United States hold in Bordeaux, for the convenience of their commerce, or otherwise, may be imposed in the same ratio as those of the natives. And their patents as merchants, are in the same manner, liable to augmentation, but when you touch or tax their *supposed faculty and capital*, you go farther than the laws of France, the law of nations, or even the royal ordinance on which you found this imposition, will justify.

Thus you will observe, sir, that the mode of apportioning and collecting this war contribution, in the case before us, involves a question of the highest interest to American citizens established in France, as well as to French subjects, established in the United States. I therefore hope, that you will have the goodness to present the same, with all its points and bearings, to the minister whose province it is to decide thereon, that we may know in future, on what footing the American merchant, established in Bordeaux, is to be considered by your administration, in relation to his own government, and to that of his majesty.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. LEE."

Foreign Articles.

MARSHAL MONCEY.

From the New-York Columbian. We are indebted to a correspondent for the very interesting translation below. Marshal Moncey's letter to Louis the XVIII. was written on the occasion of his refusing to preside in a court martial at the trial of marshal Ney. The reader will recollect that this refusal of marshal Moncey was treated as contumacy, and he was ordered to be imprisoned for three months:

Letter from Marshal Moncey, to Louis XVIII. on his refusal to sit on the court-martial for the trial of marshal Ney.

SIRE—Will your majesty permit me to raise my feeble voice to you? Will it be permitted to one who has never deviated from the path of honor, to call the attention of his sovereign to the dangers that menace his person and his kingdom? Yes, sire, nothing less than the imminent dangers of the state, would allow me to express myself to you with the frankness which you ought to expect from all your faithful subjects, and especially from your marshals; from those who dared to uplift their voice, on the most difficult occasions, when the absolute will and blind ambition of a master were every thing, and the counsels of wisdom and prudence were nothing.

I believed, that after my letter of yesterday to the minister of war, he would have judged sufficient the reasons which I gave for refusing to sit in a court martial where I could not preside. I find myself mistaken, as he has transmitted me a positive order from your majesty on this subject.

Placed in the cruel dilemma of offending your majesty, or of disobeying the dictate of my con-

serenee, it becomes my duty to explain myself to your majesty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether marshal Ney is guilty or innocent—Your justice, and the equity of his judges will answer it to posterity, which weighs in the same balance kings and their subjects. But the subject on which I cannot be silent, and on which I must speak distinctly to your majesty, is the critical position into which you are rushing. Alas! has not enough of French blood been shed? Are not our misfortunes sufficiently great? The humiliation of France—is it not pushed to the last extreme? And when it is necessary to rectify, to soften, to calm, it is then you are required to sign new proscriptions! Oh! sire, if those who direct your councils had only in view your good, they would tell you, that never did the scaffold make friends. Do they then believe that death is terrible for those who have so often braved it? Is it the allies who require of France *? But, sire, is there no danger for your person and your august dynasty from them? They entered the country as your allies, and what title do they merit from the people of Alsace, of Lorraine, and of the capital? They have demanded the price of their friendship; they have required securities from those they came to deliver—they have required the inhabitants of the countries they occupy, to deliver up their arms; and in two thirds of the kingdom there remains not even a single fowling piece. They have required that the French army should be disbanded; and there remains not a single man at his colors, not a single piece of cannon is harnessed—They have demanded the delivery of our fortresses, and if some of them still hold out, it is because their commandants cannot believe your majesty has ordered their surrender. So much condescension ought surely to have softened their passions—but, no! they wish to render your majesty odious to your sub ects; they wish to guard against every possible danger, by striking off the heads of those soldiers and statesmen, whose names they cannot hear, without being reminded of their own humiliation.

Let, then, a French general be allowed to say, in the face of Europe, that if our armies have overrun the neighboring countries, they purchased their conquests with their valor and blood. Let your majesty consider—will the allies ever forgive their conquerors? It is their shame and humiliation which they wish to efface, and not to strengthen your throne, which is more shaken by their outrages than established by their vengeance! But when you have given up every thing, what can you refuse? If the fate of Poland is to be ours, what means of resistance have you left? Your armies? You have none! Your fortresses? they are in the power of the allies! Your marshals, your generals, your statesmen? their heads will have fallen! Will you then resort to the people—to that people so much humiliated, so much despised? Is it those who formed your councils?—The recollection of the month of March, 1815, must shew your majesty what you have to expect from *their* zeal and attachment. There remains then no other resource than a reliance upon the generosity of *your* allies and *our* enemies. Have you then forgotten that in order to gratify the man who occupied your throne, they refused you one after another, an asylum in their dominions? So completely had they recognized his legitimacy, that in their treaties with him they never thought of stipulating even an indemnity for you. Did not England herself negociate with him? Would she not again have treated with him at Prague, had his pretensions been less extravagant? Did not the people of London drag the carriage of his minister, when you were not even permitted to appear at court? Was your restoration thought of, when they negociated at Chatenay?

Had it not been for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux, and the loyalty manifested by the people of that city, a treaty would have been signed with Napoleon. Still more recently, at the congress of Vienna, was your majesty's minister able to obtain a guarantee for the integrity of our territory? Oh! sire, the man of Elba may have had correspondencies and intelligence in France; but who were they that went to seek for him? who told the English fleet to suffer him to pass? Has the admiral who was entrusted with the superintendance of the island, been prosecuted? Had not the king of Prussia 80,000 men near our frontiers who might have marched upon Paris, and reached it before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian cannon daily placed in battery before your palace, and pointed against your residence? And yet you can rely on the generosity of your allies! And yet, under such circumstances you require me to take my seat in a tribunal, where I shall, perhaps, figure in my turn, not as a judge, but as a prisoner at the bar? Did I not lead the French army in 1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even now the poignards of those who struck Brune and *****, and so many others, glitter before my eyes, and shall I, in my person, sanction a judicial murder? Ah no! while there remains to my unhappy country only a shadow of existence, shall I associate my name with that of her oppressors? No, sire! you, yourself, cannot but approve my resolution: What! shall 25 years of glorious labors be sullied in a single day? Shall my locks, bleached under the helmet, be only proofs of my shame? No, sire! it shall not be said that the elder of the marshals of France contributed to the misfortunes of his country. My life, my fortune, all that I possess or enjoy, is at the service of my king and country: but my honor is exclusively my own, and no human power can ravish it from me. If my name is to be the only heritage left to my children, at least let it not be disgraced!

Permit me to ask your majesty where were the accusers of marshal Ney, when he was on the field of battle? Did they follow his steps and accuse him during 25 years of perils and labors? And *if Russia and the allies cannot pardon the conqueror of the Moskowa, can France forget the valiant hero of the Beresina?* Sire, in the unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney saved the remains of the army—in that army I had relations and friends, and soldiers (who are the children of their chiefs) who had served under me; and shall I doom him to death who saved the lives of so many Frenchmen, to whom so many parents are indebted for their children, so many wives for their husbands? No, sire, if I cannot save my country and my own life, I will at least save my honor; and if I feel any regret, it is that I have lived too long, since I have survived the glory of my country. Reflect, sire! this is, perhaps, the last time that truth will reach your throne; it is both dangerous and unwise to push the brave to despair. Where is there, I will not say the marshal, but the man of honor, who is not compelled to regret not having sought death on the field of Waterloo? and perhaps, if the unfortunate Ney had done there what he had so often done before, he would not have been this day dragged before a court martial, and those who demand his death, would have been seeking his protection. Excuse, sire, the frankness of an old marshal, who has always kept clear of intrigues, has known only his country and his profession; he believes that the same voice

which was raised against the invasion of Spain and the war with Russia, might also speak the language of truth to the best of kings, the father of his subjects. If frankness is a virtue, it is not, I am conscious, the most profitable of the virtues; since, although I am the eldest of the marshals, I am also the poorest.

I will not disguise the dangers in which the step I have taken may involve me, nor the disgrace it may draw down upon me from the vengeance of courtiers—but if I have been fortunate enough to enlighten your majesty as to your true interests, I shall consider myself as but too happy, whatever may be the consequences—and, if in descending to the tomb, I may say with one of your ancestors—*all is lost, except honor*—I shall die contented.

MONCEY, *duc de Conegliano.*

FRENCH LAW OF AMNESTY.

From the New-York Columbian.—A respected correspondent has made the following abstract of the *Law of Amnesty*, published in a late French paper.

The day after the execution of marshal Ney, the duke de Richelieu, president of the council, presented a bill *extending an amnesty to all those who have taken any part whatever in the events preceding or following the return of Napoleon to France.*

This amnesty is modified by *three exceptions.*

1st. The individuals who are *put on their trial* by the 1st article of the royal ordinance of the 24th July, 1814, *are to be proceeded against* conformably to the laws, and those who are absent are to be *condemned as contumacious.*

Of this number are the generals BERTRAND, CLAUSEL, (who is now in New-York) DEBELLE, &c. It is remarkable the journals do not mention in this class the name of gen. DROUET, who was included in the 1st article of the ordinance. It is uncertain whether the ministers have yielded to public opinion which had been strongly expressed in his favor, or his name has been omitted by the printer through mistake.

2d. The second exception relates to the individuals designated in the 2d article of the same ordinance, and in whose cases the two houses of the legislature were to decide as to whom among them should be brought to trial, or banished with the privilege of selling their property.

The new law only pronounces against them a sentence of banishment, *revocable at the pleasure of the king*—nothing is said as to their being compelled to sell their property or losing their civil rights.

In this class are *Carnot*, the duke of Bassano, *(Maret,)* the duke of Dalmatia, *(Soult,)* count REGNAUD ST. JEAN d'ANGELY, (who is now in New-York) count *Defermon*, count *Real*, *Arnault*, member of the institute, and a celebrated dramatic writer, *Bory de St. Vincent, &c.*

3d. The third and last exception relates to those who are already prosecuted—*(traduits et jugement.)* This exception is very ambigious, and may give rise to extensive persecutions.

The law banishes from France all the members of the *Bonaparte family*, as well as their relatives and connexions, including collaterals to the degree of uncles and nephews. Their property originating in donations or grants of the former *government* is confiscated, but their *private* property is secured to them, upon condition that it is sold within six months.

The duke of Richelieu preceded the reading of the bill with a speech which contains some moderate sentiments—after the bill was read, he added, with emotion—"*Thus did Henry IV. grant an amnesty to his subjects who had fought against him, and France was saved.*"

In order to form just conclusions respecting this interesting event, it is necessary to see the debates and the final decision of the legislature, and then to observe how far the men of influence who are so near the throne, will submit to a measure, which is to restrain passions difficult to soften and impossible to disarm.

The following is said to be the entire list of exceptions to the amnesty:—Lallemand, Drouet, d'Erlon, Lefebvre, Desnouettes, Ameith, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton, Duvernet, Grouchy, (now in Baltimore) Laborde, Clausel, (now in New-York,) Debelle, Bertrand, Cambroune, Lavallette, Revigo. These to be arrested and tried.

The following are ordered to quit France in two months, not to return without leave.—Soult, Alix, Exelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix, Lepelletier, Bonlay, (de la Meurthe) Mehee, Fresinet, Thibeaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Lobau, Hatel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Pommercuil, Regnault, Arrighi, Dejean, Garrau, Real, Bouvier, Dumolard, Merlin, Durbac, Dirat, Defermont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix, Desportes, Garnier, Mallinet, Fullin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbing, Janson, Lelorgue, Didevial.

Bonaparte's relations are all to leave France within a month under pain of death.

OCCUPATIONS AND MIRACLES OF KING FERDINAND VII.

[Whether our readers shall laugh at the thumping falsehoods and silly stuff of the following, or weep for the depravity of human nature therein exhibited, they will agree in detesting the wretch that put it forth to the world.]

From the London Examiner, No. 375. March 5, 1815.—The occupations of king Ferdinand, during his captivity in France, were alluded to by Mr. Whitbread in parliament. We have been (says the Morning Chronicle) through the favor of a valuable correspondent, put in possession of the authentic document, setting forth the trials and miraculous works performed by Ferdinand, and we have been prevented only by the overflow of temporary matter, from making an extract for the improvement of our readers.

The document is a sermon preached by Don Blas de Ostoloza, chaplain major of his catholic majesty, and his confessor. The following is an extract.

The confessor begins by giving a picture of the life of the king at Valency.

"The king," says he, rose at eight o'clock, heard mass, breakfasted, made afterwards a party at billiards, entered his closet to read his letters and some portion of holy writ, *embroidered at the tambour* till two o'clock, at which time he took a short airing in his carriage:—he dined on his return, made a short prayer, received his brothers or those who were admitted to pay their court to him at supper, and before going to bed recited with all his household the Litanies, which he toned himself.

"An agent of Napoleon, whose impious presence he was forced to endure, employed all means of seduction to draw the infant from his holy occupations. He brought a troop of female dancers from Paris, and even his own wife, to endeavor to charm the king; but I perceived, *by certain signs*, (adds the confessor, whose words we translate literally) that the breasts of these women, indecently exposed, were beginning to have a dangerous effect on the prince, who was ready to fall into the seventh deadly sin; I admonished him in time, and like the slave of Potiphar, Don Ferdinand escaped these new Sirens.

"The king was above all things incensed at the

poverty of the chief altar of the parish of Valency, and at their being in the Chateau, a play house, while there was neither a chapel, nor an oratory, while the people were luxurious in their furniture and feasts, and miserable in the decoration of their temples. The king embroidered himself a beautiful robe of white silk, with gold pallets, and gold fringe, for the virgin. He had raised a superb altar, gilt, and he sometimes served himself the mass at the feet of the queen of angels. The queen of the angels was most sensible of those royal attentions and manifested to him her content by many signs—It happened in particular, that one night an ecclesiastic of the district being overcome with sleep in the church, *the virgin appeared to him as coming out of the altar*—she advanced towards the ecclesiastic, made several turns around him, to display the elegance of her toilette, and said to him, sighing, that her son received the vows of the king, in recompense of the fine robe that he had given her: that the Spanish princes would not remain long without being delivered, and that they must form an order of the holy sacrament, with which all the chevaliers should be armed for his defence.

"The priest much touched by this speech, awakened, and came to me to reveal the miraculous vision: I answered by assuring him *that the holy virgin had already said as much to the king himself*, who in thanking her had promised that on his return to Spain he would make her worship flourish over all the provinces subjected to his dominion."

Sermon pronunciado on la gran fonction qui se celebro en Cadiz, par D. Blaz de Ostoloza, capelian major de S. M. C. y su confessor. Ed. 78 en Burgos, de la imprinte de la inquisition—1814.

BONAPARTE.—*London, December* 12—Extract from letters received from officers of his majesty's ship Northumberland.

"*His majesty's ship Northumberland, Oct.* 20, 1815.

"We arrived here on the 15th, after rather a pleasant, though long passage, of ten weeks; and general Bonaparte landed on the 16th in the evening, when it was quite dark; he was muffled up in a large surtout coat. A guard went before him to disperse the mob. You may judge of the state of his mind and spirits by what he did, and what he did not do, during the passage. He never came out of his cabin but in the evenings after dinner; he then, almost without exception, went and leant against the breech of the foremost gun on the weather-side of the quarter-deck, whence he never moved. Generals Bertrand and Lascasses always came out with him, and with whom he ever continued in conversation, he appeared to take little notice of his other companions. His dress, upon these occasions, was invariably a green coat, with two plain epaulets, small clothes, with silk stockings, and pumps, with gold buckles. At the usual ceremony of passing the line, which we did on the 23d of September, general Bonaparte made a present to *Old Neptune* of one hundred Napoleons; the French generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each. The countess Bertrand is one of the most pleasant and agreeable women I ever conversed with. She said she wished we had missed the island; and I do not wonder at it; for if its boundless craggy rocks and lofty mountains strike the senses of a stranger, who can depart at pleasure, with a cold heart appalling effect, what must be the feelings of banished *majesty!* Nature seems to have formed it for security to its inhabitants. Had general Bonaparte ever entertained a hope of escape, when he came in sight of this place it must have been banished forever; the whole world beside, I should suppose, does not present such another spot."

"*Northumberland, October* 18.

"Bonaparte was very much pleased with the attention shewn him, whilst on board this ship, however he might have felt upon subjects connected with bringing him here. He publicly thanked captain Ross, on the quarter-deck, for his kindness, and requested he would do the same for him to the officers."

"*St. Helena, October* 22.

"On the 10th instant a sloop of war arrived with the intelligence that a fleet was approaching our island, in which was Bonaparte! This news threw us all into great confusion. On Sunday the 15th, the Northumberland arrived here with the ex-emperor and his suite. On Monday, his surgeon (an Englishman) called on me, and took me with him on board. I was introduced to general Bertrand and his lady, and the other passengers; after remaining a few minutes in the ward-room Bonaparte was announced to be on deck, when we all went up. I approached him and took off my hat; he did the same; he asked me if there was any good watchmaker in the place. I told him there was a very good one, a Mr. Solomons, who is also a very respectable merchant. He requested me to take his watches to him, as they were out of repair; one was a large gold repeater, the other a silver repeater, both musical; the latter, he says, he always had with him in his carriage."

NEY'S EXECUTION.—*Paris, December* 10.—The following are some further particulars respecting the last moments of marshal Ney: When the judgment was announced to him, he said, "*it would have been more military to have said, you are to bite the dust.*" At the execution, he endeavored to protest against the iniquity of the sen ence, and appealed to God and posterity. The officer commanding the veterans, attempting to give the word, appeared struck dumb. L'Espinois (the commander of the military division) then said, "officer, if you cannot command, I will;" the latter remaining silent, the marshal himself said, "soldiers, do your duty," upon which, the platoon ordered for the purpose fired at random; only five out of sixteen balls fired struck the marshal, who fell upon his knees and died instantly. The officer recovering himself, said, "there is still a platoon, let them shoot me also," The officer is put under arrest. Marshal Ney was yesterday buried at the cementery of *La Chaise*. Madame Ney was accompanied to the Thuilleries by her four children and sister; she remained in the *salon de la paix* some time before the duc de Duras came to inform her that she could not be received by the king, and leading her down the grand staircase, acquainted her with the mournful execution; she fainted, and was with difficulty removed to her carriage, amidst the cries of her children and the lamentations of the spectators of this distressing scene. She had several times endeavored to see the duchess d'Angouleme, near to whose person she had been brought up when a child: the duchess, however, as well as the princes, constantly refused to see her.

Madame Auguie, madame Ney's mother, was in the service of Marie Antoinette, her grief at whose death was so severe, that in a moment of distraction she threw herself out of a window, and died upon the spot.

Paris, December 8.—This morning at half past six o'clock, the corpse of marshal Ney was carried to the burying of Mont Louis, in a country coach with a funeral procession. It was followed by a carriage in mourning, and many carriages of citizens. It had been previously enclosed in a leaden coffin,

and then one of oak During the night the nuns of the Foundling Hospital repeated prayers over the body, which had been deposited in that hospital.

EUROPEAN TREATIES.—Treaties have been entered into between the emperor of Russia, the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, and the king of Great Britain, the stipulations of which are very important.

1. The first article stipulates for preserving the integrity of the treaty entered into between the high contracting parties, and the present government of France.

2. They stipulate to preserve inviolable the treaty entered into at Paris last year, and likewise to confirm the one entered into with Louis, by which Napoleon Bonaparte and his family are forever excluded from the throne of France, to accomplish which, they engage to employ their whole united force, if necessary.

3d and 4th. The parties engage, if any of their forces, stationed on the frontiers of France, shall be either attacked or menaced, to place themselves on a war establishment, and each to furnish 60,000 men or more if necessary. The parties further engage, that, if the repose of France is again interrupted, and it becomes necessary to employ the whole of their forces, to reserve to themselves *the right "to prescribe,* by common consent, such conditions as shall hold out to Europe a sufficient guarantee against the recurrence of a similar calamity." In other words, the allies reserve to themselves a right to cut up, and to divide France among themselves, if she attempts to disturb the repose of Europe again.

6th and 7th—The parties engage, that even after the period stipulated for the occupation of the French frontiers by their troops, (5 years) all the above engagements shall remain in *full force,* and the respective sovereigns agree to meet at fixed periods, either personally, or by their ministers, for the purpose of consulting and preserving the future repose of Europe.

This treaty is in all its branches important, and furnishes more assurances that France will not attempt the perpetration of her revolutionary system again, than the occupation of her frontiers by the armies of the allies.—*Tel.*

To his excellency the Duc de Richelieu.

The allied sovereigns having confided to marshal the duke of Wellington the command in chief of those of their troops, which, according to the 5th article of the treaty, concluded this day with France, are to remain in this country during a certain number of years, the undersigned ministers, &c. &c. think it their duty to give some explanation to his excellency the duke de Richelieu as to the nature and extent of the powers attached to this command.

Although chiefly guided with respect to this measure, by motives tending to the safety and welfare of their subjects; and being very far from having any intention of employing their troops in aid of the police, or of the internal administration of France, or in any manner that might compromise or interfere with the free exercise of the royal authority in this country, the allied sovereigns have, however, in consideration of the high interest which they take in supporting the power of legitimate sovereigns, promised to his most christian majesty to support him with their arms against every revolutionary convulsion which might tend to overthrow by force the order of things at present established, and to menace also again the general tranquility of Europe. They do not, however, dissemble, that in the variety of forms under which the revolutionary spirit might again manifest itself in France, doubts might arise as to the nature of the case which might call for the intervention of a foreign force: and feeling the difficulty of framing any instructions precisely applicable to each particular case, the allied sovereigns have thought it better to leave it to the tried prudence and discretion of the duke of Wellington, to decide when and how far it may be advisable to employ the troops under his orders, always supposing that he would not in any case so determine without having concerted his measures with the king of France, or without giving information as soon as possible to the allied sovereigns of the motives which may have induced him to come to such a determination. And, as in order to guide the duke of Wellington in the choice of his arrangements, it will be important that he should be correctly informed of the events which may occur in France, the ministers of the four allied courts accredited to his most christian majesty, have received orders to maintain a regular correspondence with the duke of Wellington, and to provide at the same time for an immediate one between the French government and the commander in chief of the allied troops, for the purpose of transmitting to the French government the communications which the duke of Wellington may have occasion to address to it, and of communicating to the marshal the suggestions or requisitions which the court of France may wish in future to make to him. The undersigned flatter themselves that the duke de Richelieu will readily recognize in these arrangements, the same character and the same principles which have been manifested in concerting and adapting the measures of the military occupation of a part of France. They carry with them also, on quitting this country, the consoling persuasion that, notwithstanding the elements of disorder which France may still contain, the effect of revolutionary events, a wise and paternal government proceeding in a proper manner to tranquilize and conciliate the minds of the people, and abstaining from every act, contrary to such a system, may not only succeed in maintaining the public tranquility, but also in re-establishing universal union and confidence, relieving likewise as much as the proceedings of the government can effect it, the allied powers from the painful necessity of having recourse to these measures, which, in case of any other convulsion, would be imperiously prescribed to them by the duty of providing for the safety of their own subjects, and the general tranquility of Europe, &c. The undersigned have the honor, &c.

METTERNICH,
CASTLEREAGH,
HARDENBERG,
CAPO D'ISTRIA.

London Dec. 16.—The Flanders mail contains the following important intelligence, under the date of Rome, Nov. 21—" It is asserted that the ministers of the great powers have delivered to his eminence the cardinal secretary of state, the treaty of alliance relative to the war against the Barbary powers and that it has been ratified by all the sovereigns, in their quality of grand masters of the several religious and military orders in their dominions. By this act the powers engage not only to put an end to the white slave trade, which the African governments carry on with equal insolence and impunity; but in order to prevent the return of acts of violence which disgrace humanity, the powers also declare, that they will establish here the form of government which shall afford the best guarantee. The contingent of the troops for this new species of war

will be the same and no one will be permitted under any pretence whatever, to keep up a greater number of troops than is fixed by the treaty. All the troops shall have the same uniform. His holiness the Pope, shall be at liberty to send a legate, but who shall not interfere in temporal matters.—This treaty, which consists of 131 articles, fixes, that all the Christians shall be set at liberty, and cannot make a part of the army destined to occupy the country. The Sublime Porte, it is said, remains neuter in this war, and will receive guarantees for its European possessions. One is astonished at knowing the treaty against the pirates, and not to know any thing of what has passed in the consistory where this affair has been treated.—It is certain that his holiness has not issued any bull on the subject of this new crusade. It is said that his holiness will give to the grand masters of the military orders a suit of armor and a banner.—The whole of the allied forces is fixed by treaty at 45,000 men. Several gallies have been at Ancona."

The court of Portugal persists in remaining at Brazil, and refuses to return to Europe. That court lately received a courier from Madrid with despatches, the contents of which had not transpired; but it is supposed that Spain requests the prince regent to declare war against the Independents; and that Ferdinand VII. has asked one of the daughters of the prince in marriage.

The discussions between our government and Ferdinand of Spain, which had grown pretty warm are now becoming more conciliatory; but the persecution of the patriots has not decreased. Ferdinand is about to impose a contribution of five millions sterling on all classes of people of Old Spain, *excepting* the clergy.

☞ A great variety of scraps and interesting articles unavoidably postponed.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

Pursuant to adjournment, the legislature of New-Jersey met in this city on Wednesday last, the 10th instant.

The following interesting Message from his excellency governor Dickerson, was presented to both houses on Friday last.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The present prosperous and happy situation of our common conntry, under the blessings of Divine Providence, cannot fail to excite the most grateful sensations in the breast of every patriotic citizen.

After an arduous struggle with an enemy, abounding in wealth and all the means of making war—possessing armies truly formidable from their numbers and discipline, and a navy, which, till lately, was deemed invincible, we enjoy an honorable peace, obtained by the determined resolution and persevering exertions of our geneneral goverament, by the bravery of our army and militia, by the unparalleled gallantry, skill and enterprize of our little navy, and by the dignified firmness and address of our ministers at Ghent.

The prompt and efficient manner in which the Barbary powers have been chastised, sheds a new lustre over our flag; rescues our character from an ignominious badge, and adds to the security and value of our commerce.

Our situation is the more enviable, when contrasted with that of other nations of the earth.

A view of the wretched and exhausted state of the fairest portions of Europe, overrun, wasted and destroyed, by the contending armies of powerful and ambitious monarchs, should convince us of the inestimable value of our republican institutions, and induce us to regard with horror, and detestation every attempt to dissolve the bonds of our political union.

The humbled and degraded state of France, while it claims the tear of sympathy for suffering humanity, may teach us to avoid the evils which the people of that once happy country have brought upon themselves, and to thank Heaven that we are not in a situation to be delivered by emperors, or protected by kings.

The late war with Great Britain, although of short duration, will be attended by consequences of the utmost importance to the United States.

It has caused, if not a formal relinquishment, at least a cessation of those pretensions and practices which led to hostilities, and is followed by a treaty of commerce, which (it is hoped) may become the basis of a permanent peace.

It has inspired our citizens with a martial spirit, and given them a high military character, without which no commercial nation can be safe from insult, so long as large armies and navies are deemed necessary for the peace establishments of the maritime kingdoms of Europe.

It has secured to us the friendship of foreign nations, by shewing them that we can protect ourselves without their aid.

It has discovered to us the extent of our power and resources, which before had never been duly appreciated, by ourselves, our friends, or our enemies.

By forcing the capital formerly employed in commerce into new channels, it has led to the discovery of various means of wealth and prosperity, which would otherwise have remained unattempted, and has thus caused an important revolution in the occupations, views and pursuits of the people in every part ef the United States.

It has proved the practicability and the expediency of supplying ourselves at home, with many articles hitherto imported from Europe and Asia.

It has produced an unanimous sentiment in favor of increasing our naval establishment as fast as our means will permit.

It has added to the confidence we justly repose in, a well disciplined militia, as our safe reliance for national defence; and,

It has taught us the necessity of being at all times prepared for war.

Although New-Jersey has not in the late contest, experienced the ravages of an invading foe, our militia have shewn the utmost alacrity, in performing all such duties as have been required of them; and many of our citizens, by the brilliancy of their achievements, have conferred the highest honors on the state. We may dwell with peculiar complacency upon the names of Pike, Lawrence, and Bainbridge. The two former have left a bright example for the imitation of future heroes; the latter still lives to wear his laurels and to defend his country's rights, whenever they shall be invaded.

The return of peace will probably render it expedient to revise some parts of our militia law; in doing this, it will be proper to consider, how far the officers and privates, who have served in the United States' army should be exempted from the performance of the ordinary militia duties.

It will be unnecessary to urge reasons in favor of an energetic militia-system; upon this subject, there is but little diversity of sentiment. Permit me, however, to recommend some further encouragement to uniformed corps.

The rapid improvements in artificial roads, parti-

cularly in the mountainous parts of the state, exceed the most sanguine expectations.—Those improvements have greatly facilitated the means of conveying the produce of the country to market, and have added much to the value of landed estates wherever they are established. By enhancing the value of taxable property they have increased the means of filling the state treasury, while they have taken nothing from it—No further legislative aid has been necessary, than to give a proper direction to the enterprize of our wealthy citizens.

I must beg leave to call your attention to a projected improvement of great national importance; I mean the construction of a canal, to connect the waters of the Delaware river, with those of the Raritan.

We have the most satisfactory evidence, that the expence of constructing such a canal on the most practicable route, would bear but a small proportion to the immense advantages to be derived from it. It would form an important link in that vast chain of internal navigation, which our country admits of, and which will, at some future period, afford us security in war, and an abundant source of wealth in peace, while it will form a permanent bond of union among the Atlantic states. All local considerations should yield, when put in competition with an object so highly interesting, not only to this state, but to the union at large.

Our infant manufactures will undoubtedly claim your earnest attention. On this subject, New-Jersey is deeply interested. Much of our capital already invested in manufacturing establishments must fail if left without protection, to struggle in a market, inundated with goods, of British manufacture.

The warehouses of the manufacturing towns of England, where goods have been accumulating for years past, are suddenly emptied upon us, with a profusion, that must eventually ruin many of the manufacturers in that country, as well as importers in this.

It may be said that our manufacturers might have foreseen, and ought to have been prepared to meet the circumstances which cause their present distress. They did anticipate a severe check to their business, upon the return of peace, but as the establishments made by them during the war, were such as our situation absolutely required at that time, and as they may eventually become of immense advantages to the country, if protected, the adventurers were justifiable in calculating upon a liberal support, as well from the general government, as from the legislatures of the several states.

England owes much of its present wealth to the legislative protection afforded to its manufacturers. As early as the reign of Edward the IV. the English parliament prohibited the importation of a great variety of articles of foreign manufacture into England and Wales; and this policy, under different modifications, they have wisely pursued ever since. A similar policy to a certain extent would undoubtedly be proper for the United States.

Although our manufacturers must depend chiefly upon the wisdom of congress for relief, yet I am confident they will receive from you such aid as the limited means of a state legislature can afford.

It is a pleasing reflection that as peace and prosperity return, party spirit subsides; political animosity yields to a general emulation to promote the public good; and if we preserve the harmony in our councils, which now happily prevails, we may reasonably hope to perform the duties imposed upon us, in a manner, honorable to ourselves, and satisfactory to those for whom we act.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Trenton, Jan. 12, 1816.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR's MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives:

I have received, since the close of your former session, by order of the secretary of state, twenty-eight boxes, containing the laws of the United States, for the use of this commonwealth; they are deposited in the office of the secrerary, to be disposed of according to the directions of the legislature.

By a resolve of the 15th June, one of the members of the late board of war was authorized to complete and close the accounts of this commonwealth against the United States, in the office of that board, and file the same in the secretary's office. It appears by his letter, that the service was seasonably performed. This letter, together with the adjutant-general's annual return of the militia of the state, and the quarter-master-general's return of the ordnance and military stores belonging to this commonwealth, and of the arms and munitions of war which were loaned to several towns and individuals, and which have not been returned into the public arsenal, will be laid before you by the secretary. He will also deliver you a letter from the quarter-master-general, stating divers circumstances relating to his department, which will require your attention.

Within the last three years, more than one hundred acts of the general court have been passed, to incorporate persons for the purpose of carrying on manufactures of different kinds; in some of these, and other similar establishments, children are employed at an early age, before they have received the education which is usual in our English schools; and it may be expedient for the legislature to require, that effectual measures be taken for the instruction of such children. This would be no disadvantage to our new branches of manufacture, which, I have no doubt, you will be disposed to encourage, and which seem to be entitled to that protection which can be afforded to them only by the national legislature.

The careful education of youth is an object of the highest importance, as well to the government as to every individual; a due regard to it, is the most effectual method to prevent the commission of crimes and uphold order and just authority. At this period, when they are most susceptible of virtuous impressions, if they are left without cultivation or restraint, they will entail upon their country an endless series of mischiefs. But, if their minds are enlightened by education, as they advance in life, they will understand, and duly estimate their rights; they will be able to judge of the characters and motives of men, and distinguish between the honest zeal of patriotism, and the intemperate heat of party spirit; and will acquire such information as will enable them to exercise the rights and perform the duties of citizens, in a free government, with steadiness and discretion.

From the ease with which new regulations may be introduced, perhaps, we are in danger of treating the ancient forms and usages of the state with too little respect. The people, generally, have a peculiar attachment to those laws and customs which have been long established, and conform to them more from habitual regard, than through fear of punishment. Unnecessary additions to their number, or frequent alterations, would diminish their authority, and lay a foundation for a multitude of litigous suits. While, therefore, we encourage a spirit

genuine improvement, let us do justice to the usages which we and our fathers have approved, and guard against a temper of unceasing innovation; let us cherish those principles of government, and those systems of education, which have been derived to us from our ancestors, and especially the institutions which have a tendency to preserve in the minds of the people, that reverence for the Deity, without which neither public nor private virtue can subsist, nor the welfare of a community be secured.

A state of peace is highly favorable to the improvement and prosperity of the people, and affords the best security for the continuance of their freedom. Our remote situation from Europe might lead us to expect, that we should seldom be in danger of foreign war; but such expectations may prove delusive. In every country, some persons will be found of a restless temper, who are always dissatisfied with a state of tranquility; and there are many, who eagerly wish for a share in those numerous and lucrative offices and contracts which appertain to a state of war. These men may employ themselves in attempts to excite animosity in the minds of the people, against nations with whom we are at peace, and whose friendship is beneficial. Indeed, when the country is engaged in war, there may be some apology for adopting, in our publications, the language of boasting and irritation, with a view to recommend the measures of the government. But when war is at an end, if we persist in personal resentment, and endeavor to perpetuate a spirit of enmity against a people for whom our government professes friendship, we manifest a depraved and malevolent temper. Such conduct cannot proceed from any honorable motive; it is equally unjust and impolitic, and can only tend to transmit our odious passions to future times, and entail upon our children implacable hatred, and never ending hostility.

But there may be danger of war from a higher source. In almost every government, there is a party, even in the public councils, who wish to signalize their term of office by some splendid action, or some acquisition of territory, however useless it may be; they are anxious to provide for their numerous friends and dependents, by multiplying public offices, and augmenting the patronage of the government; and they are willing to extend its powers, which are always enlarged in a state of war, in proportion as the public taxes and the number of standing troops are increased. Besides, government, strengthened by a large military force, are then often tempted to assume powers which are wholly inconsistent with civil liberty. The people may also be involved in foreign wars, to suspend disputes or complaints which may arise at home; or to promote the success of one political party against the other; or, perhaps, from the mere impulse of prejudice or passion. But when a war spirit predominates, from whatever cause, there will soon be found some occasion for hostilities. Events frequently happen in the intercourse of nations, which furnish a specious pretence for designing men, to excite the passions of the people and dispose them to a rupture. They may affect great zeal for the interest of their own country, and proportional indignation against those powers, whose measures are supposed to obstruct it. In such cases, it will be hardly possible to avoid war, if, at the same time, the people are flattered with an ostentatious display of their resources, and hear nothing but what tends to excite their vanity, or inflame their resentment.

In the motives for making war, self-interest has often a controling influence; under the pretence of regard to national honor, rulers are too frequently inclined to discover supposed insults and injuries, where none were intended. Instead of listening patiently to arguments in favor of peace, or reflecting how greatly they themselves may be deceived in appreciating their own motives and actions, they rashly declare war, and sacrifice many thousand lives, when, by a short delay, and a candid negociation, the supposed injuries might have been fully explained or expiated.

Nor does our form of government afford us any assurance of uninterruptad peace. Republics of very limited extent, and surrounded by powerful nations, are chiefly attentive to their own safety—and have seldom an opportunity of indulging the spirit of conquest. But wherever that spirit prevails, whether in republics or monarchies, it is cruel, rapacious and insatiable. During the whole period of the Roman commonwealth, that people were almost constantly engaged in wars with the adjoining states; in most of their wars they were themselves the aggressors, and were ready to gratify their ambition and avarice, at the expence of neighboring nations, against whom they have had no reasonable ground of complaint.

In republics, ambition is the great source of crimes and misfortunes. It is frequently possessed by the favorites and pretended friends of the people; who, notwithstanding, when actuated by this impulse, lose their sentiments of justice and regard to the welfare of their country; and seem to have no sense of public calamities, unless they suffer themselves, or their family connections; or party influence are affected.

Although, as members of this government, we can have no immediate agency in producing wars, or preventing them; yet, so far as we have influence in choosing the officers of the national government, we may and ought to employ it, in selecting those who are distinguished for integrity, moderation and invariable attachment to the rights of the citizens and the public good. I hope the United States will be saved from the guilt of unjust and offensive wars; but we shall have little ground to flatter ourselves with the expectation of durable tranquility, until the rulers of the world are governed by disinterested motives, and the passions of avarice and ambition are controlled by a better spirit.

On this occasion, gentlemen, will you indulge me in a few remarks which relate chiefly to myself?

If we had been in a tranquil state during the last four years, I should not have been a candidate for any public office; but having been again called upon, I hoped to be capable of performing any service that might be assigned me, until our affairs should be in a more peaceful train, and the difficulty which embarrassed the government of the state should be diminished. That period is now arrived, and the infirmities of age make it necessary for me to retire, as soon as conveniently may be, from public business. Permit me, therefore, to say to you, gentlemen, and through you to our constituents, that I decline to be a candidate for the office of governor at the next election. I thank my fellow citizens for the many proofs they have given me of their confidence, and especially for their candor, in doing justice to the motives by which I was influenced in the course of the late war. I hope the people of this state will, in all future times, be united in sentiments of mutual good will; and may the Almighty, who protected our fathers, be the guide and defence of their children, in this, and every succeeding generation. CALEB STRONG.

January 16th, 1816.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

January 25—Mr. *Bibb* submitted the following motion for consideration:

"*Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring*, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:

"The senators of the United States shall be chosen for three years."

[This subject has not been discussed in the senate, but is made the order of the day for an early day.]

January 31.—The following was the vote on the passage of the bill for continuing in force the double duties to the 30th of June, &c.

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Brown, Chace, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Mason, N. H. Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, Goldsborough, Horsey, Thompson, Tichenor—5.

The senate spent some time in discussion of the bill to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States; when the bill was recommitted to the military committee.

Monday, Feb. 5—Mr. Harper, from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

Tuesday, Feb. 6—The bill from the house to continue the duty on imported salt, passed to a third reading, 23 votes to 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 25 *and Saturday, the* 27*th*, were chiefly occupied by Mr. Randolph in a speech he commenced on *Thursday*—a considerable part of what he had to say being yet reserved for a future opportunity.

Monday, January 29.—Mr. *King*, of Mass. presented the petition of Jabez Mowry and others, citizens of the United States, stating that upon the capture of Eastport by the British forces during the late war, a number of bonds given by them to the United States to secure the duties on imported merchandize, fell into the hands of the British authorities, that suits have been commenced against some of them by the British government in Halifax and judgment decreed, that the cases are now pending before the higher courts in Great-Britain, &c. and that the suits have also been commenced against them by the authorities of the United States, and praying relief from these double prosecutions.

Mr. *Ingham* presented the petition of sundry manufacturers of woolen goods in the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, praying that the existing duties upon all woolen articles of foreign manufacture imported into the United States may be continued.

Mr. *Ingham* made a report respecting the letter from the postmaster general. The committee had had an interview with him—when he informed them that the reason for his appeal to congress was founded upon a report that some persons in the department had been in the custom of selling drafts on the deputy postmasters, and retaining the premiums for their personal emolument—which he desired might be investigated. The matter was referred to a select committee.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the revenue subject.

The question still under consideration was the proposition, by way of amendment, to repeal the direct tax.

Mr. Parris and Mr. M'Kee spoke in favor of this motion; Mr. Clay went at length in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Hopkinson in reply.

The speeches of the two latter gentlemen covered the whole field of the general policy, past and present, of the government.

When Mr. Hopkinson concluded, on the suggestion of Mr. Throop, the resolution respecting the direct tax was ordered to be laid on the table, and the house proceeded to consider the following resolution, as being more pressing in its nature:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal, from and after the 17th day of April next, the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandize, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th January, 1815, and also the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, from the same day.

Mr. *Desha* moved to strike out so much of the resolve as proposes to repeal the duties on manufactures of jewelry, &c. which motion was however negatived, being opposed by Mr. Lowndes

The resolution was finally agreed to, and referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. *Randolph* (in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Clay in debate) laid upon the table the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to reduce the military establishment of the United States." And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Many petitions were presented—among them, several from manufacturers, praying protection.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the subject of the revenue.

The question being on the proposition to repeal the direct tax—

Mr. *Wright* supported the abolition of the direct tax, and in a speech of considerable length, delivered his opinions on public affairs generally.

Mr. *Lincoln* of Mass followed, also in support of the proposed amendment, and spoke at much length on our national concerns in reply to the advocates of the government.

When Mr. K. concluded, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

[*Wednesday, Jan.* 31—In the senate the bills from the other house to continue the double duties on imports, and also the duties on stamps and refined sugar, were finally passed. They now only require the signature of the president to become laws.

In the house of representatives the day was occupied in debate on the revenue subject. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Calhoun, spoke in favor of a continuation of the direct tax, and Mr. Ross against it. Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Calhoun. On motion of Mr. *Tucker*, the committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the president, transmitting a report of the secretary of state, and sundry documents, respecting the transactions at Dartmoor in April 1815. They were ordered to be printed.

The debate going on in the house appears to be highly interesting—involving *all* questions, past, present and future!]

Thursday, Feb. 1—After the presentation of several petitions—the subject of the revenue was taken up. Mr. Tucker spoke against a repeal of the direct tax—Mr. *Randolph* occupied the rest of the day in several motions and speeches

Friday, Feb. 2—Some minor business being done, the house again went into committee of the whole on the revenue bills, the direct tax being still under consideration—after sometime spent thereon, the committee rose, &c.

The bill to repeal the duties on certain domestic manufactures being so amended as to give it immediate effect, was ordered to a third reading.

The blank in the bill for ordnance, fortifications, &c. was filled up with 1,650,000 dollars.

Saturday, Feb. 3—The speaker laid before the house a letter from commodore Rodgers, soliciting the interference of congress in a suit between John Donnell and himself, for the loss of a schooner and her cargo, which loss is alleged to have taken place because she was stopped and examined by a squadron of ships commanded by the commodore during the late war.

The engrossed bill to repeal the duties on domestic manufactures, was read a third time and passed.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole respecting the revenue. On the suggestion of Mr. Clay it was agreed, 1 9 to 16, to limit the duration of the direct tax to one year.

Mr. *Hardin* then renewed the motion, which he had made without success, in committee of the whole, to amend the resolution so as to declare it expedient to repeal immediately the direct tax, and thereon demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was taken on the motion to repeal the tax entirely, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atherton, Baer, Barbour, Baylies, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Bryan, Cady, Cannon, Champion, Cilley, Clark, N. C. Cooper, Culpepper, Davenport, Goldsborough, Hale, Hardin, Hawes, Heister, Henderson, Herbert, Hulbert, Hungerford, Jackson, Jewett, Kent, King, Ms. King, N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lyon, Mason, M'Coy, M'Kee, Mills, Moore, S. C. Mosely, Noyes, Parris, Pitkin, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Rice, Ruggles, Sharp, Sheffey, Smith, Va. Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tate, Taul, Thomas, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wheaton, Wilcox, Williams, Wright, Yancey—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Brooks, Burnside, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, Ky. Clendenin, Clopton, Comstock, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Forney, Gaston, Glasgow, Gold, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Huger, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, Pa. Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Lean, K. M'Lean, O. Middleton, Milnor, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Va. Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Root, Ross, Sargeant, Savage, Schenck, Smith, Pa. Southard, Taylor, N. Y. Telfair, Throop, Tucker, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Witkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yates—81.

Mr. *Pickens* then made a motion to amend the resolution for continuing a direct tax of three millions, so as to reduce the direct tax from *three* to *two* millions; but, before the question was taken, the house adjourned.

Mr. *Pleasants*, from the naval committee, made a report on the petition of capt. Charles Stewart, accompanied by a bill, rewarding the officers and crew of the Constitution frigate, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant—Read and committed.

The motion to reduce the direct tax to two millions was negatived—after various motions, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the senate, concerning the commercial convention with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, the bill was amended from its declaratory form, by striking out the whole of the bill and inserting in lieu thereof, in the very terms, the bill which passed this house several days ago, and was rejected in the senate.

This motion Mr. Forsyth supported by a speech, in which he compared the merits of the two bills, and condemned the senate's bill as an interference with the judicial power, and also as an attempt to deprive this house of its just powers in relation to the origination of propositions affecting the public revenue.

The bill having been thus amended, was reported to the house; and the question being on the concurrence in the amendments made in committee—

Mr. *Lyon* delivered a speech of about an hour in length, against

the bill and against the necessity of legislation on the subject; to whom Mr. Forsyth briefly replied.

The question on concurring in the amendments which go to substitute the bill which first passed this house, in lieu of the senate's bill, was then decided as follows:

For the amendments	81
Against them	70

And, thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, February 6.—Sundry petitions were presented and referred; among which was, by Mr. Pinkney, the petition of sundry merchants and ship-owners in the city of Baltimore, praying compensation for damages sustained by the sinking of their vessels at the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, to aid in the defence thereof when attacked by the British forces in September, 1815.

Mr. *Johnson* reported a bill for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the organization of the army of the United States; which was twice read.

The house, on motion of Mr. *King*, resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by him yesterday.* He then withdrew his motion, and in lieu thereof laid on the table, for future consideration, the following:

Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding from the ports of the United States, or of increasing the duties on all foreign vessels owned in, coming from, bound to, or touching at, any of the possessions of any nation of Europe in the West-Indies, and on the continent of America, from which the vessels of the United States are excluded, and of prohibiting or of increasing the duties on the importation in foreign vessels of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of such possessions.

This motion lies on the table.

The bill from the senate concerning the convention of commerce with Great Britain, as yesterday amended in this house, was read a third time and passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the proposition of the committee of ways and means to continue the direct tax of three millions another year.

Mr. *Pickens'* motion to reconsider the vote on the question of repealing said tax being under consideration—

Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Hanson*, and Mr. *Sargeant* spoke at length against this motion, and Messrs. *Stearns*, *Atherton*, *Randolph* and *Pickens* in favor of it—the debates turning on the merits of the proposed direct tax, on general principles, at the present conjuncture of our affairs. Mr. Tucker spoke briefly in explanation.

The question on the motion to *reconsider*, essentially the question to *repeal the tax* altogether, was decided as follows:

For the re-consideration	68
Against it	87

The resolution to continue the direct tax of three millions for one year, was then agreed to, and referred to the financial committee to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. *Huger* submitted a proposition to appoint a new committee, on the subject of public expenditures; which lies on the table one day of course.

The house then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to consider the next proposition of the committee of ways and means, viz. that which proposes the continuance of certain duties on distillation—when, on motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. who considered this question too important to be decided without discussion, the committee rose, reported progress; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 7—Mr. *Pleasants*, from the committee, reported amendments to the bill from the senate, authorising the appointment of admirals, the object of which are to create one vice-admiral and two rear-admirals, instead of one admiral and two vice-admirals—a mere change of denomination. The bill and amendments were referred to a committee of the whole.

The house resumed the consideration of Mr. King's motion, submitted yesterday. After considerable debate and much observation, it was agreed to.

The revenue bills were then taken up in committee of the whole. Some time being spent therein it rose without determining any thing decisively, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. *Bassett*, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of com. John Rodgers, of the navy, respecting a judgment obtained against him by John Donnell of Baltimore, for the value of a vessel detained by a frigate belonging to a squadron under the command of com. R. reported a resolution for his relief.

This resolution, after some conversation on the form of the report, it being contended that it should have been by bill instead of resolution, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole. And the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 8. The *Speaker* also laid before the house the annual report of the commissioner of the sinking fund.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of ways and means, on the revenue.

The proposition to amend the resolve respecting the whiskey tax, by reducing the proposed addition of 100 per cent. on the capacity of the still, to 50 per cent. was further debated at much length, supported by Messrs. Cannon, Taul, Throop, Ross, M'Kee, and Yancey, and opposed by Messrs. Robertson, Lowndes, Smith of Md. and Taylor of N. Y.—It was negatived by a very small majority.

Mr. *M'Lean*, of Ohio, then moved to amend the resolve so as to equalize the rate of a license to distil per week, month, &c. to the rate of the license per year; which motion was agreed to by a majority of 20 or 30 votes.

The main resolution (to repeal the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, and to increase the duty on the capacity of the still 100 per cent.) was then agreed to.

The proposition to repeal the duty on household furniture was agreed to.

The remaining resolution was then taken up as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the rates of duties upon imported articles, after the 30th of June next, as that they shall be estimated to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by an average addition of 42 per cent. to the permanent rates of duties.

And agreed to without a division.

The committee then rose, and reported their proceedings to the house.

Mr. *Lowndes*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect the proposition respecting the direct tax (adopted by the house the other day) which bill was twice read and committed.

And the house adjourned.

*The resolution alluded to is omitted to save room, that which follows being essentially the same—having *immediate* relation to vessels owned in or trading from *British* colonies. [*Ed. Reg.*

CHRONICLE.

ALGIERS. Several letters have recently appeared from officers of our squadron in the Mediterranean. They generally state that the dey of Algiers is very much dissatisfied that the brig captured by com. Decatur has not been restored, as promised. He speaks of the favorableness of the treaty he granted, and that the restoration of the prizes was absolutely necessary to keep the people quiet. Some of these letters reflect pretty severely upon com. Decatur for leaving that sea before he had fulfilled his promise to the dey. The brig, it seems, was detained by the Spaniards, on the plea that she was taken within their waters. Com. *Shaw* was about to proceed himself to *Carthagena* to demand an explanation as to this business—other accounts say that the brig had been given up by the Americans. Our squadron has fixed upon *Port Mahon* for winter quarters.

The Algerine fleet consists of 1 ship of 50 guns; 1 of 45; 1 of 44; 1 of 38; 1 of 36; 1 of 30; 1 of 22; 2 of 20, and a galley of 5—total 310 guns.

Com. *Chauncey* left Washington city on Wednesday last, to proceed with the Washington 74, for the Mediterranean.

The British have erected a fort on Drummond's Island, in the passage between lakes Huron and Superior, and about 45 miles from our fort at Mackinaw, on lake Huron.

New-York.—The legislature of this state is now in session. A history of the incipient proceedings of the assembly (as the house of representatives is called) is curious and interesting. The federalists in a body, on account of the absence of two of their members, refused to meet on the first day of the session, and so prevented the formation of a house, the other party not making a quorum; one republican has died since the election, and another has been compelled to go abroad for his health. This reduces the parties to 62 and 62, supposing all the rest present, and including however, on the republican side, one member, who, it is alleged, was

not duly elected. On the 2d day of the session, the federalists came in, and a republican speaker and clerk were chosen—the first (Mr. Cruger) 61 to 60; the other (Mr. Clark) 62 to 59 and one blank. A great contest then arose to expel the person above alluded to instantur, without reference to a committee, &c. as usual, which was opposed, and so the thing rested in debating upon it at the date of our last accounts.

In *justice*, it is believed that Mr. Allen, from Ontario county, ought not to keep his seat—but the law (which has been applied, it seems, to another case by the other side, of very nearly the same nature) appears to justify him in it. Mr. Fellows, the claiming member, had 7 votes more than Mr. Allen, but the other produced a regular certificate of election, in consequence of some of the votes being returned for *Hen. Fellows*, instead of *Henry Fellows*, as it is said they were designed for; it being positively required that the names should be written in full. It is probable we shall notice this subject again. Governor *Tompkins* delivered his speech on the 2d instant. It is such as recommends itself to every honest American, and shall be inserted.

The brig Macedonian, which sailed in company with the President frigate, has arrived at New York in 109 days from Canton, with a valuable cargo of teas, &c.

Carthagena. We have the following distressing intelligence by an arrival at Baltimore on Thursday last. We are now compelled to believe that Carthagena may have fallen. But, by information the editor received, not long ago, direct from *Santa Fe*, he deems the report of the capture of this city improbable. It is about 700 miles in the interior, and at the time alluded to did not appear to have any enemy near it—the people being entirely devoted to the patriot cause, under a regular government.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books. Baltimore, Feb. 8.—By the Coquette, from Santa Martha, we learn that, on the 10th of Jan. news arrived at Santa Martha of the capture of Santa Fe by the royalists, amounting to 6000—they were opposed by 2000 patriots. Since the capture of Carthagena, general Morillo has kept the insurgent flag flying as a decoy to vessels entering the port; in consequence of which 11 vessels had entered after the fall—7 of which were Americans and 4 British; Among the vessels named, were the schooner Swift, Hacket, of Baltimore, and a schooner under the command of captain Almeda, *all hands were made prisoners, closely confined, and most barbarously treated, many Americans had* DIED *in consequence of their brutal usage.* An English frigate had sailed for Carthagena to alleviate the sufferings of *their* countrymen.

The reported detention of the schr. *Swift, Hacket*, of this port, at Carthagena, must be grossly erroneous, as her destination was far south of it, and could not have been there without having been interrupted on her voyage.

Supreme court. *Washington, Feb.* 7. The supreme court assembled in this city, pursuant to law, on Monday. All the judges of that most respectable body are present, viz. judges *Marshal, Washington, Livingston, Johnson, Todd, Story* and *Duvall. Henry Wheaton*, Esq. counsellor at law, of New York, was appointed reporter of its decisions.

Affairs in China.—It will be remembered, that we some time since stated, that a serious controversy had arisen between the vice-roy of Canton, and the English committee of supercargoes. The cause of the dispute originated in the capture of an American schooner by his Britannic majesty's ship Doris, in the harbor of Whampoa. The vice roy complained of this act as a breach of neutrality; one irritating circumstance led on to another, until sir George Staunton, the representative of the company, attended by all the British subjects resident at Canton, had come to a determination to leave the place. This decided step it was thought had reconciled all animosity, and reinstated the harmony of commercial intercourse. But this expectation has proved unfounded. Subsequent intelligence has reached us, by which it appears, that an edict has been issued, which dismisses the Hong merchants from their employment, and appoints three or four successors in their stead. The edict goes on to express his imperial majesty's high displeasure at sir George Staunton, and is very severe on the English, declaring that they are allowed a residence in that quarter of the world, only by the clemency of his imperial majesty, and charges them with ingratitude.

It further recommends to the supercargoes, if displeased with the conduct of his imperial majesty, to withdraw from his government.

Thus has the emperor of China, at last made himself in some sort, a party in our late controversy with England. *Balt Telegraph*

Port of Cincinnati, Jan. 8—Sailed for New-Orleans, barge Nonsuch, 100 tons; do. Cincinnati, 115 tons; do. ———, 40 tons; do. Fox, 40 tons, laden with flour and pork; also, 10 or 12 flat boats, carrying from 3 to 400 barrels, with the same destination, have left Cincinnati within the last two months. We gladly repeat the grateful aspiration of the printer noticing these things, and say, "may prosperous voyages reward the labors of the enterprizing owners!"

Prices at Cincinnati—Flour, brisk at $5.50 per bl.—Pork, 10 to 13; the same *per cwt.* 5; Wheat, in demand, 75 per bushel.

Wholesale prices. *Pittsburg, Jan.* 6. Orleans cotton 33 to 34 *cents*; do. sugar 25; lead 15; super. flour $5 *per bbl.* bar iron 210 per ton; castings 125; Am. blistered steel 17 cents per lb. &c. The above might be useful to lord *Sheffield.* "The western country never can become commercial," said he.

Harbor-Master's Department—*Charleston, 1st Jan.* 1816. There have arrived at this port since the peace, say 23d February, 1815—

270	ships and barques
169	brigs
326	schooners
155	sloops, exclusive of state coasters
2	ketches
1	lugger
923	vessels—There are now in port 87 ships and barques, 37 brigs, 59 schooners, 39 sloops, 1 ketch, 1 lugger.

THOMAS PAINE,
Harbor Master.

Died—On the 31st ultimo, at Kennet, 10 miles from the borough of Wilmington, Del. Christiana Webb, in the 94th year of her age. She was the last of the 17 children of Daniel and Jane Hoopes. Her father and grand-father came from England with William Penn, in the year 1682.

Of those 17 children, *eleven* averaged upwards of 80 years. The aggregate ages of the whole was 1036 years. Remarkable as these circumstances are, they are, perhaps, not more so, than that throughout this long period, all of them had their dwellings, died, and lie interred within 20 miles of the late residence and burial place of their said ancestors.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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President Madison.

To the editor of the National Advocate.

Sir—Should you accord in sentiment, as to the character here delineated, of our chief magistrate, Mr. Madison, you will please give it a place in your paper.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"*If he has any enemies, they are only such as are always weary of hearing of Aristides the just.*"

[Chesterfield.

Destined for the bar, the youth of Madison was consecrated to the laborious studies of that vocation. At the age of 22 years he commenced his career of public life, always occupying, with superior talents and fidelity, the most conspicuous places in the gift of his fellow-citizens. When a member of congress, the vigor of his mind, the wisdom of his views, and the force and facility of his elocution, gave him, for many years, a great ascendancy in that sanctuary of freedom. His style is chaste; his logic concise, cogent and impressive. He argues without acrimony—replies without anger—exhibiting firmness without obstinacy—moderation without weakness, and justice without severity.

Raised to the dignity of secretary of state by the sagacious Jefferson, he reconciled all parties by his precedent and enlightened patriotism. Called by a discerning and admiring people to the presidency, he so highly justified their honorable choice, that at the stated period they eagerly renewed their suffrages in his favor. Nothing can be more wise, more righteous than his administration. His policy is as frank and as faithful as his character, disdaining and shunning all state craft, all the subtleties and wiles of diplomacy. At once cautious and sincere, he does not feel obliged to say all he thinks, though he would scorn to utter what he does not think—nor is his language ambiguous. A stranger to intrigue, he knows nothing of deceit and artifice, but to guard against them. His views are great; his promises sacred; his intentions pure, and the inflexible integrity of his mind, is equalled only by the noble virtues of his heart. Such is the public man.

In the intercourse of private life, his native candor, warm and generous feelings, liberal and elevated sentiments, captivate and secure the affection and veneration of all who are so fortunate as to approach and know him. Laborious and indefatigable, simple in his manners, in his taste and in his dress, he may be said to resemble, in these, and in many other particulars, the sages of antiquity.

He has now reached his fifty-seventh year; but wearied by habitual vigilance the lineaments of his face have contracted a cast of reflection and severity, which gives him the appearance of a more advanced age. It is only in those moments of relaxation, when, by an effort, he disengages himself from the arduous duties of his exalted station, that his stern brow dilates, his physiognomy becomes animated, and the estimable *traits* of his social character beam upon us, invigorating and enlivening us to such a degree, by the variety of his knowledge, the lustre of his wit, and the point of his anecdote, that we are astonished to find this great statesman and wise administrator endowed with as much affability and vivacity in private circles, as dignity and serenity in public life.

This is our *Sachem*, an illustrious successor of the immortal Washington. The glorious events of his administration will form a distinguished epoch in the page of American history; from his completing, and consolidating, with his firm and powerful hand, the edifice raised by his predecessors.

☞The *National Advocate* is now publishing a sketch of the public life of Mr. *Monroe*. If it be concluded in time for our next number, it shall be inserted.

Legislature of New-York.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Assembly,

In meeting the Legislature for the first time since the termination of the war with Great Britain, allow me to congratulate you on that event, and on the negociation of an honorable, and I trust, a permanent peace. Sensible of its blessings, we ought to ascribe its attainment to the direction of that Providence, under whose auspices we have been protected through the perils and embarrassments of war.

It is with the proudest sensations we can recur to the character and incidents of the late war—to the unwearied valor and firmness which marked the progress of our arms through every vicissitude of peril and discomfiture, which courted every exposure and braved every danger, and which, in its termination has, in an eminent degree, contributed as well to strengthen our confidence in the efficacy and stability of our political institutions, as to elevate our national character abroad.

It has been matter of much speculation, whether our government, in its organization, was well calculated for a state of war; and it had been apprehended, wanting the consolidated energies of a monarchy, its powers would act without concentration, and of course without effect. The glorious contest has, however, established the fallacy of the objection, and the perfection of its system. It has presented, with some triumph, to the world, the refutation of an opinion which denied to republics a capacity to resist the assaults of exterior hostility; and it has practically shewn, that a free nation, not only destitute of the system, the science and experience which give perfection to military operations, but deprived even of the signal benefits resulting from unanimity, has been able to resist with success, the most desperate effort of an enemy inured to war, and possessing all the advantages of veteran force and experienced generals.

In becoming a belligerent, the government of the United States consulted alone the respect she owed herself, and assumed an attitude demanded by her wrongs, her honor, and a regard to her permanent prosperity, which made war necessary to the accomplishment of a peace, which should again restore, upon an equitable basis, the long disturbed relations of amity and commerce. But among the events growing out of the late war, we cannot too much appreciate the elevation of the American character,

and the pleasing contrast with periods anterior to its declaration. Remote from the collisions of Europe, her political influence in the scale of nations was scarcely felt; but the spirit with which she resisted the novel and unauthorised pretensions of disguised hostility,—the firmness with which she maintained a sanguinary and perilous contest,—and the moderation she has shewn, after the causes of the war had, by subsequent events, been essentially removed, in the arrangement of a peace emanating principally from her valor and resources,—have given her a rank in the convention of nations, which cannot fail effectually to guarantee the continuance of her pacific relations. Amidst these considerations, let not those who have achieved these great objects, under the most adverse fortunes, be forgotten. Let them not retire at once the objects of the respect and ingratitude of their country. I cannot but cherish the hope, that their sacrifices and their sufferings will early command the attention of the national legislature.

The decision with which the subsequent war with Algiers has been conducted, has given a new proof, as well of the wisdom and firmness of those to whom the public functions of government have been entrusted, as of the necessity of that description of maritime defence, so peculiarly adapted to the commercial character of our country. In this achievement, is to be found another instance of the high courage and conduct, which, on every occasion, have distinguished the gallant commander of that portion of our naval force, and his brave associates.

In estimating the blessings of peace, we cannot be too strongly remined of the necessity of preparing for every vicissitude. Our growing commercial character, the jealousies excited by our free form of government, the recent brilliant achievements of our army and navy, our improvements both in the arts of peace and war, and our enterprise and resolution, render this country an object of inquietude and apprehension to those nations, whose commercial pursuits and influence must unavoidably come in collision with those of the United States. I cannot therefore too strongly enforce on those who are selected as the guardians of the public safety, the indispensable necessity of providing, against future and contingent danger, the means of prompt and vigorous resistance. To say that the general government is alone entrusted by the constitution, with the power and means of providing for general defence, is to deny the application of those ordinary precautions which self-respect and self-defence, impose on each state. With it, we participate equally, in the responsibility of guarding and defending our territory, and with hers, we ought to unite our efforts for a general defence.

I cannot pass over this occasion, without again calling the attention of the legislature to the propriety of a new organization of the militia, a power competent from its resources to fulfil the high destination of being the bulwark of the state. Recent events have confirmed that opinion, by practical illustration: when under competent commanders, the militia have been led through privation, fatigue and peril, to the accomplishment of many of the most important military operations. On former occations, some of the defects of the existing militia laws have been presented to the legislature, and endeavors have been made to shew that they are incompetent to the objects contemplated, and in ne of war operate unequally. I cannot forbear arking, that no period can be better adapted evision of our military code than during the anquil state of the country. Our exposure to attack, and the difficulty of commanding our resources when assailed, present strong inducements for a co-operation with the United States, in giving form and effect to that system of defence which, in the opinions of the framers of the constitution, was calculated for most of the emergencies of the nation.

The difficulties and expenses which attended the transportation of public stores to frontier posts during the late war, have demonstrated the necessity of a legislative intervention, to encourage the establishment of good roads from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, and to lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain. And on this subject allow me to remark, that neither the convenience of turnpike companies, nor the security of the public from imposition, are promoted by confering upon the executive the power of appointing commissioners to lay out roads, inspectors to examine them, or of issuing licences to erect gates. This power would be more advisedly reposed in the first Judges of counties, or in some other responisble and accessible officer, with the right to appeal from their decision.

It will rest with the legislature, whether the prospect of connecting the waters of the Hudson with those of the western lakes and of Champlain, is not sufficiently important to demand the appropriation of some part of the revenues of the state to its accomplishment, without imposing too great a burthen upon our constistents. The first route being an object common with the states of the west, we may rely on their zealous co-operation in any judicious plan that can perfect the water communication in that direction. As it relates to the connecting the waters of the Hudson with those of lake Champlain, we may with equal confidence count on the spirited exertions of the patriotic and enterprising state of Vermont.

Among the objects that will necessarily invite the attention of the legislature, the situation of the manufacturing interests of the country ought not to be disregarded. The early effort they made to render their country independent of foreign supplies, not a little facilitated the operations of the late war. A neglect, by government, of their interests, cannot but restrain, in the event of future hostilities, the direction that patriotism and enterprise would otherwise give to a great proportion of the capital of the country. It is a proposition too plain to require any observation to enforce it, that no nation can be really and substantially independent, which relies on any other for its essential supplies of clothing. The maintenance of our manufactures is, in my view, of deep interest to the present and future prosperity of our country, and I confidently recommend them to your patronage and protection.

In the course of last year, two persons, convicted of arson, have been pardoned, on the condition of submitting to imprisonment in the state prison for life at hard labor. As the constitution invests the executive with the power of remitting sentences for all crimes except treason and murder, and as the laws authorise the insertion of conditions in the pardons to be granted, I can entertain no doubt of the propriety or expediency, in some cases, of commuting the punishment of death for perpetual imprisonment by conditional pardons. This subject may, however, require some legislative provision, in relation to the powers and duties of the inspectors and keepers of the state prison. The judges of the supreme court, equally with myself, regret that the crowded state of the present prison has of late made it indispensably necessary to extend the list of re-

commendations for pardons to a greater number than would otherwise have been deemed proper. They therefore suggest, in which I most respectfully concur, that the prison be enlarged, or that a new establishment be erected in the northern or western part of the state, which will have for one of its important effects, the reduction of a portion of the present heavy expenses incident to transportation of convicts from remote counties of the state.

The evidence and documents on which I have respited, for the consideration of the legislature, the sentence of Thomas Burk, lately convicted of murder in New-York, will accompany a special communication.

Your superior wisdom, gentlemen, will suggest the variety of other subjects which ought to receive the attention of the legislature. I have only therefore to add, that, in the discharge of the important trust confided to us, to inculcate on our citizens the magnanimous sentiment, that in peace they should become the friends of those to whom they were enemies in war, to divest ourselves of that spirit of party which has heretofore jeopardized the best interests of the country, and which, if persisted in, may ultimately involve us in those deplorable scenes by which modern Europe has been convulsed and almost desolated, are duties of the highest obligation. In every object connected with those duties, or which may respect the honor or welfare of this state, you may be assured of the utmost support on my part. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, February 2, 1816.

British Manufactures.

The following article deserves attention—as demonstrating the value which England sets upon her manufactures, the greatest source of her greatness: and evincing a solicitude to keep America in a state of dependence, without factories and without current coin.—*Columbian.*

From Nicholson & Co's new Price Current, London, Dec. 5. It is truly gratifying, when we are about to enter into an extended competition with foreign countries in every branch of trade, that our manufactures are in the most flourishing situation. The cotton manufactures in this country are brought to the highest perfection; for some months past, the manufacturers have not been able to supply the demand, though it is calculated (and by reports of the import it is nearly ascertained) that 8000 bags of the raw material are manufactured weekly.—Formerly it was stated, that France and other nations of the continent, would rival us in cotton goods, on account of the cheapness of labor, &c.; we always questioned it, and the fabrics that were brought in an indirect manner during the continental system, were very inferior, and much higher in price; latterly, during the late peace, at the fairs of Germany, Leipsic, &c. considerable parcels of coarse goods brought forward, certainly improved in texture, but still greatly inferior to British; in the better descriptions and fine, we are entirely without rivalship. America, during the late war, was stated to have generally improved in cotton goods; they are still inferior; we import the raw material from the United States; manufacture and sell the fabric cheaper in their own country, than the American manufacturer can afford to do, notwithstanding all the great expenses attending the transport, &c. The conclusion is very clear. We believe our unrivalled machinery is generally admitted to be the cause of the great superiority; and America, though an improving and enterprising nation, yet it is a new country, and its policy rather to cultivate the soil and extend her population, the cultivators of cotton, tobacco, &c. getting immediate and quick returns. Manufactures belong to an old and rich country, requiring very extended capitals, and many years must elapse before it can be brought to any perfection. In consequence, it has been found that the emigrants from Manchester, &c. some time ago, in place of paying attention to manufacture, very shortly after their arrival in the United States, turned their attention to other employments.

The Birmingham and Sheffield wares are without competition, there is no rivalship in any foreign country. The manufactures of woollen are greatly extended, and are now a valuable export, particularly to America. The potteries of Staffordshire are without precedent in extent; it is true, the colors of the China ware, and some manufactures in Germany, still excel the Staffordshire, yet the imitation is so admirably executed, that few would know the difference betwixt the China and most improved of the potteries of England. Presents of the latter have lately been transmitted to China, no doubt the most beautiful specimens of our manufacture, and for the purpose that the Chinese, who are admirable at imitation, may introduce the landscape into their finer ware.

What we have mentioned of the flourishing situation of our manufactures, must be guarded with the consideration that the chief demand is for exportation; the home consumption, which is always the best and most beneficial, has been considerably affected by the present distressed situation of the agriculturist.

To the extended manufactures of the country, we are likely to add one of the greatest importance, and if it succeeds, of which at present the best informed in the country are very sanguine, it will outstrip the staple manufacture in France, to which country it has always been supposed exclusively to belong. The manufacture we allude to, is that for which parliament passed an act to excuse a Mr. Lee from giving into the patent office a specification of his invention for the preparation of hemp and flax without steeping, which not only rots the raw material, but wastes it, and destroys the finer parts most fit for the purposes of manufacture. The exemption from the standing law in favor of Mr. Lee, was done in order to prevent foreign nations from availing themselves of this invention, which they would have seized upon the moment his specification had been made public. The measure was a wise one; and every friend to his country will applaud it, especially when it is considered, that the machinery which supercedes the steeping of the hemp and flax is of so simple a nature, that a very few pounds will furnish it; and the article produced from the flax, beautiful beyond description. Several of the most intelligent of our manufacturers at Manchester have inspected the raw material, when made ready for spinning by the new process, both in its native color, and when simply washed with soap and water. By the usual method of preparation, by half-rotting the vegetable in water the dark color is fixed so firmly, that only a violent chemical process, and the application of acid and corrosive preparations, can dislodge it; but the simple application of soap and water to flax prepared in the new method, will not only discharge the color, but leave the staple so beautiful, so silver-like a white, that nothing but the finest bleached silk can any way rival it.—

With such an article for ingenuity to exercise itself on, most important results may be anticipated.

A full and fair examination of the merits of the invention took place in January last, before the trustees of the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland, when it appeared to that board, that it was most important: that, besides furnishing a more beautiful material, it was infinitely stronger as well as very much more in quantity, than when prepared by the common method; and that the seed, which is totally destroyed by steeping, is preserved by the inventor to the cultivator. Th board voted premiums to Mr. Lee, of two pounds to every breaking or cleansing machine, and fifty shillings for every refining machine, which may be made ready for work in Ireland.

The new machine invented will spin the flax much finer than it is possible to spin cotton, and it will not be matter of surprise, if another species of piece goods should not only be manufactured, but owing to the number of mechanics ready trained to fine work, if linens, such as will even surpass the fabrics of France, should very soon become a leading article in the trade of the country.

American Wool.

The following letter will be found interesting to the dealers in wool.

Liverpool, November 24.

SIR—We had the pleasure of writing to you on the 22d inst. and we now address you to communicate the result of the enquiries we have continued to make on the subject of Merino wool. As they have been presented with great care, and with the assistance of intelligent friends extensively engaged in the wool trade, we send you the result with the greater confidence; and you may regard the suggestions offered to you in the following remarks, as the sentiments of the principal dealers and manufacturers in those districts where the wool trade is principally carried on. With regard to the course to be pursued in order to bring the wool into the most proper state for manufacture or sale, we should recommend that it be well washed on the sheep's back, previous to shearing; the sheep should then be put on some clean ground, free from sand, and shorn in three days after washing, provided the weather be fine and dry; if delayed longer, too much nature (as the manufacturers term it) will again rise into the wool, which would have a bad effect if it came to be close packed; and the effect would be still more injurious if the fleece were shorn with the water in it. After shearing the fleece, the dirt should be carefully picked off; the heavy dirty locks should also be cut off, washed in warm water, and shipped in a separate package.

We have but little doubt, but that by judicious management of the American farmers, wool may be made to answer well as a regular importation, and the soft silky handle which the American Wool seems to possess, operates materially in its favor.—We have lately had four packages of wool sent us, which we have had exhibited extensively to the dealers and manufacturers in Yorkshire. No. 1 contained 2 fleeces full blooded merino, washed, though but indifferently on the sheep's back just before shearing; this is valued in Yorkshire at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. No. 2 contained 2 fleeces full blood, unwashed, very heavy and dirty; these are valued at 2*s.* a 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. No. 3 contained 2 fleeces three-fourths blood, well washed on the back; of these, which were of very different qualities, the one was worth 2*s.* 3*d.* and the other 3*s.* per lb. No. 4 contained 2 fleeces three-fourths blood, unwashed; these were valued the one at 2*s*, and the other at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. and were considerably lighter than those in No. 1, though not equal in quality.

Hoping these particulars may be useful to you, we are, very respectfully, your assured friends,

RATHBONE, HODGSON, & CO.

Gen Wilkinson.

[On the 15th of April last, we inserted the article to which the following is designed as a reply—perhaps written by the accused himself. It has been delayed longer than we wished, but *justice* requires its insertion even at this late period, as we rather inadvertently admitted the charges against him. As to the merits of either party—we have nothing to say.—ED. REG.]

Strictures on general Wilkinson's defence.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The Troy Post and Albany Register,* have given what they call *Extracts from the Defence of General Wilkinson.* The object of this premature and irregular publication, if genuine, is, no doubt, to propitiate public opinion—to surprise it into some degree of sympathy, for a *persecuted* man, and thus prepare it for two events, which might be thought extraordinary, and, perhaps, lamentable, viz: *The general's acquittal by the court,*† *and continuance in office by the government.* In this view of the subject, justice to the public calls for a few remarks on this production. They shall be made with brevity and freedom, but without bitterness, of which, indeed, we feel none.

The story of the general's wrongs, given by the Post and the Register, is to be found in the following sentences:

"But my case is, perhaps, without an example: that of a minister of high standing and splendid talents, seducing an officer from an honorable command and the fairest prospects of fame, to put him on the execution of an impracticable project, without competent means; and because of its failure, to save himself from public odium, he descends to tricks, stratagems and perfidies, to cast the blame he has incurred from his own shoulders upon those of the officer he had deceived; and this officer a man with whom he had been associated in the most interesting scenes of the revolutionary war; the friend of his juvenile days, to whom he professed to be bound by the sacred ties of personal confidence and attachment.

"The artifices of my accuser prevailed; he deprived me of my sword in the dawn of the campaign, threw me out of the path of glory, and the injury is irreparable. The troops formed and disciplined in hardships, and sufferings and perils, under my orders, when fitted for action and prepared to meet the enemy, were destined to gather laurels to decorate the brows of more fortunate men."

It is readily admitted, that if this statement be true, the general has been scurvily treated: has much cause for complaint and strong ground for apology for both bad temper and bad language; but with all the writer's dislike for "high coloring," this is *mere coloring*, and as absolute a *fiction* from beginning to end, as ever was offered to a court, or imposed upon the public. Let us analyze the fable:

*Copied into the Weekly Register, April 15, 1815.

†Our readers will recollect that the general was acquitted.—ED. REG.

1st. *He was seduced from an honorable command, &c.* There is in this passage a self-accusation, which wins by its affected modesty, but which those who are in the secret of the general's removal from New Orleans, (the command to which he alludes) is not a little ridiculous. According to this statement, the choice was in himself to go, or to stay—to march, or not to march; to gather laurels on the banks of the Missisippi, or cypress on those of the St. Lawrence; and, that had he but resisted the *seducer* somewhat longer, or more stoutly, he might now have been *staggering* under the load of honors which decorate the brow, without impairing the faculties, of general Jackson. Cobwebs like this, mere snares for public feeling and opinion, must be brushed away, and the truth, however unpalatable, be told. Let the general hear it with the firmness of a man, and cease to attribute to the intrigues of a *secretary*, an act founded on the precautionary policy of a *government*. New Orleans was deemed the key of the south-western country—it was not believed to be safe in the general's keeping, and an order for his removal was accordingly given by the highest authority known to the laws and the constitution. For the correctness of this statement, we appeal to the present secretary of war, (Mr. Crawford) to his quondum colleague, Mr. Tait—to Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and lastly, to Messieurs Brown and Fromentin, senators of the United States from Louisiana. These gentlemen have too much honor to deny their agency in producing this order, and too much wisdom to regret its consequences to their section of the union. Whatever, therefore, of suavity, the secretary put into his letter of recal, and which is denominated *deception* and *seduction*, was mere *bien sceance*, or, in technical language, which the general may not have entirely forgotten, *a little gilding to a very nauseous pill.*

2d. In recalling gen. W. from the southern, and assigning him to service on the northern frontier, he was not put (as the defence states) upon the execution of any project more impracticable than that of travelling the intermediate distance and reporting himself to general Dearborn. It was not contemplated that he should do more than command a division of the army under that officer, and if afterwards he became the commanding general, he became such *fortuitously* and in consequence of Dearborn's illness. So far, therefore, as the defence connects his removal from the south, with his command in the north, it is incorrect and unfounded in fact.

That there is a period within which a general has a right to make objections to any plan of campaign he may be employed to execute, is not denied—nor will it be doubted that there is also a period within which this right ceases. Without waiting, however, to settle the exact boundaries between the two, we are willing to give to the former an extension that will leave nothing to cavil, and instead of confining it (as is usual) to *any act of adoption*, on the part of the general, we admit that from the beginning to the end—from the commencement to the failure of an expedition, a general has a right, provided the facts warrant the assertion, to say to his government—"Your project is impracticable, from its own nature, or it becomes so from want of means to accomplish it. I hasten to tell you this, and to claim protection against the consequences of your own errors or negligence, or both, which otherwise might be imputed to me." If we apply this rule, favorable as it is, to the present case, how stands the credit of the general's recent declaration? that he "had been put on the execution of an impracticable project with incompetent means." The nonsense of the position as it stands, does not escape us, but verbal criticism is below our notice; besides that, it is not the wisdom of the defence that is now in question, but its fairness and its truth. We ask then, whether from the beginning to the end, from the commencement to the failure of the campaign, general Wilkinson made a single objection to the practicability of the plan, on the ground either of its own character, or that of the means given by the government to execute it? Far otherwise. So far from objecting to it on any ground, he embraced it cordially and set out to execute it. On the 20th of August, he arrived at Sacket's Harbor, and on the 21st, in an official letter to the war department, says "My machinery is in motion, and I have strong hopes of giving the chain to sir George, which will lead directly to the object of first importance." Again—"I am endeavoring to lead sir George to the west end of the lake, but whether I succeed in this attempt or not, should our men and means answer report, and Heaven favor me, I will be in possession of *Kingston*, or *below*, on the 26th proximo." Five days after the date of this letter, he assembled a council of war, composed of major-general Lewis, commodore Chauncey, general Brown and general Swartwout. He submitted to them a statement of his force, present and expected; the most correct information he could get, with regard to that of the enemy and the plan of campaign which had been given him. Under a full consideration of the subject, this council decided unanimously—

1st. Against awaiting the issue of a naval combat on the lake:

2d. Against concentrating our force at Fort George.

3d. Against an attack on Kingston, and

4th. In favor of a movement down the St. Lawrence and against Montreal—and in this decision the general united.

Writing to the secretary of war on the 26th of August, 1813, the general says, "If the means can be mustered, *they will ensure the end.*"

We shall presently see to what they referred. In a subsequent letter of the 28th of October, he says, "all our hopes have been nearly blasted, but thanks to the same Providence which placed us in jeopardy, we are surmounting our difficulties, and God willing, I shall pass Prescot on the 1st or 2d proximo, if some unforeseen obstacle does not present to forbid me. Once passed Prescot, and our bayonets and sabres shall remove all impediments."

In the exposition of his forces made to the council of war, as suggested above, he states that "the whole present and effective force of the army of this district (No. 9) may be estimated at *seven thousand four hundred* combatants, exclusive of the navy department, but it is expected that by the recovery of the sick and the junction of recruits, it will be augmented to *nine thousand*, exclusive of militia, (on which no solid reliance can be placed,) by the 20th September." *Nine thousand* men then was the maximum of his calculations, and a force competent, in his judgment, and in that of the council of war, to accomplish the service assigned to them. Whatever, therefore, was the augmentation of his actual force beyond this, was an excess, neither requested, required, nor expected by him. By the report of the adjutant general, made at French Mills on the 1st day of December, 1813, it appears,

that the aggregate of the army brought down the St. Lawrence, and then there, was 8,143 men.

2 regts. of cavalry detached to Utica (say)	400
Killed in the battle of the 11th of November	102
Total	8,645
Hampton's division not included,	4,000
Making the whole destined to the attack of Montreal	12,645 men.

or *three thousand* more than was expected.

That the means of transportation were sufficient, is proved by the fact, that the army was transported; and that subsistence was not wanting, is established by the general's own letter of the 16th of November, 1813, in which he says, "I acquiesced in these opinions (to retire from Canada) *not* from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the acts of God,) because that of our meat had been increased five days and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived upon the enemy."

Here then is the most distinct, positive and abundant testimony, furnished by general Wilkinson himself, that (*throughout the campaign*) in his opinion, there was no impracticability in the project he was employed to execute, nor in the provision made by government for its execution. But we do not stop here. We go on to shew, that the general, who would *now* impute the failure of the expedition, to impracticable plans and incompetent means, has frequently, solemnly and officially, attributed this failure to another and very different cause.

In his journal of the expedition, (in which he gives to the government and the public a detailed account of all his movements,) he says, (under date of the 12th of Nov.) "The flotilla sailed early this morning and passed down the saut without discovering either the Boats or troops of the enemy, and arrived in the course of the forenoon at Bazehart's, where the commanding general received a letter from major-general Hampton, by the hands of colonel Atkinson, his inspector-general, which *blasted all his hopes* and *destroyed every prospect of the campaign.* A council of war was called upon the receipt of this communication, which was submitted to their consideration, whereupon the council determined, that *the conduct of general Hampton in refusing to join his division to the troops descending the St. Lawrence to carry an attack against Montreal, rendered it expedient to leave the left bank of the St. Lawrence and to remove the troops to French Mills on Salmon river,*" &c. To the army, he assigns the same reason for the failure in his *general order* of the 15th November, 1813. "The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is *compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears, unwarrantable conduct of major general Hampton, in refusing to join this army with a division of four thousand men under his command.*"

In a letter of the same date (15th Nov.) to the government, he says, "it is a fact for which I am authorised to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of four hundred marines and two hundred sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. *What a glorious, golden opportunity has been lost by the caprice of major general Hampton?*" Again: In another letter of the 17th of November, he says, "After what has passed between us, you can perhaps conceive my amazement and chagrin at the conduct of general Hampton. *The game was in view, and had he performed the junction directed, would have been ours in eight or ten days.* But he chose to *recede* in order to *co-operate*, and my *dawning hopes and the hopes and honor of the army were blasted.*"

We will but add two other extracts from the letters of general Wilkinson on this subject. "With respect," he says, "to the *unfortunate issue of the campaign*, I disclaim the shadow of blame, because I know I have done my duty and more than my duty, and so do those with whom I have acted. *To general Hampton's outrage of every principle of subordination and discipline may be ascribed the failure of the expedition.*" "I will not charge this man (general Hampton) with traiterous designs, but I apprehend in any other government, that a military officer *who defeated the object of a campaign by disobedience of orders, &c.* would incur heavy penalties." These extrasts are taken from letters dated, the one on the 24th Nov. and the other on the 8th of December, 1813.

We leave to the patrons and defenders of general Wilkinson to reconcile these statements with his more recent declaration, that "*he had been put upon the execution of an impracticable project, with incompetent means,*" and to all honest enquirers, the reflections growing out of the palpable contradiction between the two. If the latter be true, what a series of deceptions has he practiced upon his council of war—upon his army—upon the government, and upon the public at large! and above all, how profligate the attack on major general Hampton! If the former be true, how flagitious is his recent conduct in attempting to fasten upon the government those censures, which he has so often and so solemnly attempted to fix upon others!

3d. We now approach his last and great complaint—his *arrestation* and *trial*;—that he had been deprived of his sword in the dawn of the campaign; —thrown out of the path of glory, and that the soldiers, *formed* and *disciplined*, and *fitted for action*, and *prepared to meet the enemy by him*, were destined to follow and exalt the fortunes of other leaders!!!

Could the voice of the army be heard on this subject, we suspect that their complaints would not be found to be very loud, nor their grief very pungent. The general was certainly a great administrator of hardships and sufferings, and on one occasion, if we mistake not, found a solace for even *disgrace* and *disaster*, in the *self-confidence, reciprocal trust, harmony* and *attachment* which these potent causes, (according to his theory) naturally and abundantly produce. In what other way he prepared his men for action, we have yet to learn. Certain we are that his successor in command, did not think very favorably of the state of preparation in which he found the right division of the army, in April or May last—and that the archives of the war department, if consulted, will furnish details on this head not at all calculated to exalt the general's vanity. But this by the way—

"*The artifices of my accuser,*" says the defence, '*prevailed, and he deprived me of my sword:*" In plain English—he suspended the general from command, and put him upon trial by a court martial.

The reader will find before we part, that this mighty charge is but *Mount Atlas* in labor, and that if there was any very deep artifice in the case, the general was at the bottom of it. On the 17th of Nov. 1813, anticipating the censure that awaited

him, he wrote to the secretary of war as follows: "Should, therefore, a question be made in relation to my conduct, I *expect* from your *friendship* and *demand* of your *justice* that I may be immediately called forward, and allowed an opportunity to *vindicate my military character*." On the 20th of March following, he renewed this request in strong terms. "The slanderous attacks" he says, "against my character, and the foul misrepresentations of my conduct, on the last campaign, which I have observed in the public prints, must be my apology for *requesting from you a general court martial, with as little delay as possible, to investigate any charges which may have been alleged against me*."

Such was the general's conduct on this occasion. Let us now see what was that of the secretary. It certainly required neither *tricks*, nor *stratagems*, nor *perfidies*, on his part, to bring about what the general himself so earnestly wished and eagerly demanded; and if such things were practised, it must have been from a mere love of the game, and not because they were either useful or necessary.

On the 19th of February, 1814, the secretary reported to the president, that "he had some time before received a communication, of which the paper enclosed and marked A, was an extract—that sensible of the delicacy of military reputation, he was in no haste to act upon it, nor even *officially* to submit it to his (the president's) inspection; that the reason for that hesitancy was now removed; that he had in two instances followed the references made in the communication, and that in both, the truth of the principal charge (drunkenness) had been confirmed; that a sense of duty compelled him to propose, that gen. Wilkinson be relieved from the command of the army and district, and that a court of enquiry be instituted, as speedily as possible, for the purpose of examining and deciding, whether his conduct had, or had not been censurable during the last campaign? and that this course had also been indicated by the general's wishes, expressed in his letter of the 17th Nov. 1813."

Agreeably to the preceding report, an order was taken for relieving the general, and for instituting a court of enquiry, composed of gen. Izzard, gen. M'Arthur, and col. King, notice of which reached general Wilkinson about the 12th April. On that day he wrote to the secretary, stating objections to general Izzard, because, though of the same grade, he was junior in rank;—to general M'Arthur, because he was not qualified to judge of military conduct, and to colonel King, because he had been, when a subaltern and boy, under his command. It was not deemed either just, or decorous, to sustain objections to the court, unfounded alike in military usage and in common sense; but in conformity to the general's wishes, the court of enquiry was changed into a court martial of the smallest legal number, and generals Gaines and Ripley added to the former to make up the deficiency. The result of the business was, that general Wilkinson, notwithstanding his extreme sensibility to news-paper censure, and his anxiety to be permitted to vindicate his character and conduct, declined being tried by a court of five members, unless wholly composed of general officers. The court, not being so composed (col. King being a member) was dissolved. The general was now left to choose between Philadelphia, Baltimore or Annapolis, as a place of residence, but disliking any restriction on his loco-motive faculties, the articles of war, on that point, were dispensed with in his favor.

Where then, we ask, are the evidences of tricks artifices to be found in these transactions?—Where a single trace of an oppressive or even rigorous policy with regard to general Wilkinson? Do they not present rather a series of concessions on the part of government, to the humors, caprice and views of that officer? Will it be said, that neither his own repeated requests for investigation, nor the complaints of the public, long and loud against him—nor the suggestions of three general officers who had served under him, of the most flagrant misconduct on his part, were to be regarded? and that in despite of all these circumstances, he should have been left in command to gain other victories like that at Williamsburg, or to repeat the lesson "of command and obedience," exhibited at La Cole Mill, and which (though defeated at the head of his army with the loss of 100 men, by 400 Canadian militia) was, according to his very curious and singular estimate, "worth a whole year's drill of empty parades?"

Interesting Scraps.

By frequent postponements, a very considerable body of interesting and important scraps and articles, foreign and domestic, has accumulated. In preparation to close the volume, they are now chiefly inserted.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:—The following table shews the periods at which the terms of the present senators will expire:

1817.	1819.	1821.
Mr. Bibb,	Mr. Barry,	Mr. Barbour,
Brown,	Chase,	Campbell,
Condit,	Daggett,	Dana,
Howell,	Fromentin,	Gore,
Mason, of Va.	Gaillard,	Horsey,
Talbot,	Goldsborough,	Hunter,
Taylor,	King,	Roberts,
Thompson,	Lacock,	Ruggles,
Turner,	Macon,	Sanford
Varnum,	Mason, of N.H.	Tichenor,
Wells,	Morrow,	Wilson,
Williams.	Tait.	Harper.

VIRGINIA BANKS. The presidents of the two incorporated banks in Virginia (the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank) in letters addressed to the chairman of a committee of the legislature appointed to examine the state of the banks, represent, generally, the prosperity of their institutions, and that, as these banks were among the last to suspend their specie payments, they will also be among the first to resume them. They deprecate, however, the precipitating of specie payments until the resumption shall be pretty generally agreed upon, on account of the large balances due them by other banks.

General state of the banks of Virginia—from the 1st January 1815 to the 1st January 1816.

Amount of bills discounted, : : :	$3,739,205 14	3,828,936 89
Amount of specie, foreign notes, and balances due from other banks	1,779,489 06	2,135,709 39
Value of real estate,	104,000 00	66,102 56
State debt, : :	350,000 00	729,002 41
United States' debt,	300,000 00	
Total, : : :	6,272,695 20	6,759,751 25
Stock, : : :	2,820,000 00	1,770,782 50
Notes in circulation,	2,720,850 97	3,310,594 67
Deposits, : :	1,231,844 23	1,232,980 06
Balances due to other banks, : : :		395,414 03

The house of delegates rejected (109 to 62) the proposition to charter a number of new banks in the commonwealth of Virginia.

Pennsylvania Banks. Through the politeness of the editor's friends at Harrisburg, he has received a variety of interesting papers relating to the present state and condition of the banks in that commonwealth. The whole is too long for insertion, and we have not leisure at present to make out an abstract. Three of the Philadelphia banks, over which the legislature has a control, as well as several of what may be called the *old* banks in the interior, appear to be really in a better state than they were in 1813, comparing the notes out, &c. with the specie on hand, and their means of redeeming them. The following statement may serve to shew the present condition of three of the Philadelphia banks:

		Bank of Pennsylvania.	*Bank of Philadelphia.*	*Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank.*
Capital stock,	dolls.	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,250,000
Bills discounted,		4,210,912	2,524,228	2,151,103
United States' stock,		1,094,224	317,800*	844,892
Treasury notes.		500,000		120
Due from other banks,		554,370	344,047‡	469,611
Specie, - - - -		386,532	223,073	218,632
Deposits, - - -		2,604,161	812,304	1,006,507
Notes in circulation,		1,400,356	664,420	501,700

The banks are also indebted to other banks considerable sums, but have loans to the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia, and *other* credits that will probably about balance this description of debts.

Internal Revenue—The Edinburgh reviewers (says the Enquirer) are the ablest politicians in Europe. What they say, ought always to be listened to with respect. In speaking several years past, of the abolition of direct or internal taxes in regard to our country, they urge, in this case,

"The revenue of the country must be entirely drawn from the fluctuating source of commerce; a dependence is placed on the very winds and waves; and *in case of a war*, this resource must be in a great measure cut off, and it will then be necessary to resort to those very direct taxes."

What *was* prophecy, *is* now *fact*. And it becomes us to profit by the warning, which we have ourselves received.

Buffalo, like a Phœnix, has risen from its ashes, and appears to be a place of great life and activity. The *Niagara Journal* (an excellent paper printed there) of the 30th ult. contains 70 advertisements, some of them very extensive, occupying more than three pages of a super-royal sheet.

Lake steam-boats.—Repeated experiments, which have been made in this country and Europe, appear to have established in the minds of intelligent persons, acquainted with steam navigation, a confidence that steam-boats properly constructed can navigate the ocean in safety, even in the most tempestuous weather. If this fact is established, it follows of course, that they can be used on the lakes with great certainty of success. Messrs. *Porter, Barton & Co.* we are happy to learn, are so well satisfied of this fact, that they have concluded to build, the next season, a steam vessel of one hundred tons burthen, which is to run on the Niagara river, and between this place and Detroit. If the experiment proves fortunate, and we have no doubt but that it will, the navigation of lake Erie will, in a few years, be in a great degree effected by vessels of this description. We already flatter ourselves, that at no distant period, the communication between Buffalo and Detroit will be as regular and almost as expeditious, as it now is between Albany and New-York.

[*Niagara Journal.*

*Including $42,100 of *bank* stock. ‡Including notes of other banks.

An annual cattle show and fair is hereafter to be held at Brighton, Middlesex, Massachusetts, much on the plan of the useful and well-known establishment at Pittsfield, that has several times been noticed in the Register.

Small-pox.—There were 23 victims to this dreadful disease in New-York, for the week ending on the 3d instant.

Curiosities.—*From a late London paper*—By the fast sailing brig Rolla, which has arrived at Liverpool from New-York in 20 days, have been received files of newspapers and private communications, containing intelligence of considerable interest. The Americans are using every exertion to place their navy on a most formidable footing. *Not a vessel arrives at New-York from this country without her crew being immediately seduced into the American service!! The bounty given to deserters from the British naval service* is 40 dollars, and their pay is 12 dollars monthly. Of the crew of the Rolla, consisting of *fifteen prime seamen*, eight entered on board of the American frigate Java, the day after her arrival at New York, and the *other eight* entered on board an American merchantman. Captain M'Ewen of the Rolla, complained against these deserters, through the medium of Mr. Moore, the English vice-consul in New-York, but so far from obtaining redress from the American government, captain M'Ewen, was fined four hundred dollars for unlawfully imprisoning American citizens. It appears that the seamen in question had been secretly provided with certificates of American citizenship at the moment of quitting the Rolla.

Nothing can exceed the zeal and politeness displayed by Mr. Moore, in supporting the claims of his countrymen in America; but we fear his powers are not sufficiently extensive, as the Americans are able to baffle all his exertions, and actually set his authority at defiance.

The Americans, besides the Java now fitting out at New-York, as above mentioned, have the Franklin, of 74 guns, (but actually carrying *one hundred and twenty* guns!) nearly ready for sea. They lately sold a fine *forty-four* gun frigate to Christophe, the black king of St. Domingo; this ship is called the General Brown, and is supposed equal to a *sixty* gun ship, in point of weight of metal!!

[Some persons may condemn us for inserting the above, which has nothing like a truth in the whole of it—but it is well to see what the *enemy* is at! I have always, however, expected that our 74's would *grow* into 120 or 200 gun ships—in the British papers.]

We learn (says the Rhode-Island American) that captain *John Orde Creighton* is appointed captain of the Washington 74, commanded by com. Chauncey. The Washington is destined for the Mediterranean.

Newport, Jan. 17.—On the morning of the 10th instant, an express came from Brenton's neck, with information that a vessel had been stranded on the reef, and that several men were seen on part of the wreck, driving at the mercy of the wind and waves. An arrangement was immediately adopted to rescue them, if possible, from their perilous situation. Some of our citizens proceeded on to the sea shore.

Oliver H. Perry, esq. commander of the United States frigate Java, now in our harbor, being at his house, was called upon to aid in the effort—his manner of entering, with all his soul, into the melancholy business, was peculiarly impressive—his feeling heart realized the critical situation of those unfortunate men whose lives were at stake. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the

high wind, he, without ceremony, stepped on board of his barge, and said to his men, "come, my boys, we are going to the relief of ship-wrecked seamen;" as he addressed them, their animated countenances expressed that intrepid determination to brave every danger the arduous duty indicated. They then rowed with great rapidity to the reef, distant about five miles. The vessel proved to be the schr. Eliza, captain Charles Gorton, from Havana, and owned by S. T. Northum, merchant, of this town. She was dashed into a thousand pieces, cargo entirely lost. Fortunately the eleven men on the quarter deck, that had separated from the wreck, were, with the assistance offered, landed in safety, which may be considered a miraculous preservation of their lives.

The British and Indians.—*Copy of a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the lakes, to a member of congress, dated Fort Wayne, 8th January*, 1816.—Permit me, sir, to acquaint you with a communication just made to me by a Miami Indian, a branch of the White Loon's family, who has always expressed the greatest friendship to me, and of whose fidelity to our government, (as far as a savage mind can possess that sentiment) I have not the least doubt.

He says the British have sent out runners among all the tribes to the north and west, inviting the war chiefs, with their young and most active warriors only, to come with as little delay as possible to Malden; that they have a large quantity of goods there, which they keep in reserve for that class only, whenever they shall arrive, and be seen to take a strong hold of the tomahawk, as they have been known to do. My informant, who calls me his uncle, states that he himself has received the invitation three days since, with many other Miami chiefs, several of whom have resolved to go to Malden merely to see and hear the British father; but, for himself, he is satisfied to remain at home

For several days past great numbers of Putawatimies and others, have passed here on their way to Malden.

What their intentions are, is yet doubtful, but my informant assures, that it is his opinion a war will break out early in the spring.

In haste, as the express is now waiting for this letter, I am, &c. DANIEL CURTIS.

Internal improvement. The legislature of Virginia has turned its attention in an efficient manner to the subject of internal improvement. A law has been passed creating a fund "to be denominated 'the fund for internal improvement,' and to be applied exclusively to the purpose of rendering navigable and uniting (by canals) the principal rivers, and of more intimately connecting, by public highways, the different parts of the commonwealth." The fund is to consist of all the stock held by the state in bank and turnpike and navigation companies, together with such dividends as may accrue thereon, and such bonus or premiums as may be hereafter received, for privileges granted to banks. The care of this fund is vested in a corporate body to be styled "the president and directors of the board of control," to be composed of the governor (president ex officio)—twelve directors, to consist of the treasurer, attorney-general of the state, and ten citizens, three of whom shall reside westward of the Alleghany mountain, two between the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge, three between the Blue Ridge and the head of tide water, and two between that line and the sea-coast. No application of the fund is to be made, except by special authority of law. What is the amount of this fund, or how productive, we are not apprized. The present amount is believed, however, to be not far from a million of dollars; and may be hoped to produce very valuable benefits not only to Virginia, but to the union.—*Nat. Intel.*

Algiers.—The editors of the National Intelligencer, on publishing the letters from the Mediterranean, noticed in our last, says:

"We understand from the best authority, that commodore Decatur's engagement with Algiers went no further than to return the vessels in the state in which they then were, to such officer as might be designated by the dey to receive them—the ship and the brig were thus restored, the red flag hoisted, and receipts taken from the Algerine officer for them. The frigate proceeded to Algiers; the brig was detained by the Spanish government, on the plea that she was captured within the jurisdiction of the Spanish territory. Should any question hereafter arise upon this subject, it must be between Spain and Algiers; and we are free to confess that we do not feel any very deep interest in what way *they* settle it."

A naval force however, will be kept in the Mediterranean, "sufficient to keep alive those favorable impressions awakened by the appearance of the first squadron."

Free Schools.—It appears by a report to the legislature of South-Carolina, that the system of free schools has wonderfully succeeded. The returns from many districts were very pleasing——they had accounts of 3642 children educating at the charge of the state, and the whole number was supposed to exceed 4000. This is delightful.

Charleston, January 25.—On Friday last, *William Linen* was brought to the bar of the court of sessions; a jury was impannelled, and after a patient hearing of evidence, &c. they brought in a verdict, pronouncing him to be *sane*. In consequence of this verdict, he was, on Tuesday last, arraigned for the murder of Dr. *David Ramsay;* after occupying the attention of the court and another jury, for two days, at 10 o'clock, last evening, the jury returned their verdict of *not guilty;* acquitting him on the ground of *insanity*. He was immediately remanded to gaol, on an indictment preferred against him by *Henry Bailey*, esq. On the verdict being read, he thanked the jury for their *lenity*—but thought they had not done him *justice!*

Carthagena.—It is now resolved to a certainty that this important place has fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, *by famine*. On taking possession of the city, it is said the royalists murdered nearly 12000 persons of all ages, without regard to sex, though they found in the houses the bodies of 2500 persons who had perished for want during the seige! Sixty of the leading men have been sent to Spain—some few made their escape, among whom is general Bolivar, who, with his suite, has arrived at Port-au-prince, via. Aux Cayes. After the fall of the place the royalists kept the patriot flag flying, and thereby decoyed several vessels, 10 or 12 American and 4 or 5 British. The crews of these (2 or 3 of which are from Baltimore) were made prisoners of, and, as well as the crews of some other vessels which the dons presumed to suppose were destined for Carthagena, treated with that perfect disregard of humanity that as much distinguishes the Spaniards of the present day, in their efforts to re-conquer South America, as that cruelty of their ancestors, in its original subjugation, which has consigned them to the execration of ages. Many of those persons have already died of base usage, and it is probable that few will escape the cool and slow

murder of the *legitimates*. Many have perished by inches; suffering all the characteristics of cruelty that distinguished the *Jersey* prison ship, off New-York, during the revolutionary war. Among those who survived, at a late date, was captain Almeda, of Baltimore, famous for his late exploits in the *Kemp* privateer. The British had taken measures to relieve their own people—the Junon frigate having sailed for that purpose.

It is stated that flour was sold during the seige at $200 per bbl. and that the whole number of persons who died of famine was 4,700! The defence appears to have been as obstinate as any recorded in history. Will Spain subdue a people like this? No—every inch of country must be won by losses that will exhaust the Peninsula. God forbid, that the inquisition shall ever again rear its bloody banner in these countries, which man has done so much to desolate and destroy!

Carthagena is exceedingly important as being the principal, if not the only sea-port, on the Atlantic side, by which the republic of *New Grenada* can receive such supplies as it needs, to fight the battles of freedom, successfully. But we have reason to hope there is a large stock of the munitions of war in the interior.

Tobacco.—A crop of tobacco is said to have sold recently at Lynchburg, for $40 per hundred! If any man had predicted this a few years ago ———

The Small Pox is making great ravages in New-York and Philadelphia, &c. It is strange that the people have not yet learnt wisdom to use the means that Providence has so bountifully given us to restrain, if not extinguish, this dreadful malady.

American captives.—The brig Commerce, of Hartford, Connecticut, was cast away on the coast of Africa, off Cape Bajador, on the 28th August last. The crew were saved to be made prisoners of by the Moors, who carried them across the great desert Zahara. They have made known their sufferings to their countrymen on the Mediterranean coasts, and appear about to be released for a ransom of 920 and 2 double barrelled guns for the whole. The Moors who committed this outrage, we believe, only pay a nominal respect to the emperor of Morocco.

Courage and Skill!—A vessel, apparently a Spanish sloop of war, lately attacked an American merchantman, (the schooner Murray, of New-York) in the Mediterranean, and after firing upon her upwards of half an hour, within speaking distance, hauled off! If the schooner had had only one gun, the don might have paid for his rashness. The Murray's rigging was considerably cut.

The Virgin carried off.—An image of the *Virgin Mary*, valued at 80 or $90,000, had been brought to St. Domingo from Carthagena, in a schooner belonging to New-York. It was taken as security for payment of a cargo of provisions carried into Carthagena by that vessel.

Wolf hunt.—A large she wolf was lately run down and taken by a party of gentlemen in West Nottingham, Chester county; she is said to be nearly three feet in height, and measuring upwards of six feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.—*Phil. paper.*

Commerce of Savannah.—There are now [Jan. 22] in the port of Savannah, 49 ships; 41 brigs; 29 schooners and 19 sloops; there are also lying at Tybee, bound up, 18 sail, mostly square rigged, making in the whole 147 sail; the largest number at one time for twenty years past.

Prodigality. It is estimated that one man's speeches in congress, (who is constantly complaining of abridgments of the freedom of debate!) will cost the United States at least $70,000, for the present session.

Longevity.—Died recently, in Jefferson county, Virginia, John Wright, aged 107 years.

Captain *Moffit*, of the famous *Rattlesnake* privateer, has been publicly entertained by the "Old Hob," at Philadelphia. The toasts drank were excellent.

The Commissioners of the Navy have given notice that they will receive proposals for supplies of cannon, ball, muskets, pikes, copper sheets and spikes, lead, anchors, kentledge, hemp American, gunpowder, &c. &c. &c.

A living *Camelion* is exhibiting at the Boston Museum.

President *Petion* has purchased an elegant vessel, built at New-York, by certain shipwrights there on private account, for $220,000. She carries 40 guns and 300 men, and is cruising against "his majesty" king Henry.

Venezuela. Col. *Macauly*, a Virginian, was of the number of those who, at various times, have fallen into the hands of the royal forces in Venezuela and perished by the executioner; for the war in these provinces has been a war of extermination. A writer in the *National Intelligencer*, speaking of the barbarities of *Montes*, a royal chief, thus notices his death—

"This brave American, the idol of the people of Venezuela and New-Grenada, when led out among others to execution, advanced before them, and addressing his brethren in misfortune, said to them, "Let me be the first to receive death, in order to shew my fellow-patriots how a republican can die!" It was thus that the gallant Macauly met his fate.

Non ille pro charis amicis
Aut patria timidus perire."

New Banks. Petitions will be presented to the legislature of New-York, at its present session, for the establishment of 13 new banks, to have, jointly, a capital of $13,300,000.

Lead ore. Specimens of a very rich lead ore have been discovered by capt. Foulk, in his rambles, near the cantonment of our troops at Rock river.

Season in West-Florida. A West-Florida paper gives the following animated description of the present season of that place: "Since our residence in Louisiana, we do not recollect to have seen so fine a season as this has been since the first of September last. It is now the 21st day of December, and we have not yet had a frost that would kill the cotton plant, nor materially injure the sugar cane. Our gardens are yet green; roses and wild jessamines blooming, and lillies springing; indeed, all nature presents more of a vernal than a winter aspect."

Cotton. The average import of cotton into Liverpool, for eight years—1808 to 1815 inclusive, appears to have been 188,762 packages—greatest in 1810, 320,688; least in 1813, 143,000 packages. Stock on hand, Jan. 1811, estimated at 138,000; December 1815, 60 to 65,000 packages. The weekly out goings are estimated at about 4000 packages, in good trade.

Prize money. A late London paper observes—"It must strike foreigners with astonishment to see, in the London Gazette, that the admiral and commander's share of prize money for the capture of Java, amounted to £109,981 14*s.* 1½*d.* each; while that of the eighth class of British seamen is only £4 14*s.* 7¾*d.*

Brazil. The prince regent of Brazil having interfered in the dispute between the whigs and to-

ries of the provinces of *La Plata*, and aided the latter—the former, having reduced the other to submission, appear to have attacked "his royal highness," and to have laid within his own government the seeds of a revolution that may throw him back to Europe again. The province of Rio Janeiro is said to be in a state of revolt—an army of Buenos Ayrean patriots backing the people. Troops were sending from *Portugal* to support the royal cause. "Legitimacy" is a plant that will not flourish in the new world.

Irish freedom of the press! John Magee, printer, for publishing certain animadversions on the conduct of the duke of Richmond to the Catholics, was imprisoned in July 1813, and held in durance until some time in November last—on the day of his release he commenced a *new* term of imprisonment for publishing the resolutions of a meeting of Catholics at Kilkenny, though the names of the chairman, secretary, &c. were given! By the time this period is out, some new offence will have occurred, and "ermin'd judges" will incarcerate him again, but let the Irish "rejoice"—the *Guelph's* reign.

A Vienna paragraph of Nov. 20, mentions that a number of papers have been seized in the hands of an English physician, among which was a correspondence between madame Murat and the princess of Wales—madame Murat has been ordered to Prague, and large sums of money in her possession have been seized.

The Seven Islands. Late London papers contain the treaty between England and Russia, by which Corfu, Cephalonia,, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cevigo, and Paxo, are erected into a free and independent state, and placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of Great Britain. A London paper says, on this subject, "Thanks to the ability of our negociators for this great acquisition."

A Paris paper of Nov. 27, says that six lieutenant generals and 18 mareschaux de camp have been sent to the Abbey—and that papers found in the house of general Bellaird threw great light on some treasonable plans lately formed, &c.

A London paper says—We learn that fifty cases of presents have arrived in England, on their way to St. Helena, from the emperor of Russia to the ex-emperor of France.

Bernadotte. A "restoration" is mentioned below that will please many men. Whatever Bonaparte was—good or bad, Bernadotte owed every thing to him, and ungratefully abandoned him at his greatest need:

A pamphlet (observes a London paper) has been recently published in Paris, the object of which is to recommend the ejection of the present king and crown prince of Sweden and the restoration of Gustavus Adolphus. The *Morning Chronicle* states, on the authority of what is called "a source of high respectability," that the congress of Vienna had decreed the restoration of the deposed king, and that this decision has been subsequently confirmed by the assembly of the great powers at Paris.

British Stocks, December 15. Three per cent consols 62 1-8—do. reduced 60. Omnium 15.

The prince regent has issued a Hanoverian decree, enjoining his subjects to arrest the persons, if found in Hanover, condemned by the French law of amnesty, and allowing those banished by that law to pass through his dominions, if furnished with regular passports.

The duke of Richelieu declined voting on the the trial of marshal Ney, alleging that "time might acquit the marshal," as it had done justice to himself, who was twice condemned by the French revolutionary tribunals. Four other peers refused to vote, and fourteen voted against the condemnation of Ney."

In the French chamber of peers, (says the Columbian) on the 15th December, count Ferrand made a report in favor of the project of a law relative to prevotal courts; which after debate was adopted by 120 out of 131 voters—this law gives discretionary power to execute the will of the ruling party, by a summary process! "This law" said a member, "*gives a death blow to the institution of jury;* impresses on French legislation a retrogade march; disannuls the dearest franchises of the citizen; impairs the majesty of the throne by a *rigour* which is neither in the intentions nor interests of the monarch."

Marshal Soult, who was under surveillance, was to be brought to trial. The same is reported of Massena.

It is stated that the emperor of Russia has ordered all the Russian troops out of Poland. This is really a "deliverance."

Marshal Moncey.—We published the eloquent appeal of this venerable soldier to the king of France, in our last. We think there are few that can read it with indifference. It has much energy of expression, with not a little of the "sublime and beautiful." How emphatic is the regret he expresses, that "*he has lived too long, since he has survived the glory of his country!*"

Macdonald, the son of a Scotchman who adhered to the "legitimate" prince Charles, called by the usurping *Guelphs* the "pretender," it is said intends to visit the country of his ancestors.

Royalty! The following sentiments were recently expressed by the first judge of the royal court of Paris, M. Sequier. What *blessed* effects must follow a general acquiescence in them!

"*All authority proceeds from God, and it is not given to the people to dispose of it.*

"In vain pride protests; it must yield to the law from on high, which after all our faults is still very mild.

"Our ancestors, who guarded their franchises, and cherished their *liberty*, wiser than we, recognized that our *kings reign by the grace of God* and *not* by the *constitutions.*

"Legitimate hereditary sovereignty guarantees the repose of contemporaries, and of posterity; usurped authority, ephemeral in its nature, disturbs social order, and serves as *a punishment to the people.*

"The monarch, *image of the Divinity*, does not less represent this subject, than a father represents his children.

"The supremacy of both constitutes the essentially natural state. Every other political form is a derogation from the general rule, and contains a principle of return to the primordial disorder."

Maurice Margarot, accused of sedition several years ago, and sentenced to transportation to Botany bay for fourteen years, lately died in London, at the age of 70.

The prince regent of England is said to have purchased Bonaparte's carriage captured at Waterloo, for 3000 guineas.

English militia are passing to Ireland, and Irish militia transferring to England. *Divide and command.*

Spain. Every account from Spain represents the country as in an unsettled state. The Spaniards having enjoyed some little liberty under the Cortes, and hoping great things from the fool they fought so gallantly for, are extremely depressed and uneasy. Their most illustrious men are in dungeons or banished, and terror is the order of the day. The monks rule, and misery follows all that they do.—Wretched Spain—but if the people choose to 'adore'

a thing without one ray of gratitude or reason—one particle of honesty or discretion, so be it. If they have cause to 'rejoice' that a creature so senseless and so base, is "restored"—much good may it do them!

What a burlesque it is on common sense to suppose that so perfect an ideot as Ferdinand, or so finished a madman as George, can have a "divine right" to govern millions of rational men!

"We have received a variety of accounts from Spain, by the Corunna Packet, indicative only of the rapid growth of despotism and degradation, blended with the silent murmurs of an oppressed people, fully sensible of their wrongs. The new court instituted by *Ferdinand* to try the *liberales* proceeds apace. *Ruiz Padron*, the clergyman who made so brilliant and solid a speech in the late Cortes in favor of the abolition of the inquisition, has been, on this account, condemned to perpetual imprisonment; *Martinez de la Rosa*, also a member of the late Cortes, to ten years hard labor, and *Lopez*, generally called *El Caja de Malaga*, to the same for four years; but, as a special favor, he has been allowed to commute his punishment for a sum of money."—*London M. Chron.*

Denmark, it is said, has laid claim to participate in the spoliations of France, for the maintainance of certain French troops in 1808.

Liberty. Even British—good, loyal British newspapers, are forbidden in Spain—it is a sin against the "*holy office*," infamously so called, to read them, The few miserable gazettes that are published, are under the immediate charge of the priests and knaves that surround the throne.

In several parts of *France* the people are compelled to shut up their houses at 10 o'clock at night. At *Grenoble*, it is forbidden to go out after that hour without a light. This is "*deliverance*."

"Delivered" Saxony, Poland, Genoa, &c. mourn their lost power. What can they do? The "legitimate" congress of Vienna has decided annihilation to all that oppose them.

Gold. It has been intimated that prince *Metternich* received no less than four millions for his many services in the court of the emperor of Austria.—This metal is more powerful than lead or steel.—Prussian bullets or bayonets would not have routed Bonaparte at *Waterloo*, had not the way to victory been purchased before the fight began, though the obstinate valor of the French went very near to break the bargain.

French proscription. Our letters from Paris, says the London Morning Chronicle, grows every day more and more gloomy. In the chamber of deputies a secret committee was formed, in which it was actually proposed:

1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.

2. To transport all those who had accepted places under the usurpation; and

3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the constitution of May last.

These measures, if carried into execution, would have made *one million five hundred thousand persons!* This, though proposed by some of the most exalted heads, was thought a little too extensive: and by amendments, the propositions have been softened down so as to take in only about *a million of human victims!*

Murat's letter to his Wife.—Rome, Dec. 26. The following letter, which Murat is stated to have written to his wife on the day of his execution, is in circulation here and at Naples. We do not however, venture to decide on its authenticity, as several internal and external marks render it doubtful.

"*My Dear Caroline*—My last hour is come; in a few moments I shall have ceased to live—You will have no husband, and my children no father more. Think on me; do not curse my memory; I die innocent. My life is stained by no unjust sentence.

"Farewell my Letitia—Farewell, my Lucien—Farewell, my Louisa!—Shew yourselves constantly worthy of me. I leave you without estates and kingdom, among my numerous enemies. Remain always united; shew yourselves superior to misfortune; and think more on what you are than on what you were. God bless you! Never curse my memory. Recollect that the bitterest pain that I feel in my last moments is that of dying far from my children. Receive my paternal blessing, my tears, and my tender embraces. Never forget your unhappy father."

Old bank notes.—After a lapse of 91 years, two bank of England notes, value 50£ each, were, on Thursday last sent into the bank of England by an eminent banker, dated in the year 1724. They were found in a box belonging to an old farmer, lately deceased, in the west of England.

[*London paper, Nov.* 12.

London, Dec. 9.—The Dutch letters say, the departure of the prince of Orange for St. Petersburg, has given rise to much interesting speculation on the future union of Russian interests with those of the Netherlands, and the consequent decline of British influence in the latter quarter.

An article from Turin gives a most distressing account of the attack made by the Tunisian pirates at St. Antiocho. It reflects additional disgrace upon the maritime powers of Europe for suffering with impunity these lawless violations of the common rights of society.

London, December 10. There has lately been a warm dispute between the duke de Berri and Marmont; Oudinot was present. It is said to have originated in some expressions used by the duke, to Marmont; who took an opportunity, firmly, but respectfully, to warn his royal highness against persisting in that species of language, and manners, which were by no means adapted to conciliate the public attachment and respect.

From the London Times of Dec. 15.—It is proposed to banish from France *Soult, Alix, Exclemans, Lamarque, Vandamme*, and one or two other generals, besides some celebrated non-military revolutionists. Most of the former, we understand, are going to the United States of America, and what measures they may there devise against *our* interest in that hemisphere, it behoves our government well to consider. The hatred of Soult, in particular, against every thing English, is unbounded, and he is, beyond dispute the most skilful of the French generals. Would it not be a prudent step on our part to demand that these gentry should *not* be permitted to go to America? There are plenty of wholesome, airy islands in the Mediterranean, where they might live quite as comfortably as Savary and Lallemand at Malta, or as Bonaparte and his associates at St. Helena. Any safe retirement of that kind would be better than hearing of them in a twelvemonth hence, at the head of an American army, invading Canada! ["*Queer enough!*"]

Altona, (Den.) Dec. 10. A merchant vessel arrived at Kiel, a few days since which was formerly destined to transport Napoleon to America.——A French captain who had married a young woman belonging to Holstein, had conceived the project of saving him, when he was at Rochefort. To this effect he had quilted some casks on the inside, in which he could easily conceal Bonaparte, Savary and Bertrand. He had on board, all the provisions

necessary for such a voyage, destined in appearance for Kiel; he was to sail, after having gained the high seas, directly for New York. The impatience, or rather the fear of Bonaparte, which made him surrender himself to the English, frustrated this plan. On the return of this vessel to Kiel, the casks were shown, which were to have received the fugitives and their aids-de-camp.

Capture of the Syren.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 7, 1816.—SIR.—James Eike, second lieutenant on board of the British ship of war Cumberland, has, as appears by the London Times of the 22d October last, contradicted a statement made by me, relative to the treatment of the officers and crew of the late United States' brig of war Syren while prisoners.

The statement, so far as regards the treatment of the American officers and men while on board the Medway, at Simon Town and at the Cape, remains uncontradicted by the officers of the Medway. I might content myself by publishing the certificates of the Syren's officers, but must indulge in the remark, that I am astonished that not one among the Medway's officers could be found of sufficient courage to second lieutenant Eike in his refutation, and especially too, when particularly invited by one of his majesty's officers. This act of cruelty towards a brother British officer can only be accounted for by me, thus: that no one individual dare to contradict the facts stated by me, because his brother officers would know that he thereby subscribed to an untruth, and that each must have suspected the secret indignation of the Cumberland's officers towards Eike, for subscribing to that which their honor forbid them from doing.

Lieutenant Eike conceives it his duty to refute the statement, because, as he says, captain Baker was absent If captain Baker was absent from London, can lieutenant Eike induce even the people of London to believe that captain Baker could write at no other place?

No, sir, you may rely, his absence from London was not the cause of his non-appearance. Captain Baker has a better cause than that, although his treatment direct and permitted to the American officers and men, was base in the extreme; yet captain Baker would not be willing to subscribe to a refutation that every officer and man on board his ship knew to be false, Captain Baker left that duty to be performed by his second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Eike has assigned no reason why Mr. Ingraham, first lieutenant of the Cumberland, has not denied my statement, and I will assign one for him. Mr. Ingraham is an honorable man, and a gentleman—had he been the commanding officer, no cause of complaint would have existed.

Although every circumstance stated by me in my note to captain Evans, is true and notorious to every officer and man, both American and British, on board those ships, yet lieut. Eike's denial does not surprise me; for the man who is so depraved as to treat prisoners in the manner the Americans were treated by him and others on board the Medway and Cumberland, or who would permit such treatment, is the fit instrument to pervert truth.

You will please to publish herewith the certificates of lieuts. German and Gordon, and that of Thomas Waine, esq. purser in the U. S. navy.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

N. D. NICHOLSON,
Lt. U. S. navy, and late com'r of the Syren.

Sacket's Harbor, Jan. 29, 1816.

This is to certify, that I was on board the late U. S. brig Syren when she was captured by the British ship of war Medway, and that the statement of the infamous treatment we received, as made by you, and addressed to captain Evans, bearing date 24th Aug. 1815, is correct. L. GERMAN,
Lt. U. S. navy.

To lt. N. D. Nicholson, late com.
U. S. brig Syren.

U. S. ship Independence, Boston Harbor, Jan. 9, 1816.

SIR—I do certify that I was on board the late U. S. brig Syren at the time of her capture by the British ship Medway, of 74 guns, and every individual experienced the treatment as described by lt. Nicholson in a letter addressed to captain Evans, of the U. S. navy, bearing date the 24th Aug. 1815, and that the said statement is not the least exaggerated, but, on the contrary, falls short of giving a full statement of the infamous treatment we received. I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obed't serv't, W. L. GORDON,
Lt. U. S. navy.

To lt. N. D. Nicholson, late com.
U. S. brig Syren.

New-York, Jan 29, 1816.

Dear Sir—In answer to your note of the 26th inst. I have no hesitation in saying, that your statement respecting the treatment of the crew of the late U. S. brig Syren, after capture, by the British ship Medway, 74, is perfectly correct. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obed't serv't,

THO'S WAINE.

N. D. Nicholson. esq.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

February 5.—Mr. *Varnum*, from a select committee, reported a bill authorising the working of copper mines on Lake Superior, and for other purposes; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. *Sanford* introduced a bill, leave being given, concerning certain courts in New-York, which passed to a second reading.

Mr. *Morrow*, from the committee on so much of the president's message as relates to roads and canals, reported the following bill, making appropriation for the construction of roads and canals;—which was passed to a second reading:—

Be it enacted, &c. That the annual sum of ——— dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of constituting a fund, for making artificial roads, and opening canals; which annual sum shall be set apart, and invariably pledged as a fund for the purpose aforesaid, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; and the same shall be placed, and held under the special charge and direction of the secretary of the treasury, for the time being: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent congress from suspending this appropriation during a state of war with any foreign power, in which the United States may be engaged.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever congress shall, by law, authorise a subscription to be made for shares of the stock of any company incorporated, for making artificial roads or canals, and a subscription conformable thereto shall have been made on behalf of the United States, all monies which shall become due according to the provisions or such acts, on the shares of stock holden by the United States, shall be paid out of the aforesaid fund.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all dividends or profits which shall accrue from the shares of stock holden by the United States, shall be received by the said secretary, and shall by him be paid into the said fund, and become part thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said secretary, to make to congress, at each session, a report on the state of the said fund, with the expenditures and receipts, together with the state of the work on all roads and canals, in the construction of which the United States have become concerned, in the manner aforesaid.

Mr. *Morrow*, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to subscribe for shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal stock; which passed to a second reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to continue in force the act laying a duty on imported salt, &c. and on the question whether the bill should be read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Gaillard, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, N. H. Ma-

son, Va. Morrow, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Wells, Williams, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs Goldsborough, Macon, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum—6.

February 7.—Mr. *Daggett* presented the petition of Horatio Alden & Co. of Connecticut, praying compensation for a number of vessels destroyed by the enemy at Pettipaug, &c. in April, 1814. Referred.

Mr. *Campbell*, from the committee on finance and an uniform national currency, submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to ascertain, and cause to be laid before the senate, a statement exhibiting the actual condition of the several incorporated banks within the District of Columbia, on the first day of January, 1816, specifying the actual and authorised amount of their capital stock, the amount of specie, and the amount of the bills or notes of other banks, in their vaults; the amount of debts due to, and of notes or bills in circulation of each bank.

The bill from the house to continue in force the act laying a duty on imported salt, was read a third time and passed.

The bill concerning certain courts in the state of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorising the opening and working certain copper mines near Lake Superior, was read the second time.

The bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to subscribe for —— shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal stock, was read the second time.

The bill further providing for the library of congress, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments of the house to the senate's bill concerning the convention of commerce with Great Britain, were referred, on motion of Mr. *Bibb*, to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. *Goldsborough* submitted the following motion for consideration—

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before the senate, copies of all the correspondence he may have had with the prize agent, the navy agent at N. York, and other persons, relative to the ship Cyane, captured by the United States frigate Constitution; and that he furnish copies of certificates of the valuation of the different prizes brought into the United States by the ships of war, and taken into the service of the United States; with a statement of their actual force when captured.

February 8.—The resolution submitted by Mr. *Goldsborough* yesterday, was to-day considered and passed.

Mr. *Varnum* submitted the following motion for consideration—

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to finance, and an uniform national currency, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of confining the payment of all taxes and other monies due to the United States, to specie, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as are in the practice of redeeming their notes with specie.

The bills further providing for the library of congess, and the bill respecting certain courts in New-York, were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill providing for the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed during the late war, was some time under the consideration of the senate, and then postponed to Monday next.

Mr. *Bibb*, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the bill respecting the commercial convention, with the amendments thereto, made by the house, without amendment.

The resolution submitted by Mr. *Campbell*, respecting the banks of the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

February 9.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reward the officers and crew of the late U. S. brig Argus (for services prior to her capture by the late enemy)—and, on motion of Mr. *Tait*, the bill was postponed to the first Monday in July next (equivalent to rejection)

For postponement—Messrs. Bibb, Gaillard, King, Lacock, Macon, Mason, N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—18.

Against postponement—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Mason, of Va. Sanford, Tichenor—14.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the house of representatives to the bill concerning the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic majesty.

Considerable debate took place on the subject; various modifications were suggested to the amendments, by those who were not disposed to refuse to legislate at all on the subject.

A motion was made by Mr. *King* to postpone the further consideration of the amendments and the bill indefinitely. After debate, the question on the motion was decided as follows:

For the postponement (or rejection)—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Chace, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, N. H. Sanford, Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner—17.

Against it—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Dana, Harper, Lacock, Macon, Mason, of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Tait, Taylor, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—18.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed. The senate adjourned to Monday.

February 12.—The senate resumed the consideration of the amendments of the house of representatives to the bill concerning the convention of commerce between the United States and Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. *Bibb*, to agree to the first amendment, viz. to strike out the words, "*and declared*," from the enacting clause of the bill, so as to make the bill active instead of declaratory; the question was decided as follows:

For the amendment—Messrs. Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Dana, Lacock, Macon, Mason, of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Tait, Taylor, Varnum, Williams, Wilson—15.

Against it—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Chace, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, of N. H. Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Wells—19.

The amendment was negatived.

On motion by Mr. *Bibb*, to agree to the remainder of the amendments, viz. to strike out the whole of the senate's bill, and insert in lieu thereof the original bill of the house of representatives, there were

For this amendment—Messrs. Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Lacock, Macon, Mason, of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Varnum, Wilson—11.

Against it—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Chace, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, of N. H. Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Wells, Williams—23.

So the senate disagreed to all the amendments of the house of representatives—[and the two houses are fully at issue on this important subject.]

February 13—The senate were principally engaged on the bill to pay for property lost, captured and destroyed during the late war; respecting which there is much diversity of opinion.

The president communicated to the senate a report from the secretary of the treasury, on the subject of a general tariff of duties on imports.

Mr. *Tait*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of lieut. col. Wm. Lawrence, and the garrison of fort Bowyer, in 1814; which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. *Campbell* laid before the senate the resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee, rejecting the amendments to the constitution of the United States, proposed by Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Mr. *Barbour*, from the military committee, made a report on the memorial of the Kentucky legislature, relative to provision for the widows and orphans of militia who died in service, &c. The report stated facts only, and embraced no opinion on the subject, and was ordered to lie on the table.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the payment for property in the service of the United States which was lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy in the late war—considerable discussion took place, but no decision was had.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 9. Mr. Ward, of Mass. submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all duties, imposts and excises laid by congress ought not only to be laid uniformly throughout the United States, agreeably to the provision in the constitution, but ought to be collected in all parts of the United States in the same currency, or in currencies equivalent in value.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to receive, alone, in payment of duties, imposts and excises and debts due to the United States, gold, silver and copper coin, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills, excepting in cases in which it is otherwise provided by law.

Mr. Ward briefly assigned his reasons for offering these propositions, which will be found concisely and clearly stated in the first of the above resolutions.

Mr. Smith, of Md. rose to speak—but, on motion of Mr. Tucker, the resolutions were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Randolph submitted for consideration his promised motion for an enquiry into the constitutionality of the appointment of general Porter, which after a long debate, was modified and agreed to in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the appointment to, and acceptance by the hon. Peter B. Porter, late a member of this house, from the state of New-York, of the office of commissioner under the late treaty at Ghent, is in contravention of the constitution of the United States.

[The resolution was discussed at considerable length—but it was finally agreed to raise a committee for the purposes mentioned.]

The house then resumed the consideration in the committee of the whole on the remaining propositions of the committee of ways and means.

The proposition respecting the duty on distillation (to repeal the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, and to add 100 per cent to the present tax on the capacity of the still) first came up.

Various propositions at amendment, &c. were made. But an adjournment was had without deciding upon the main question.

Saturday, Feb. 10. On motion of Mr. Root,

Resolved, That the committee on the copper coin be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the alloy, or reducing the weight of the small silver coins of the United States.

The house then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of ways and means, be-

ing the seventh resolution thereof, as amended by the committee of the whole house, as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of the government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and the territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, passed on the 21st of December, 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th and 24th sections thereof, from and after the first day of April next, and from the same day to add 50 per cent to the amount of the duty which all stills now subject to duty are liable to pay; and that the act imposing duties on licenses to distillers be so amended that licences granted for periods of time less than a year, shall be paid for in proportion to the time for which they are granted.

On the adoption of this resolution the question was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, without further debate, as follows:

For the resolution	105
Against it	37

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the ninth resolution reported by the committee of ways and means, as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches," passed on the 18th of January, 1815.

Mr. Jackson, of Va. moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read as follows: "Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the act laying duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches; and so to amend the said act as to insure the faithful execution thereof, and to guard against its violation, by specifying the articles liable to taxation and the amount to be levied on each article, or by requesting a valuation to be made by the owner on oath."

Mr. *Jackson* supported his proposition by a pretty general examination of the subject, and it produced considerable debate. The repeal of the tax was chiefly supported on its failure to produce the expected revenue, its whole product amounting only to 75,000 dollars.

The question on the motion to amend was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bateman, Bennett, Blount, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Comstock, Condit, Crawford, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hall, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Huger, Hungerford, Irwin, Pa. Jackson, Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Lean, K. Nelson, Va. Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Roane, Robertson, Ross, Sharp, Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Tucker, Ward, N. Y. Williams, Willoughby, Wright, Yancey—64.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Baer, Basset, Baylies, Betts, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Burnside, Cady, Champion, Chappell, Cilley, Clayton, Clendennen, Comer, Cooper, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Forney, Forsythe, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Hanson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jewett, Kent, King, Mass. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Mason, Middleton, Mills, Milnor, Moore, S. C. Mosely, Nelson, Mass. Newton, Noyes, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Rice, Root, Ruggles, Sargeant, Savage, Schenck, Sheffey, Smith, Pa. Smith, Md. Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, N. Y. Throop, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. J. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yates—90.

The report of the select committee of a resolution for the relief of commodore Rodgers, was then taken up in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, Feb. 12.—On motion of Mr. *Cady* of N. Y. the secretary of the treasury was directed to report to this house, what additions, if any, have been made to the funded public debt and to the floating public debt, since the 30th day of September last.

The resolution expressive of the sense of congress of the gallantry of captain James Biddle, the officers and crew of the Hornet; and a similar resolution respecting captain Charles Stewart, and the officers and crew of the Constitution, for their last victory, passed through a committee of the whole, and were severally ordered, *nem. con.* to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill for rewarding the officers and crew of the Hornet for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin, passed through a committee of the whole. The blank was filled with $25,000, being the amount allowed in former cases; and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [Both these were passed next day, *nem.con.*]

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill for the relief of certain refugees from the British provinces during the late war.

Several papers were read respecting their merits and services, among which was a very strong testimony to their merits, &c. from gen. Porter, lately a member of this house.

This bill gave rise to a rather animated debate, in which the claim of the petitioners to indemnity or compensation was sustained by Mr. Throop, Mr. Yates, Mr. Wright, Mr. Gold, and Mr. Johnson of Ky.; and opposed by Messrs. Hulbert, Webster and Brooks.

This case has been fully presented to our readers in the shape of the petition of the committee on behalf of these sufferers. Their claim is precisely of a character, as the reporter understands it, with that for which ample provision was made at the close of the revolutionary war. They were natives of this country, and, on the breaking out of the war, preferred ranging themselves under the banners of their native country, than that to which, for purposes of business, they had assumed a temporary allegiance.

The opponents of the bill (which proposes to compensate the claimants' losses by donations of land) oppose it as rewarding treachery, as poisening the fountains of morality, and use those general expressions of dislike, and even detestation, which such a bill is likely to call forth from those who view it in so odious a light.

The bill was not decided on; but, on motion of Mr. Johnson, laid on the table.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of another bill, making further provision for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war.

The house were occupied on this subject till the usual hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Mr. *Caldwell* presented to the house a resolution adopted by the legislature of Ohio, instructing their senators and representatives to use their endeavors to obtain the passage of an act by congress, providing for the organization, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a detailed report, which shall be published hereafter.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for reducing the direct tax on the United States to three millions, and to continue the same one year.

Mr. *Burwell* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the house whether discriminating duties are, at this time, levied in ports of the United States, on British vessels arriving from the West Indies, and laden with West India produce.

Which, after some remarks from Mr. Burwell and Mr. Bradbury, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*,

Resolved, That the naval committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for those American seamen who were wounded, and for the widows and families of those who were killed at Dartmoor prison, on the 6th of April, 1815.

The engrossed bill to reduce the amount of the direct tax upon the United States and the district of Columbia, for the year 1816; the engrossed bill making appropriations for ordnance, ordnance stores &c. were severally read the third time and passed —the last mentioned by yeas and nays, 107 to 46.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Condit* in the chair, on the bill to provide for the widows and orphans of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have been killed in battle, died in the service or of wounds received while in the service of the United States, during the late war.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing various amendments to the details of the bill.

Several motions at amendment were made and negatived. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading—106 to 46.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for ordnance stores for the year 1816.

The question being on agreeing with the committee of the whole to fill up the blank for this purpose, with $1,065,024.

The letter from the secretary of war gives the following estimate (with details) of the appropriation he deems necessary for the year.

For the United States' armory at Springfield	165,793 37 1-2
For do. at Harper's Ferry	172,054 87 1-2
For erecting and completing arsenals, depots, &c. as specified	457,765 50
For timber to be seasoned	75,000
For coal, steel, iron, materials, &c.	79,000
For amount of existing contracts for articles to be delivered in 1816, viz.	
Gun-powder,	93,000
Cannon and shot, shells, &c.	111,000
Muskets and rifles	89,000
Transportation of ordnance, &c.	22,000

It was on the one hand contended, the amount of appropriation proposed was extravagant, under present circumstances entirely too large, and calculated unnecessarily to burthen the people without adequate object. On the other hand, the advocates of the appropriation pointed to the items of the report, and supported the policy of authorising the proposed expenditure on general principles of forecast and providence.

The question on concurring with the committee was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 93. Nays 48.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The message of the senate rejecting the amendments of this house to their bill concerning the convention of commerce, &c. was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, the house determined to insist on its amendments, and to ask a conference thereon with the senate.

Thursday, Feb. 15.—Several petitions were received, and reports of different committees on business of a private nature made.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill making further provision for military services during the late war.

A motion made yesterday by Mr. *Cannon*, to strike out the 3d section of the bill, which provides a bounty of land to the deranged officers of the late army, still under consideration.

This motion produced a discussion which occupied nearly the remainder of the day. Those gentlemen who supported the motion, and opposed the grant of land to the disbanded officers, were Messrs. Cannon, Comstock, Taul, Ross, Easton, M'Kee and Williams. Those who were adverse to the motion, and in favor of awarding the bounty proposed by this bill, were Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Smith of Md. Jackson of Va. and Wilde.

The motion to strike out the section was finally agreed to—Ayes 74, nays 60.

On motion of Mr. *Desha*, the 2d section of the bill was so amended as to confine the land bounty to those soldiers, above 45 and under 18 years of age, who enlisted "for five years or during the war."

On motion of Mr. *Jackson* of Va. a new section was added to the bill for the purpose of guarding, as far as possible, the bounty from falling into the hands of speculators, by prohibiting the transfer of right thereto, until after the patent has issued.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The speaker laid before the house two letters from the secretary of the treasury, one enclosing a statement of exports for the year 1815; and the other a statement, in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the value of lands, slaves, &c. in the United States, assessed under the direct tax. Both the letters and reports were ordered to be printed; and—the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

Massachusetts. The republicans have nominated *Samuel Dexter*, and the federalists *John Brooks*, as their candidates for governor of that state, at the ensuing election. It is supposed the contest will be a very hard one.

New-Hampshire. Mr. *Plumer* is the republican, and Mr. *Shaefe* the federal candidate for governor of New-Hampshire. It is confidently expected that the former will be chosen.

Pennsylvania legislature. A bill has been introduced into the house of representatives of Pennsylvania to amend the act regulating elections, &c.—which has a provision to extend the right of suffrage to every freeman, "*without regard to complexion,*" being qualified in other respects.

New York legislature. A republican council of appointment was elected by the casting vote of the speaker, on the 5th inst. On the 6th, the petition of Henry Fellows, claiming the seat of Peter Allen, was referred to the committee of privileges and elections, (appointed same day) who reported next day in favor of the petition, in which the house concurred—and Mr. Fellows was admitted to his seat.

Spanish minister. A report has prevailed that don *Onis* left Washington in a terrible passion—which, like many other reports, appears to have no foundation. It is true that he has gone on a visit to Philadelphia—and that's all.

Gen. Wilkinson. The legislature of Maryland, at their late session, almost unanimously passed a resolution granting to major-general *James Wilkinson* (lately of the army of the United States) in consideration of his revolutionary services, the half pay of a colonel of dragoons for life. This is said to be as high a pension as was ever granted by the legislature.

The new Tariff.—There was yesterday (says the National Intelligencer of the 14th inst.) laid before both houses, by the secretary of the treasury, a plan of a new Tariff of duties on imports. This is the document which the secretary was directed, at the last session, to prepare and report to congress, and which has been looked for with considerable interest. We shall take an early opportunity to place the substance of it before our readers.

Captain Stewart is appointed to the command of the Franklin, 74, now preparing in Philadelphia.

Guadaloupe has been restored to the French, and *St. Eustatia* to the Dutch.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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The Ninth Volume

of our work closes herewith. The title page and table of contents will be forwarded, as usual; and the extra SUPPLEMENT (of 12 sheets, to cost $1) be transmitted to such as shall have ordered it, in about or less than three weeks.

To those of his patrons who have already paid the present year's subscription, (and he *feelingly* acknowledges there are many such) the editor respectfully tenders his hearty and sincere thanks.—Those who have not yet done it, will please to observe, that the proper period for this *very important* duty, on their part, has arrived; and, it is confidently hoped that, with the least possible delay, they will remit their money, or make payment, as heretofore, for which purpose all the accounts are duly prepared. On settling these, an opportunity will present itself for ordering the *supplement to the 9th vol.* by paying the cost of it. Such as have closed their bills for the year, will please to inform the editor of their wish to have it, through the customary channels.

The *considerate* will be good enough to recollect, that the *living principle* of a work like this does not consist so much in the quantity of its subscribers as in their quality. It is by general punctuality, only, that the Register can prosper. The editor feels conscious that it is worth *five dollars a year*—at least, he has spared no labor or expence, within his means, to make it so. Such as are of this opinion, will not deteriorate the value of the work by holding back their dues; and, in the neglect, cause, perhaps, as much vexation and loss of time as the profit made is worth—which is very frequently the case as to individuals. The payment of the *fifth year* is now due; and all will agree that once in five years there ought to be an entire squaring off.

There are not many—perhaps no one—that has a just idea of the numerous difficulties encountered in the management of this work. The editor's mind is too much expanded for the room he has to occupy, or his judgment, as to what may be useful or interesting, is greatly deficient—and hence it is that he is in continual distress to make his selections and prepare his matter—the pressure of which has long been so great and so various. But he has kept his eye single to this object—that, while he endeavored to keep up a *present* interest, he was most zealous to record and preserve such things as would wear—or, like sound wine, improve by age, and obtain a body and consistence pleasing to all.—And he has the testimony of many of the best men in the republic that he has measurably succeeded.

The present state of this establishment is flattering. What has been built up with so much labor and toil shall not be destroyed by idleness or inattention. But the duties of the patrons of the Register and the editor are reciprocal, and each must do their part.

☞To give place to some articles highly important in themselves; and of more immediate interest, we have reluctantly laid over "a sketch of the public services of *James Monroe*," with an invaluable article from the pen of *Jefferson*, on education, and a great mass of other useful matter. "Our poverty but not our will consents." We want more room.

Proposed New Tariff.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Treasury Department, Feb. 12, 1816.

SIR—In obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 23d of Feb. 1815, I have the honor to transmit a report on the subject of a general tariff of duties; proper to be imposed on imported goods, wares and merchandize.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The hon. the president of the senate of the United States.

REPORT, &c.

On the 23d of February, 1815, the house of representatives "Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to congress, at their next session, a general tariff of duties proper to be imposed upon imported goods, wares and merchandize;" and, in obedience to that resolution, the secretary of the treasury has now the honor to lay before congress the following report:

Comprehending,

I. A view of the tariff of the United States, and its incidents, upon the peace establishment.

II. A statement of the general principles for reforming the tariff of the United States, including the means of enforcement.

III. A general tariff proposed for the consideration of congress.

I. *A view of the tariff of the United States, and its incidents, upon the peace establishment.*

By an act of congress, passed on the 1st of July, 1812, (*) the permanent duties previously imposed by law, upon goods imported into the United States from foreign places, were doubled; an addition of 10 per cent. was made to the double duties upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States, and vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, entering the United States, were charged with an additional tonnage duty of $1 50 cents per ton. This act was limited in its continuance to the period of one year after the conclusion of the peace with Great Britain, and it expires, of course, on the 17th of February, 1816. The act (with all its supplements) imposing an additional duty, commonly called the "Mediterranean fund," of 2½ per cent ad valorem, and a discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, had expired on the 3d of March 1815.

Considering the subject, therefore, upon the foundation on which it is placed, by the extinction of the Mediterranean fund, and by the restoration of peace, the annexed table marked (A) exhibiting the general tariff of the United States, resulting from the successive acts of congress, imposing, augmenting and modifying the duties upon imported merchandize, compared with the rates of duties proposed for the new tariff; and it is susceptible of

*In the secretary's original report there are numerous references to authorities and laws which, being deemed unimportant to the reader, are omitted.

the discrimination marked in table No. 1, comprising the articles charged with specific duties; No. 2, comprising the articles charged with duties ad valorem, at the several rates of 12½ per cent., 15 per cent and 20 per cent.; and No. 3, comprising the articles that are free from duty.

It is another important view of the subject, connected with the details of the table A, that the rate of duty upon the tonnage of vessels of the United States, and of the duties upon the goods which they import, is less than upon the tonnage of other vessels, and of their cargoes. Thus,

1st. As to the duty on tonnage.

	cents.
Ships or vessels of the United States, entered from any foreign port or place, or carrying goods from one district to another district, are charged at the rate per ton, of	6
Ships or vessels built within the United States, but belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, entering from a foreign place or port, are charged at the rate per ton of	30
Ships or vessels of every other description entering from a foreign port or place, or carrying goods from one district to another district within the United States, are charged at the rate per ton, of	50
And it may be properly here added, that—	
Ships and vessels not of the United States, or not wholly owned by American citizens, entering the ports of the United States, are charged by law with the duty "light-money" at the rate, per ton, of	50

2d. As to the duty on goods imported.

The discriminating duty imposed by law, upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States, is not made a direct charge upon the goods as specified in the table A, but it is charged generally, upon the rate of duty imposed on the like goods, when imported in vessels of the United States; and it is uniformly an addition of 10 per cent. upon the American rate of duty, whether that be specific or ad valorem.

The discriminating duty is to be considered, however, in connexion with the treaties and acts of congress, which have subjected it to temporary or permanent modifications. Thus: 1st, The Louisiana convention suspended the discriminating duties for a period of twelve years (which will expire on the 6th of March 1816) in relation to French and Spanish vessels and cargoes arriving within the ceded territory. 2dly, The convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic majesty will suspend the discriminating duties in relation to British vessels and cargoes, arriving within the United States from the British territories in Europe, for a period of four years, commencing on the 3d of July, 1815.

And 3dly, The act of the 3d of March, 1815, has authorized the abolition of the discriminating duties in relation to every foreign nation which shall abolish such of its discriminating and countervailing duties as are disadvantageous to the United States.

The duty on tonnage is payable at the time of entry; but before the product of the duties on goods imported reaches the public treasury, the collection is affected by the credit which the law allows to the importer, and the amount is liable to a reduction, by the allowance of drawbacks and bounties, as well as by the expense of collection.

1st. As to the credit for duties on goods imported.

On the produce of the West Indies (salt excepted) and on goods imported by sea from all foreign ports and islands lying north of the equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, it is three months for one half, and six months for the other half.

On salt it is nine months.

On Madeira, and all other wines, it is 12 months.

On goods imported from Europe (other than wines, salt and teas) it is eight months for one third, ten months for one third, and twelve months for one third.

On goods imported from Europe, (other than wines, salt and teas,) imported from any other place than Europe, and the West Indies, it is 6 months for one half, 9 months for one-fourth, and 12 months for one fourth.

On teas imported from China or Europe, it is conditionally, upon deposites, two years, subject, as intermediate sales may be effected, to payments at four months, eight months, or twelve months, according to the amount of sales, respectively.

2d. As to the drawback of duties on goods exported.

The general provision of the law allows a drawback of the duties on goods imported into the United States, provided they amount to 50 dollars, if the goods be exported within 12 calender months after the importation, to any foreign port or place other than the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining to the United States. This local limitation has been modified, however, so as to authorize an exportation, with the benefit of the drawback, from Louisiana to any port or place situated to the westward or southward thereof.

To the general provision of the law for the allowance of drawback, there are some exceptions. 1st, The additional duty of ten per cent. imposed upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States, is not the subject of drawback. 2dly, The right of exportation for the benefit of drawback is not allowed in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish-oil or playing cards.

3dly, The rate of a half cent per gallon on spirits, with two and a half per cent. on the duties, and the rate of three and a half per cent. on the amount of the duties on all other goods imported, is to be retained, when they are exported for the benefit of drawback, as an indemnification for the expence accrued concerning them.

3d. As to the allowance of bounties on exports.

The act of the 29th of July, 1813, (which will expire on the 17th of February, 1816,) when it imposed a duty of 20 cents per bushel upon imported salt, allowed a bounty upon all exported pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States at the rate of 20 cents per barrel; provided the fish were wholly cured with foreign salt, on which a duty had been paid or secured. The same act authorises an annual allowance to the owners and crews of American vessels and boats employed in the fisheries, graduated according to the tonnage.

The act of the 24th of July, 1813, (which will, also, expire on the 17th of February, 1816,) when it imposed a duty of 4 cents per pound upon all sugars refined within the United States, authorised a drawback, in the nature of a bounty, upon all such of the sugar so refined as should be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place.

4th. As to the expense of the collection of duties on imports.

The successful collection of the duties on imports, before the introduction of the restrictive

system, depended more upon the integrity of the commercial community than upon the rigor of the laws, or an expensive vigilance at the custom-house. It is not to be denied, or disregarded, however, that soon after that event, the spirit of illicit commerce was kindled; that it spread during the late war; and that, with every just reliance upon the honor of the American merchant, measures of greater energy have become necessary, for the protection of the fair trader, as well as for the security of the revenue. Hitherto the average annual expense of the collection may be stated at near 4 per cent. upon the annual product (exclusive of the fees paid by individuals, which may be estimated at one per cent. more) during a season of open and prosperous commerce; and it is believed that the effect of an increased expenditure in the employment of the means which are necessary to prevent and detect offences against the laws, will so augment the product of the duty, as to afford a certain and ample equivalent for the original advance.

The operation of the tariff exhibited in the table A. with the incidents which have been stated, may be concisely viewed, with reference to two periods in the commerce of the United States: 1st. Before the introduction of the restrictive system, from 1804 to 1807, both years inclusive; and 2d. After the introduction of the restrictive system, from 1808 to 1811, both years inclusive. Thus,

	During the four years, from 1804 to 1807, both inclusive.	During the 4 years fr 1808 to 1811, both inclusive.
The average annual gross product of duties on merchandise imported,	24,226,091 51	12,423,774 09
The average annual amount of debentures issued for drawback on on merchandise imported	8,714,073 50	2,755,602 25
The average annual amount of bounties and allowances,	192,700 37	53,036 23
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, &c.	15,319,317 64	9,615,135 61
The average annual product of the ad valorem duties, including the Mediteranean fund, after deducting ditto,	6,536,975 89	4,316,329 43
The average annual product of the Mediteranean fund, after deducting ditto,	968,066 36	692,299 38
The average annual product of the specific duties, after deducting ditto,	8,265,737 10	5,073,278 80
The average annual product of the 3½ per cent. retained on drawbacks,	318,917 06	100,203 75
The average annual product of the additional duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	197,687 59	125,322 63
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported in American vessels, after deducting drawback, &c.	13,144,754 18	8,236,575 68
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	2,174,563 46	1,378,559 93
The average annual product of duties on tonnage,	160,660 50	169,135 90
The average annual product of light money,	51,869 90	32,165 43
The average annual expenses on collection,	654,813 88	479,633 12

II. *A statement of the general principles for reforming the Tariff of the United States, including the means of enforcement.*

The tariff, which has been thus generally reviewed, originated in the year 1790, soon after the organization of the federal government. Notwithstanding the various alterations to which it was subjected, during the long period of American neutrality, it certainly has not been left in a state adapted to the present epoch. The peace of Europe will give a new course and character to the commerce of the world; and the condition of the United States is essentially changed in population, in wealth, in the employment of labor and capital, in the demand of luxuries, or of necessaries for consumption, and in the native resources to supply the demand. These considerations forcibly recommend the measure of revision and reform which is now contemplated. The task, however, is not more important in its object, than difficult in the performance. The means of information are scattered and imperfect. Many conflicting interests and prejudices are to be reconciled. And in the unsettled state of commerce, much of any plan, connected with its operations, must unavoidable rest upon hypothesis, and be tested by future experiment. In every effort, therefore, to diminish the force of these obstacles, an ulterior reliance upon the wisdom of the legislature has been respectfully indulged.

In framing the propositions which this report will submit to the consideration of congress, for the establishment of a general tariff, three great objects have been principally regarded. 1st. The object of raising, by duties on imports and tonnage, the proportion of public revenue which must be drawn from that source. 2d. The object of conciliating the various national interests, which arise from the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade and navigation. And 3d. The object of rendering the collection of the duties convenient, equal and certain.

1. The report which the committee of ways and means presented to the house of representatives on the 9th day of January, 1816, furnishes a foundation to estimate, with sufficient precision, for the present purpose, the proportion of the public revenue to be annually raised through the medium of the customs. It is there stated that the amount of the annual demands of the peace establishment may be placed at the sum of $15,778,669

But to this sum it is now proper to add the general amount which is appropriated for the payment of the principle of the public debt, estimated at 1,850,000

The difference between the treasury estimate for the naval service, (made upon conjectural ground) and the subsequent statement of the secretary of the navy made upon official documents, to wit:

The secretary of the navy's statement, after adding the sum of 200,000 dollars annually appropriated for three years, for the purchase of timber, being	3,838,071	
The treasury estimate being	2,716,510	
The difference being		1,121,561
And the amount which is proposed by the committee of ways and means, to add to the sinking fund, (raising it from 8,000,000 to 13,150,000)		5,150,000
		8,121,561
		23,900,230

The annual revenue to be raised, for the service of government, may, then, be stated in round numbers, at the sum of 24,000,000 of dollars independent of any provision for public institutions and public improvements; such as the president has recommended to the patronage of the legislature; such as the patriotism of congress may, from time to time, be induced to sanction; and such as will at once enlighten, enrich, and adorn the nation.

Upon the general principles of public policy, developed in the report of the committee of ways and means, the supply for all the expenses of the government, will be derived, in part from internal duties and taxes, but principally, from duties on imports. Stating therefore, the amount of the demand for revenue at $24,000,000 it has been proposed to supply annually, from the internal duties and taxes, and from the sale of public lands, the sum of 6,925,000, dollars:—that is to say, from

the direct tax on lands, houses, and slaves, the sum of	$2,700,000	
from the duty on stills, the sum of	1,200,000	
from the duty on stamps, the sum of	400,000	
from the duty on refined sugar the sum of	150,000	
from the duty on carriages; the sum of	175,000	
from licenses to retailers, (a tax proposed to be modified,) the sum of	900,000	
from the duties on sales at auction, the sum of	400,000	
from the sales of public lands, the sum of	1,000,000	
		6,925,000
And the reliance for the residue of the supply must be, of course, upon the customs, to the amount of		$17,075,000

It is here to be considered, that the report of the committee of ways and means contemplates the abolition or the reduction of duties or taxes heretofore pledged, "to provide for the payment of the expences of government, the punctual payment of the public debt, and for creating a sinking fund," to an amount not less than 7,064,340 dollars; that is to say.

To abolish the duties on furniture and watches, on domestic manufactures, and on distilled spirits, in amount about	3,864,340
To abolish the additional duty on postage, in amount about	300,000
And to take from the direct tax in the nett amount, about	2,900,000
	$7,064,340

And for supplying this sum of 7,064,340 dollars, in observance of the plighted faith of the government, it has been proposed to make an addition to the customs, equal to an average rate of 42 per cent. upon the products of the duties, imposed prior to the act of the 1st of July, 1812, by which the impost was doubled (as already stated) during the continuance of the late war.

If then, the average annual product of the single duties on imports and tonnage, may be estimated (and it cannot be prudently estimated higher,) at the sum of $12,000,000

The addition of 42 per cent. upon that amount will yield a sum of 5,040,000

And will give for the amount to be produced by the customs, $17 040,000

2. The social compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the natural rights of mdividuals, for the security and benefit of the whole society. The federal compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the political rights of each state, for the benefit and security of the whole confederation. Hence, in the attempt "to conciliate the various national interests which arise from the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade and navigation," it is necessary to recollect, that the common object of the nation will not invariably correspond with the separate objects of individuals, or of their professions, nor with the local objects of the respective states, or of the industry of their inhabitants.

Under the beneficent dispensations of Providence, the territory of the United States produces almost all the natural fruits of the earth; and pursuing the subdivision of which labor is susceptible, the citizens of the United States are engaged in the cultivation of almost every art and every science, within the scope of human knowledge. But the fruits produced, although they are the fruits of the nation, are not the same in every state; and the labor employed, although it be the labor of the nation, is employed upon very different materials, with very different results, in the different sections of the union.

From these considerations are derived the principles of general policy, by which the national character is formed, and the national interests are maintained. The interests of agriculture require a free and constant access to a market for its staples; and a ready supply of all the articles of use and consumption upon reasonable terms: but the national interest may require the establishment of a domestic in preference to a foreign market, and the employment of domestic in preference to foreign labor, in furnishing the necessary supplies. And again, the interests of foreign commerce flourish most, when foreign commerce is the only medium to convey the natural products of the country to a market, and to provide for all the wants of the people in the fabrics of the manufacturer and the ar-

list: but the national interest may require (contemplating equally the state of peace and the state of war) that the people should be as independent in the resources of their subsistence, as in the operations of their government. It must, however, be the aim of every just system of political economy, to secure the national interest with as little prejudice as possible to the peculiar interests of agriculture and of commerce.

There are few, if any, governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures, as a chief object of public policy. The United States have already so regarded it. In the earliest acts of congress, which were passed after the adoption of the present constitution, the obligation of providing by duties on imports, for the discharge of the public debts, is expressly connected with the policy of encouraging manufactures. In the year 1790, the secretary of the treasury was directed, by the house of representatives, to take the subject of manufactures into consideration, with a view particularly to report upon "the means of promoting such as would render the United States independent of foreign nations, for military and other essential supplies." In the year 1810, the legislature again manifested a marked solicitude to ascertain the progress of the national independence in manufactures, by combining the business of the census with an enquiry into the state of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures, within the several districts, territories and divisions of the United States. But it was emphatically during the period of the restrictive system, and of the war, that the importance of domestic manufactures became conspicuous to the nation, and made a lasting impression upon the mind of every statesman and of every patriot. The weapons and munitions of war; the necessaries of clothing and the comforts of living, were at first but scantily provided. The American market seemed for a while, to be converted into a scene of gambling and extortion; and it was not the least of the evils generated by the unequal state of the supply and the demand, that an illicit traffic with the enemy, by land and by water, was corruptly and systematically prosecuted, from the commencement to the termination of hostilities.

From these circumstances of suffering and mortification have sprung, however, the means of future safety and independence. It has been thought, that with respect to industry applied to manufactures, as well as with respect to industry applied to commerce, individuals should be left to pursue their own course, untouched by the hand of government, either to impel or to restrain. Without examining how far this opinion is sanctioned by experience, it is sufficient upon the present occasion to observe, that the American manufactures—particularly those which have been introduced during the restrictive system and the war, owe their existence exclusively to the capital, the skill, the enterprize, and the industry of private citizens. The demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited or impracticable, may have afforded a sufficient inducement for this investment of capital and this application of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent, must fail when the day of competition returns. Upon that change in the condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures which private citizens, under favorable auspices, have constituted the property of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved by a recollection of past embarrassments; by the certainty of an increased difficulty in reinstating, upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away; and by a just sense of the influence of domestic manufactures upon the wealth, power and independence of the government.

The object to be encouraged and protected merits, in its intrinsic value, as well as its general influence, the attention of the legislature. From the peace of 1783, until the year 1808, the march of domestic manufactures was slow, but steady. It has since been bold, rapid and firm; until, at the present period, considering the circumstances of time and pressure, it has reached a station of unexampled prosperity. The attempt, however, to obtain detailed and accurate information upon the subject, has only been successful, in a very limited degree; and, consequently, the result must be presented to the view of congress, rather as an outline and an estimate, than as a complete and demonstrative statement of facts. With this understanding, the American manufactures may be satisfactorily divided into three principal classes; allowing for such diversities of shade, as will sometimes seem to render the classification of particular manufactures doubtful, or arbitrary: *First class*—Manufactures which are firmly and permanently established; and which wholly, or almost wholly, supply the demand for domestic use and consumption. *Second class*—Manufactures which, being recently, or partially established, do not at present supply the demand for domestic use and consumption; but which, with proper cultivation, are capable of being matured to the whole extent of the demand. *Third class*—Manufactures which are so slightly cultivated, as to leave the demand of the country wholly, or almost wholly, dependent upon foreign sources for a supply.

First class—In the first class, it is believed, the following articles may be embraced:

- Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood.
- Carriages of all descriptions.
- Cables and cordage.
- Hats of wool, fur, leather, chip, or straw, and straw bonnets.
- Iron castings, fire and and side arms, cannon, muskets, pistols.
- Window glass.
- Leather, and all manufactures of leather, including saddles, bridles and harness.
- Paper of every description; blank books.
- Printing types.

Second class—In the second class, it is believed, the following articles may be embraced:

- Cotton goods of the coarser kinds.
- Woolen goods of the coarser kind generally, and some of the finer kinds.
- Metal buttons.
- Plated wares.
- Iron manufactures of the larger kinds; shovels, spades, axes, hoes, scythes, &c. nails, large and small.
- Pewter, tin, copper and brass manufactures.
- Alum, copperas.
- Spirits, beer, ale and porter.

Third class—In the third class, it is believed, the following articles may be embraced:

- Cotton manufactures of the finer kinds; muslins, nankeens, chintzes, stained and printed cottons of all descriptions.
- Linen of all descriptions, linen cambrics, lawns.
- Hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russian and German linens.
- Silk goods of all descriptions.
- Woolen goods of many descriptions; worsted goods of all kinds, stuffs, camblets, blankets, carpets, and carpeting.

Hosiery of all descriptions, including knit or woven gloves.
Hardware and ironmongery, excepting the large articles, cutlery, pins, needles.
China ware, earthen ware, porcelain.
Glass of all descriptions, except window glass and phials.

The matured state of the *first class* of manufactures, relieves the task of forming a tariff, with respect to them, from any important difficulty. Duties might be be freely imposed upon the importation of similar articles, amounting wholly, or nearly, to a prohibition, without endangering a scarcity in the supply; while the competition among the domestic manufactures alone, would sufficiently protect the consumer from exorbitant prices; graduating the rates of the markets generally by the standard of a fair profit, upon the capital and labor employed. It is true, however, on the other hand, that by imposing low duties upon the imported articles, importation would be encouraged, and the revenue increased; but without adding to the comfort or deducting from the expence of the consumer, the consumption of the domestic manufacture would, in an equal degree, be diminished by that operation, and the manufacture itself might be entirely supplanted. It is, therefore, a question between the gain of the revenue and the loss of the manufacture, to be decided upon principles of national policy, Under the circumstances of an abundant market, the interest of the consumer must stand indifferent, whether the price of any article be paid for the benefit of the manufacturer, or of the importer: but a wise government will, surely, deem it better to sacrifice a portion of its revenue, than to sacrifice those institutions which private enterprise and wealth have connected with public prosperity and independence.

The *second class* of manufactures presents considerations of the most interesting, and not of the least embarrassing nature, in the formation of a tariff. Some remarks have already been made upon the danger which at present threatens those manufactures, as well as upon the policy of rendering them permanently beneficial to the nation; for it is respectfully thought to be in the power of the legislature, by a well-timed and well-directed patronage, to place them, within a very limited period, upon the footing on which the manufactures included in the first class have been so happily placed, by the lapse of a few years, and the perseverance of a comparatively few individuals. The means of promoting this great object are various; but it appears to have been the early and continued practice and policy of the government, to afford encouragement to domestic products and manufactures, rather by the imposition of protecting duties, than by the grant of bounties and premiums; and, indeed, it is in that course alone, that the subject properly falls within the scope of the present report. Although some indulgence will always be required, for any attempt so to realize the national independence, in the department of manufactures; the sacrifice cannot be either great or lasting. The inconveniences of the day will be amply compensated by future advantages. The agriculturalist, whose produce and whose flocks depend for their value upon the fluctuations of a foreign market, will have no occasion, eventually, to regret the opportunity of a ready sale for his wool or his cotton, in his own neighborhood; and it will soon be understood that the success of the American manufacture, which tends to diminish the profit (often the excessive profit) of the importer, does not necessarily add to the price of the article in the hands of the consumer.

Assuming, therefore, the ground, that the manufactures of the *second class* will be fostered by the legislative care, the amount of the protecting duties, and the mode of imposing them, in order to be effectual, become important considerations. It must be agreed, upon all hands, that the amount of the duties should be such as will enable the manufacturer to meet the importer. in the American market, upon equal terms of profit and loss; and that the mode of imposing the duties should be such as to secure the resulting competition from the influence of clandestine or illicit practices. There still however, remains a diversity of opinion as to the amount which will be competent, and as to the mode which will be efficient; and the aim of this report will be to strike the medium which appears o be best established from all the information that has been collected.

The *third class* of manufactures does not require further attention, at this time, than to adjust the rate of duty to the amount of revenue which it is necessary to draw from them. They have not yet been the objects of American capital, industry, and enterprize to any important degree; and the present policy of the government is directed to protect, and not to create manufactures.

There is, however a distinct view of the subject which ought not to be omitted. Where the demand for raw materials, or manufactured articles, in any of the departments of domestic industry is wholly, or almost wholly, dependent upon the supply from foreign nations, the access to the American market should be easy, if not entirely free. Acting upon this principle, it will be proper, above all, to respect the interest of ship building and navigation at a period when the equalization of the duties upon tonnage and merchandise, by the operation of the acts of congress, and treaties, will probably give rise to an interesting competition between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States. The shipping interest, and the manufacturing interest, must however be reconciled; and consulting best interests, the following suggestions are respectfully offered:

1. Imported iron cables, anchors, and bar iron; cables, cordage, hemp, pack-thread, twine, and seines; sheet copper, copper nails, and lead; so far as they enter essentially into the construction and equipment of ships, and are not supplied by the American manufacturer, ought to be lightly taxed.
2. The case of foreign vessels employed in bringing to the United States goods that are not the growth or manufacture of the country to which the vessels belong, may furnish a proper field for legislative regulations.
3. The case of goods imported from countries which by law confine the carriage of such goods to their own vessels respectively, will also furnish a proper field for similar regulations.

The principles involved in the proposition for a new tariff, in relation to the protection of domestic manufactures, being thus presented for consideration, the more general principles of the system remain to be briefly stated, in relation to the production of the revenue—Thus:

1. Articles intended as the source of revenue should never be so heavily charged with duties as to prevent importation, or much to diminish it.
2. Articles should never be so heavily charged with duties as to create a temptation to smuggle.
3. Articles of great size and weight, of comparatively small value, are difficult to be smuggled; and, other things being equal, they may be charged with higher duties.

4. Articles of small size and great value are easily smuggled, and must be charged with low duties, to destroy the otherwise fatal temptation to evade the law.
5. Articles imported to a great amount should rather be charged with specific duties upon their weight and measure, in order to guard against evasions and fraud, than with ad valorem duties on their value.

The difficulty of carrying the last mentioned rule into practice, has been found almost insurmountable. It has been already intimated, that in the classification of manufactures, there were several articles differently classed, which can scarcely be distinguished from each other, and which could not be separately described, with such distinctness and precision, as is requisite in a tariff, to mark the line of discrimination for different rates of specific duties. In the cotton and woollen manufactures of the United States, for instance, there are several kinds of goods extensively produced, whose names are arbitrary, and continually changing; and whose texture and quality are so various, and so easily altered or disguised, as to elude the vigilance and skill of the custom-house. For this reason—and considering, also, that the ascertainment of duties by the original cost of the goods, according to their weight and measure, is sometimes a source of vexation to the importer, leading, perhaps, to great corruption in the execution of the law; the precedent of the existing tariff has been generally pursued, which subjects all goods (for example, all cotton and woollen goods) whether fine or coarse; and whether they are, or are not, of the kinds manufactured in the United States; to one common rate of duty. A general description designates the article; renders the imposition of the duty uniform and certain, at all the ports of entry; and effectually guards against mistake or evasion.

Upon the principles, and with the views thus stated, the proposition for the new tariff has been formed. The variations from the tariff of permanent single duties, consist, principally, in the following points:

1. The rates of the duties ad valorem are changed in number from three to eight. The increase of the number will not, it is thought be attended with any disadvantage; and it will, at least, afford a better means of ascertaining hereafter the value of articles of different descriptions, which are now blended in one class; as well as the amount of the duties collected from each description. The amount of the rates of duties ad valorem is also changed from 12½, 15, and 20 per cent. to 7½, 15, 20, 22, 28, 30, 33 1-3 and 35 per cent.

2. The rates of the specific duties are generally increased upon the amount of the permanent single rates, averaging, with the increase of the rates of duties ad valorem, an aggregate of about 42 per cent. upon the aggregate product of the customs, estimated at about $12,000,000 per annum:

3. The following articles, heretofore free, are charged with duties, to wit:

	cents.
Allum, per cwt.	200
Copperas, do.	150
Copper, in sheets, rods, bolts, or nails, per lb.	4
Gum Arabic and Gum Senegal, ad. val. 7½ per cent.	
Mahogany, per cubic foot	12
Tin plates, per box of 100 square feet	150
Woods for dying	
Brazil, Braziletto, Camwood, per ton	600
Fustic, logwood, do.	300
Nicaragua, do.	800
Wire, brass, ad. val. 22 per cent.	

4. The following articles, heretofore subject to an ad valorem duty, are charged with a specific duty, to wit:

Iron, in bars or bolts, per cwt. 75 and 150 cents.

5. The following articles, heretofore subject to specific duties, are charged with duties ad. valorem; because the product of the specific duties has been so inconsiderable, as to render it useless to distinguish them from the mass of articles charged with duties ad valorem, to wit:

	cents.
Woollen or cotton cards, former duty per doz.	50
Glauber salts, do. per cwt.	200
Hair powder, do. per lb.	4
Lime, do. casks of 60 gals.	50
Malt, do. per bushel	10
Ochre, yellow, dry, do. per lb.	1
Do. in oil do. do.	1 1-2
Pewter, plates and dishes, do. do.	4
Starch, do. do.	3
Spanish brown, do. do.	1
Quicksilver, do. do.	6

3. *The means of enforcing the tariff.*

The means of enforcing the collection of the duties on imports, or in other words, the means of preventing or detecting frauds upon the revenue, require a prompt, energetic, and steady attention.—The remedies to be provided for the existing defects, should be particularly applied, 1st, to guard against smuggling, by the clandestine introduction of merchandize. without report, entry, or permit; 2d, to guard against smuggling, in the case of duties ad valorem, by fraudulent entries of merchandize upon fictitious invoices; 3d, to guard against smuggling, in the case of specific duties, by fraudulent entries of merchandize upon false statements of the weight, or the measure; 4th, to guard against smuggling, by clandestinely relanding merchandize exported with the benefit of drawback, or by fraudulently obtaining debentures for duties on merchandize exported in cases that are not entitled to the benefit. The details necessary to give effect to a system embracing these objects, must unavoidably be postponed until the sense of congress shall be ascertained; but it is proper at this time to bring distinctly into view the essential features of the system. In addition, therefore, to the provisions contained in the laws which now regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, the following propositions are respectfully suggested:

1. That a competent judicial authority be provided to take cognizance of all suits, prosecutions, informations and libels, for debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures, arising and accruing under the laws of the United States: a provision rendered indispensable by late decisions of some of the state courts declining such cognizance, in certain cases.
2. That a more competent provision be made for the employment of custom-house officers, cutters and barges.
3. That an adequate fund be created and set apart for the creation of custom-houses, warehouses and stores, at the principal ports of entry: a fund to be created, first, by retaining an additional amount of the duties, in cases of exportation for the benefit of drawback; and, secondly, by imposing a small duty to be called "warehouse money," upon every permit for unlading merchandize.

4. That provision be made to enforce more effectually the duty of reporting and entering vessels, and exhibiting manifests of their cargoes, upon their arrival in any port of the United States: and to abolish the privilege of making port entries.
5. That provision be made to guard more effectually against imposition under pretence that vessels arrive in distress, that goods are damaged, and that invoices are lost.
6. That provision be made to place all the avenues to the cargoes of vessels, before unlading, under the seal of the custom-house, and to keep the same more effectually under the charge of the inspectors, while unlading.
7. That provision be made, that all invoices upon which entries may be effected, shall be endorsed by the American consul, by a notary public, or by some other trust-worthy agent, or officer, to be designated by law, at the place of exportation, certifying the merchandize to be priced "at the then current market price;" that entries shall only be permitted upon invoices so endorsed; and that the invoices shall be conspicuously stamped, with the seal of the custom.house, at the time of entry.
8. That provision be made authorising the collectors, in all cases of suspicion, to add to the invoice price of the merchandize ten per cent. beyond the addition now prescribed; and if the importer refuse to pay duties on that amount, then either to take the merchandize on account of the United States, at the additional price, or to permit an entry upon the original invoice.
9. That provision be made, that in all cases the custom-house officers shall send merchandize imported to the public stores for examination; and that they shall be there compared with the invoice, identified as to the kind and quality, ascertained as to the weight and measure, and estimated as to the value.
10. That provision be made, requiring from the person who offers to enter merchandize a declaration, whether he acts as owner, consignee, or agent; and whether he has been instructed, after entry, to hold the merchandize to the order of the shipper; in which last-mentioned case, the collector may be authorised to suspend the entry until the shipper, or the person having an order from him, appear to make it.
11. That provision be made, requiring the seal of the custom-house to be stamped upon all the original packages, &c. of merchandize entered for exportation, and with the benefit of drawback; which shall remain entire at the time of exportation, and which shall be certified by the consul, or other proper person, to remain entire at the foreign place of landing, in order to discharge the debenture bond.
12. That provision be made more effectually to secure the revenue from fraud and imposition, in the transportation of merchandize from district to district, and generally in carrying on the coasting trade.
13. That provision be made more effectually to secure the revenue from fraud and imposition, in making out invoices in the money of foreign countries; particularly of such countries as employ a paper currency.

But while these suggestions are offered to guard the collection of the revenue, and to secure to the manufacturer the full benefit of the protecting duties, it must be recollected, that there are some provisions in the existing laws, which require to be modified, in behalf of the merchant.

For instance,

1. The time allowed by law to complete the export entries, for the benefit of drawback, is only ten days; and if not completed within that time the whole amount of the drawback is forfeited. The period should be extended, and the penalty for non-compliance should be reduced.
2. The right to export merchandize, with the benefit of drawback, ceases at the expiration of a year. The period might, without injury to the revenue, be enlarged.
3. The period allowed for making a return of damaged goods, with a view to a correspondent abatement of the duties, is limited to ten days; and the importer is sometimes charged with the whole duties on perishable articles, under the present restrictions, after the articles have perished, or are greatly decayed. A discretion should be confided to the proper officer, to make a proper abatement of the duties in both cases, upon satisfactory proof of their existence.

III. *A general tariff proposed for the consideration of congress.*

Upon the policy and principles, which have been stated, the following tariff in reference to duties, drawbacks and bounties has been formed.

TARIFF.

1st. *A schedule of the articles to be imported into the United States,* FREE OF DUTY.

All articles imported for the use of the United States.
Philosophical apparatus, instruments or books, specially imported for the use of any incorporated society, for philosophical or literary purposes, and for the use of any seminary of learning.
Specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions.
Wearing apparel, and other personal baggage in actual use; and the implements, or tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States.
Regulus of antimony.
Bark of the cork tree unmanufactured.
Animals imported for breed.
Burr stones, unwrought.
Bullion.
Clay unwrought.
Copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint.
Copper and brass in pigs or bars. Tin in pigs or bars, old copper and brass, and old pewter.
Furs undressed of all kinds.
Raw hides and skins.
Lapis calaminaris.
Plaister of Paris.
Rags of any kind of cloth.
Wood; and wood manufactured, except mahogany and dye-wood.
Zinc, tutanag, or spelter.
Olive oil, in casks, to be used in manufactures.

2d. *A schedule of articles to be charged with duties ad valorem.*

At seven and a half per centum.

Dying drugs and materials for composing them, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic; gum senegal.
*Jewelry; gold and silver watches and clocks, or parts of either, and of the frames of clocks, of whatever materials made; gold and silver lace;

*The facility of smuggling the articles here described, can only be counteracted by diminishing the temptation, through the medium of a low duty.

embroidery and epaulettes; precious stones, and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work; and all articles composed chiefly of gold, silver, pearl and precious stones.
Laces of thread, silk or cotton.

At fifteen per centum.

All articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

At twenty per centum.

Linens of all descriptions, linen cambrics, lawns.
Hempen cloth, sail cloth, Russian and German linens.
Stockings and gloves of thread and silk.
Silks, satins, and all articles of which silk is the material of chief value.

At twenty-two per centum.

All articles manufactured from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them, is the material of chief value.
Brass and iron wire.
Cutlery, pins, needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds.
Gilt, plated and japanned wares of all kinds.
Cannon, muskets, fire-arms and side-arms.

At twenty-eight per centum.

Woolen manufactures of all descriptions, and of which wool is the material of chief value.

At thirty per centum.

China ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufacture.
Bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts.
Hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk.
Cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes.
Painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags.
Sallad oils, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits or sweetmeats preserved in sugar or brandy, wafers.

At thirty-three and one-third per centum.

Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value; provided that all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China) the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

At thirty-five per centum.

Cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood.
Carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof.
Leather and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value. Saddles, bridles, harness.
Paper of every description. Paper hangings, blank books, pasteboard, parchment, vellum, printed books.
Brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips.
Printing types.
Clothing ready made.

3d. *A schedule of articles to be charged with specific duties.*

	CENTS.
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles, per gal.	20
Ditto, imported otherwise than in bottles, do.	10
Allum, per cwt.	200
Almonds, per lb.	3
Bottles, black glass quart, per groce,	144
Boots, per pair,	200
Bristles, per lb.	3
Playing cards, per pack,	30
Cables and cordage, tarred, per lb.	3
Ditto, untarred, yarns, twine, packthread, seines, do.	4
Candles of tallow, do.	3
Ditto, of wax or spermaceti, do.	4
Chinese cassia, do.	6
Cinnamon, do.	25
Cloves, do.	25
Cheese, do.	9
Chocolate, do.	9
Cocoa, do.	6
Coal, per bushel,	8
Copperas, per cwt.	150
Copper, in sheets, rods, bolts, or nails, composition spikes, bolts or nails, per lb.	4
Coffee, do.	6
Cotton, do.	3
Currants, do.	3
Figs, do.	3
Fish, foreign caught, per quintal,	100
mackarel, per bbl.	150
salmon, do.	200
all other pickled, do.	100
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches, per 100 square feet,	250
not above 10 by 12 inches, do.	275
above 10 by 12 inches, do.	325
Glue, per lb.	5
Gunpowder, do.	6
Hemp, per cwt.	150
Iron, in bars, or bolts, excepting rolled iron, do.	75
in sheets, rods, or hoops, rolled iron in bars or bolts and anchors, do.	150
Indigo, per lb.	15
Lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, do.	1
red or white, dry or ground in oil, do.	3
Mahogany, per cubic foot,	12
Mace, per lb.	100
Molasses, per gallon,	5
Nails, per lb.	3
Nutmegs, do.	60
Pepper, do.	8
Pimento, do.	6
Plums and prunes, do.	3
Raisins in jars and boxes, and muscatel, do.	3
all other, do.	2
Salt, per bushel of 56 lbs.	20
Steel, per cwt.	100
Segars, per M.	250
Spirits, from grain, to wit:	
1st proof, per gallon,	42
2d do. do.	45
3d do. do.	48
4th do. do.	52
5th do. do.	60
above 5th proof, do.	75
From other materials, to wit:	
1st and 2d proof, do.	38
3d proof, do.	42
4th do. do.	48
5th do. do.	57
above 5th proof, do.	70
Shoes and slippers of silk, per pair,	40
of leather, do.	30
for children, do.	20
Spikes, per lb.	2
Soap, do.	3
Sugar, brown, do.	2½
white clayed, or powdered, do.	4
lump, do.	9
loaf, do.	12
candy, do.	12
Snuff, do.	12
Tallow, do.	1½

Tea, from China direct, to wit:	
Bohea, do.	10
Souchong, and other black, do.	25
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee, do.	50
Hyson and young hyson, do.	40
Hyson skin and other green, do.	28
From any other place, to wit:	
Bohea, do.	14
Souchong, and other black, do.	34
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee, do.	68
Hyson and young hyson, do.	56
Hyson skin, and other green, do.	38
Tin plates, per box of 100 sq. ft.	150
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars, per lb.	10
Woods, dyiag, viz:	
Brazil wood, brazilletto, red wood, or camwood, per ton,	600
Fustic and logwood, do.	300
Nicaragua, do.	800
Whiting, per lb.	1
Umbrellas or parasols of silk, each	200
of other materials, do.	100
Frames or sticks for umbrellas or parasols,	75
Wine, to wit:	
Malmsey, Madeira, and London particular per gallon,	100
Other Madeira, do.	80
Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay,	75
Sherry and St. Lucar,	60
Claret and other wines not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases,	70
Lisbon, Oporto and other wines of Portugal and Sicily, per gallon	50
Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western Islands, do.	40
All other wines, when imported otherwise than in case and bottle, do.	25

ALIEN DUTY.

There shall be charged an additional duty of twelve and a half per cent. upon all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, with the exception of goods imported in foreign vessels, which are specially entitled by treaty or acts of congress, to be entered upon payment of the domestic duty.

The additional alien duty of twelve and a half per cent shall not be the subject of drawback in cases of exportation.

TONNAGE DUTY AND LIGHT MONEY.

	Cents.
Ships or vessels of the United States, entered from any foreign port or place, or carrying goods from one district to another district, shall pay, per ton.	6
Ships or vessels built within the United States, but belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, entering from a foreign port or place, shall pay, do.	30
Ships or vessels of other descriptions, entering from a foreign place or port, or carrying goods from one district to another within the United States, shall pay, do.	50
Ships or vessels not of the United States, or not wholly owned by American citizens, entering the ports of the United States, shall pay for "light money," do.	50

But the additional duty upon tonnage, and the light money imposed upon foreign vessels, are not to be exacted in the case of foreign vessels specially entitled by treaty or acts of congress to an entry upon domestic duties and charges only.

WAREHOUSE MONEY.

To constitute a fund for erecting and maintaining custom-houses, warehouses and stores,

1. There should be paid for every permit to unlade goods, 25 cents.
2. There shall be retained upon the amount of the duties of goods exported, for the benefit of drawbacks, (except spirits) five per cent.
3. There shall be retained in the case of spirits exported, for the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon, and also three per cent. on the amount of the duties.

A separate account shall be kept at the custom-house of the money collected for this fund; and the amount shall be expended, from time to time, under such directions as the president of the U. States shall approve and authorise.

DRAWBACKS AND BOUNTIES.

There shall be allowed a drawback of the duties on goods imported into the United States, if the goods be exported within twelve months after the time of importation, subject to the following exceptions and provisions:

1. There shall not be an allowance of drawback in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions or colonies of any foreign power to which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to trade.
2. There shall not be an allowance of drawback for the additional duty of twelve and a half per cent. imposed on goods imported in vessels not of the United States.
3. There shall not be an allowance of drawback in the case foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish-oil, or playing cards.
4. There shall be retained upon the amount of the duties of goods exported for the benefit of drawback, (except spirits) five per cent.
5. There shall be retained in the case of spirits exported, for the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon, and also three per cent. on the amount of the duties.
6. The present bounties, allowances, and drawbacks, shall be continued in the case of exporting pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States; in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries; and in the case of exporting sugar refined within the United States.

These provisions respecting drawbacks must, however, be conformed to the privileges specially allowed to foreigners by treaty, or acts of congress.

It only remains, in the performance of the task prescribed by the house of representatives, to give a succinct statement of the probable product of the duties upon imports, according to the proposed tariff.

The annual product of the single duties, has been estimated at 12,000,000: and of this sum, the specific duties produced about $7,200,000 00

The duties, ad valorem, produced about,	4,800,000 00
	12,000,000 00
But the amount proposed to be raised by the new tariff being,	17,000,000 00
Such additions must be made to the old tariff as will produce,	$5,000,000 00

It is not practicable to ascertain the amount of revenue, heretofore produced, by each of the classes of goods specified in the last table; but it is sufficiently known, that some of them produced little, while the product of others was proportionably great. Taking the whole, however, together, it is estimated that the proposed increase of duty is equal to 100 per cent. upon the aggregate amount of the former ad valorem duties. But the effects to be expected from the increased duties on woolen and cotton goods; from the diminution of the alien duties, under treaties or acts of congress, and from other considerations involved in the new system, will not permit a higher estimate of the aggregate product of the increased rates of the ad valorem duties, than the rate of 75 or 80 per cent. upon the former product.

Assuming, then, an advance of 80 per cent. upon 4,800,000 dollars (the aggregate product of the duties ad valorem as above stated) the sum will be $3,840,000

And adding to this sum, the amount produced as above stated, by the increase of the specific duties 1,200,000

There will be produced, to complete the amount of additional revenue required, a sum of $5,040,000

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Feb. 12, 1816.

The additions to the old Tariff are made: 1st, Upon the specific duties; and 2dly, upon the duties ad valorem; and the estimated amount of the additions may be thus stated—

First. Of the additions to the specific duties.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Former Duty.	Proposed Duty.	Former average produce.	Estimated produce of additional duty.
Coffee,	5 cents	6 cents	627,000	$120,000
Hemp,	100 "	150 "	108,000	50,000
Pepper,	6 "	8 "	36,000	12,000
Spirits,	Sundry rates	Average increase of 50 per cent.	1,993,000	300,000
Sugar, white, clayed, &c.	3 cents	4 cents	195,000	60,000
Teas,	Sundry rates	Average increase of 33 1-3 per cent.	760,000	250,000
Wines,	Sundry rates	Average increase of 60 per cent.	600,000	350,000
Sundry small articles,				say 58,000
Total additional amount estimated to be derived from specific duties,				$1,200,000

Second. Of the additions to the duties ad valorem.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Former rate of duty.	Proposed rate of duty.	Proposed increase to the former rate.
All articles not free and subjected to any other rate of duty	12½ per cent	15 per cent	20 p. ct.
Linens, hempen cloths, silks, satins	12½	20	60
Hardware, cutlery, arms and manufactures of metals	12½ and 15	22	46 2-3 & 76
Woolens	12½	28	124
Cottons	12½	33 1-3	166 2-3
Porcelain, earthenware, hats, bonnets, perfumery, floor cloths,	15	30	100
Cables, cordage, other than window glass	20	30	50
Glass, other than window glass			
Brushes, canes, whips, clothing	12½	35	180
Ready-made	12½	35	133 1-3
Paper, cabinet wares	15	35	75
Leather and its manufactures	20	35	
Carriages			

Report on Manufactures.

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool.—February 13, 1816.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of commerce and manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool, respectfully submit the following

REPORT—The committee were conscious, that they had no ordinary duty to perform, when the house of representatives referred to their consideration, the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool. In obedience to the instructions of the house, they have given great attention to the subject, and beg leave to present the result of their deliberations.

They are not a little apprehensive, that they have not succeeded in doing justice to a subject so intimately connected with the advancement and prosperity of agriculture and commerce—a subject which enlightened statesmen and philosophers have deemed not unworthy of their attention and consideration.

It is not the intention of the committee to offer any theoretical opinions of their own, or of others. They are persuaded that a display of speculative opinions would not meet with approbation. From these views, the committee are disposed to state facts, and make such observations only as shall be intimately connected with, and warranted by, them.

Prior to the years 1806 and 1807 establishments for manufacturing cotton wool had not been attempted, but in a few instances, and on a limited scale. Their rise and progress are attributable to embarrassments to which commerce was subjected; which embarrassments originated in causes not within the control of human prudence,

While commerce flourished, the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, with the East-Indies, and with the colonies of Spain and France, enriched our enterprising merchants, the benefits of which were sensibly felt by the agriculturalists, whose wealth and industry were increased and extended. When external commerce was suspended the capitalists throughout the union became solicitous to give activity to their capital. A portion of it, it is believed, was directed to the improvement of agriculture, and not an inconsiderable portion of it, as it appears, was likewise employed in erecting establishments for manufacturing cotton wool. To make this statement as satisfactory as possible—to give it all the certainty that it is susceptible of attaining, the following facts are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the house. They show the rapid progress which has been made in a few years, and evidently the ability to carry them on with certainty of success, should a just and liberal policy regard them as objects deserving encouragement.

IN THE YEAR	Bales of cotton manufactured in manufacturing estabishments.
1800	500
1805	1,000
1810	10,000
1815	90,000

This statement the committee have no reason to doubt; nor have they any to question the truth of the following succinct statement of the capital which is employed, of the labor which it commands, and of the products of that labor:

Capital, . . .	$40,000,000
Males employed, from the age of seventeen and upwards, . . .	10,000
Women and female children, .	66,000
Boys, under seventeen years of age	24,000
Wages of one hundred thousand persons, averaging $ 150 each,	$15,000,000
Cotton wool manufactured, ninety thousand bales amounting to	lb. 27,000,000
Number of yards of cotton, of various kinds, . . .	yds. 81,000,000
Cost, per yard averaging 30 cents,	$24,300,000

The rise and progress of such establishments can excite no wonder. The inducements to industry in a free government are numerous and inviting. Effects are always in unison with their causes. The inducements consist in the certainty and security which every citizen enjoys of exercising exclusive dominion over the creations of his genius, and the products of his labor; in procuring from his native soil, at all times with facility, the raw materials that are required, and in the liberal encouragement that will be accorded by agriculturalists to those who, by their labor, keep up a constant and increasing demand for the produce of argriculture.

Every state will participate in those advantages. The resources of each will be explored, opened, and enlarged. Different sections of the union will, according to their position, the climate, the population, the habits of the people, and the nature of the soil, strike into that line of industry, which is best adapted to their interest and the good of the whole; an active and free intercourse, promoted and facilitated by roads and canals, will ensue; prejudices which are generated by distance, and the want of inducements to approach each other and reciprocate benefits, will be removed; information will be extended; the union will acquire strength and solidity, and the Constitution of the United States, and that of each state, will be regarded as fountains from which flow numerous streams of public and private prosperity.

Each government, moving in its appropriate orbit, performing with ability, its separate functions, will be endeared to the hearts of a good and grateful people.

The states that are most disposed to manufactures, as regular occupations, will draw from the agricultural states all the raw materials which they want, and not an inconsiderable portion also of the necessaries of life; while the latter will, in addition to the benefits which they at present enjoy, always command, in peace or in war, at moderate prices, every species of manufacture, that their wants may require. Should they be inclined to manufacture for themselves, they can do so with success, because they have all the means in their power to erect and to extend at pleasure manufacturing establishments. Our wants being supplied by our own ingenuity and industry, exportation of specie to pay for foreign manufactures, will cease.

The value of American produce at this time exported, will not enable the importers to pay for the foreign manufactures imported. Whenever the two accounts shall be fairly stated, the balance against the United States will be found to be many millions of dollars. Such is the state of things, that the change must be to the advantage of the United States. The precious metals will be attracted to them, the diffusion of which, in a regular and uniform current through the great arteries and veins of the body politic, will give to each member health and vigor.

In proportion as the commerce of the United States depends on agriculture and manufactures, as a common basis, will it increase and become independent of those revolutions and fluctuations, which the ambition and jealousy of foreign governments are too apt to produce. Our navigation will be quickened; and supported as it will be by internal resources never before at the command of any nation, will advance to the extent of those resources.

New channels of trade, to enterprise, no less important than productive, are opening, which can be secured only by a wise and prudent policy appreciating their advantage.

If want of foresight should neglect the cultivation and improvement of them, the opportune moment may be lost, perhaps for centuries, and the energies of this nation be thereby prevented from developing themselves, and from making the boon which is proffered, our own.

By trading on our own capital, collisions with other nations, if they be not entirely done away, will be greatly diminished.

This natural order of things exhibits the commencement of a new epoch, which promises peace, security, and repose, by a firm and steady reliance on the produce of agriculture, on the treasures that are embosomed in the earth, on the genius and ingenuity of our manufactures and mechanics, and on the intelligence and enterprise of our merchants.

The government, possessing the intelligence and the art of improving the resources of the nation, will increase its efficient powers, and, enjoying the confidence of those whom it has made happy, will oppose to the assailant of the nation's rights, the true, the only invincible Ægis, the unity of will

and strength. Causes producing war will be few. Should war take place, its calamitous consequences will be mitigated, and the expenses and burdens of such a state of things will fall with a weight less oppressive and injurious on the nation. The expenditures of the last war were greatly increased by a dependence on foreign supplies. The prices incident to such a dependence will always be high.

Had not our nassent manufacturing establishments increased the quantity of commodities, at that time in demand, the expenditures would have been much greater, and consequences the most fatal and disastrous, alarming even in contemplation, would have been the fate of this nation. The experience of the past teaches a lesson never to be forgotten, and points emphatically to the remedy. A wise government should heed its admonitions, or the independence of this nation will be exposed to "the shafts of fortune."

The committee, keeping in view the interest of the nation, cannot refrain from stating that cotton fabrics imported from India, interfere not less with that encouragement to which agriculture is justly entitled, than they do with that which ought reasonably to be accorded to the manufactures of cotton wool. The raw material of which they are made is the growth of India, and of a quality inferior to our own.

The fabrics themselves, in point of duration and use, are likewise inferior to the substantial fabrics of American manufacture. Although the India cotton fabrics can be sold for a lower price than the American, yet the difference in the texture is so much in favor of the American, that the latter may be safely considered as the cheapest.

The distance of most of the western states from the ocean, the exuberant richness of the soil, and the variety of its products, forcibly impress the mind of the committee with a belief, that all these causes conspire to encourage manufactures, and to give an impetus and direction to such a disposition. Although the western states may be said to be in the gristle, in contemplation of that destiny, to which they are hastening, yet the products of manufactures in those states are beyoud every calculation that could reasonably be made; contrary to the opinion of many enligtened and virtuous men, who have supposed that the inducements to agriculture and the superior advantages of that life, would suppress any disposition to that sort of industry. But theories, how ingeniously soever they may be constructed, how much soever they may be made to conform to the laws of symmetry and beauty, are no sooner brought into conflict with facts, than they fall into ruins. In viewing their fragments, the mind is irresistably led to render the homage due to the genius and taste of the architects; but cannot refrain from regretting the waste, to no purpose, of superior intellects. The western states prove the fallacy of such theories; they appear in their growth and expansion to be in advance of thought; while the political economist is drawing their portraits, their features change and enlarge, with such rapidity, that his pencil in vain endeavors to catch their expression, and to fix their physiognomy.

It is to their advantage to manufacture, because, by decreasing the bulk of the articles, they at the same time, increase their value by labor, bring them to market with less expense, and with the certainty of obtaining the best prices.

Those states understanding their interest, will not be diverted from its pursuit. In the encouragement of manufactures, they find a stimulus for agriculture.

The manufacturers of cotton in making application to the national government for encouragement, have been induced to do so, for many reasons.—They know that their establishments are new and in their infancy, and that they have to encounter a competition with foreign establishments, that have arrived at maturity, that are supported by a large capital, and that have from the government every protection that can be required.

The American manufacturers expect to meet with all the embarrassments which a jealous and monopolizing policy can suggest. The committee are sensible of the force of such considerations.—They are convinced that old practices and maxims will not be abandoned to favor the United States. The foreign manufacturers and merchants will put in requisition all the powers of ingenuity; will practise whatever art can devise, and capital can accomplish, to prevent the American manufacturing establishments from striking root and flourishing in their rich and native soil. By the allowance of bounties and drawbacks, the foreign manufacturers and merchants will be furnished with additional means of carrying on the conflict, and of ensuring success.

The American manufacturers have good reason for their apprehensions; they have much at stake. They have a large capital employed, and are feelingly alive for its fate. Should the national government not afford them protection, the dangers which invest and threaten them, will destroy all their hopes, and will close their prospects of utility to their country. A reasonable encouragement will sustain and keep them erect; but if they fall, they fall never to rise again.

The foreign manufacturers and merchants know this; and will redouble with renovated zeal the stroke to prostrate them. They also know, that should the American manufacturing establishments fall, their mouldering piles—the visible ruins of a legislative breath, will warn all who shall tread in the same footsteps, of the doom, the inevetable destiny of their establishments.

The national government, in viewing the disastrous effects of a short sighted policy, may relent; but what can relenting avail? Can it raise the dead to life? Can it give for injuries inflicted, the reparation that is due? Industry, in every ramification of society, will feel the shock, and generations will, as they succeed each other, feel the effects of its undulations. Dissatisfaction will be visible everywhere, and the lost confidence and affection of the citizens, will not be the least of the evils the government will have to deplore. But should the national government, pursuing an enlightened and liberal policy, sustain and foster the manufacturing establishments, a few years would place them in a condition to bid defiance to foreign competition, and would enable them to increase the industry, wealth, and prosperity of the nation; and to afford to the government, in times of difficulty and distress, whatever it may require to support public credit, while maintaining the rights of the nation.

Providence, in bountifully placing within our reach, whatever can minister to happiness and comfort, indicates plainly to us our duty—and what we owe to ourselves. Our resources are abundant and inexhaustible.

The stand that Archimedes wanted, is given to the national and state governments—and labor-saving machinery tenders the lever—the power of bringing those resources into use.

This power imparts incalculable advantages to a

nation whose population is not full. The United States require the use of this power, because they do not abound in population. The diminution of manual labor, by means of machinery, in the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, was, in the year 1810, as two hundred to one.

Our manufactures have already availed themselves of this power, and have profited by it. A little more experience in making machines, and in managing them with skill, will enable our manufacturers to supply more fabrics than are necessary for the home demand.

Competition will make the prices of the articles low, and the extension of the cotton manufactories will produce that competition.

One striking and important advantage, which labor-saving machines bestow, is this, that in all their operations they require few men, as a reference to another part of this report will show. No apprehensions can then be seriously entertained, that agriculture will be in danger of having its efficient laborers withdrawn from its service.

On the contrary, the manufacturing establishments increasing the demand for raw materials will give to agriculture new life and expansion.

The committee after having, with great deference and respect, presented to the house this important subject, in various points of view, feel themselves constrained, before concluding this report, to offer a few more observations, which they consider as being immediately connected with it, and not less so, with the present and future prosperity of this nation.

The prospects of an enlarged commerce, are not flattering.

Every nation in times of peace will supply its own wants from its own resources, or from those of other nations.

When supplies are drawn from foreign countries, the intercourse which will ensue, will furnish employment to the navigation only of the countries connected, by their reciprocal wants.

Our concern does not arise from, nor can it be increased by, the limitation which our navigation and trade will have prescribed to them, by the peace and apparent repose of Europe.

Our apprehensions arise from causes that cannot animate by their effects. Look wheresoever the eye can glance, and what are the objects that strike the vision. On the continent of Europe, industry, deprived of its motive and incitement, is paralyzed; the accumulated wealth of ages, seized by the hand of military despotism, is appropriated to and squandered on objects of ambition; the order of things unsettled, and confidence between man and man annihilated. Every moment is looked for, with tremulous, anxious, and increased solicitude; hope languishes; and commercial enterprise stiffens with fear. The political horizon appears to be calm, but many of no ordinary sagacity think they behold signs portentous of a change, the indications of a violent tempest which will again rage, and desolate that devoted region.

Should this prediction fail, no change for the better, under existing circumstances, can take place. Where despotism—military despotism reigns—silence and fearful stillness must prevail.

Such is the prospect which continental Europe exhibits, to the enterprise of American merchants.

Can it be possible for them to find in that region, sources which will supply them with more than seventeen millions of dollars, the balance due for British manufactures imported; this balance being over and above the value of all the exports to foreign countries from the United States. The view which is given of the dreary prospect of commercial advantages accruing to the United States by an intercourse with continental Europe, is believed to be just. The statement made of the great balance in favor of Great Britain due from the United States, is founded on matter of fact.

In the hands of Great-Britain, are gathered together and held many powers, which they have not accustomed hitherto to feel and to exercise.

No improper motives are intended to be imputed to that government. But does not experience teach a lesson that should never be forgotton, that governments, like individuals, are apt "to feel power and forget right" It is not inconsistent with national decorum, to become circumspect and prudent.—May not the government of Great Britain be inclined, in analysing the basis of her political power, to consider and regard the United States as her rival, and to indulge an improper jealousy, the enemy of peace and repose?

Can it be politic, in any point of view, to make the United States dependent on any nation for supplies, absolutely necessary for defence, for comfort, and for accommodation?

Will not the strength, the political energies of this nation be materially impaired at any time, but fatally so in those of difficulty and distress, by such dependence?

Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show, that the security, the peace and the happiness of this nation depend on opening and enlarging all our resources, and drawing from them whatever shall be required for public use or private accommodation?

The committee, from the views which they have taken, consider the situation of the manufacturing establishments to be perilous. Some have decreased and others have suspended business. A liberal encouragement will put them again into operation with increased powers; but should it be withheld, they will be prostrated. Thousands will be reduced to want and wretchedness. A capital of near sixty millions of dollars will become inactive, the greater part of which will be a dead loss to the manufacturers. Our improvidence may lead to fatal consequences: the powers, jealous of our growth and prosperity, will acquire the resources and strength which this government neglects to improve. It requires no prophet to foretel the use that foreign powers will make of them. The committee, from all the considerations which they have given to this subject, are deeply impressed with a conviction that the manufacturing establishments of cotton wool are of real utility to the agricultural interest, and that they contribute much to the prosperity of the union. Under the influence of this conviction, the committee beg leave to tender, respectfully, with this report, the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorised by law, there be laid, levied, and collected on cotton goods, imported into the United States, and territories thereof, from any foreign country whatever, per centum ad valorem, being not less cents per square yard.

American Manufactures.

☞Mr. Jefferson's letter, on the interesting subject of domestic manufactures, an extract of which is introduced below by the *Boston* Chronicle, will be read with the attention due to such a writer on such a theme.

American manufactures.—As the subject relating to *American manufactures* is so earnestly urged by various petitions to congress, we are induced to publish the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, in answer to a letter written to him, to explain his remark, in his Notes on Virginia, "*that the work shops* of Europe are the most proper to furnish the supplies of manufactures to the United States." The *whole letter* from this renowned patriot, is a volume of *instruction*. At present we shall confine ourselves to notice his reply on the question of *manufactures*.

"Who could have imagined (says he) that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations, for *science* and *civilization*, would have suddenly descended from their honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those moral laws established by the Author of Nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because they were *strong enough* to do it with *temporal impunity*, and that under this disbandment of nations from *social order*, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?—Yet this has taken place. The *British* interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without they had first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid *tribute* proportioned to their cargo, and obtained a *license* to proceed to the port of destination. The *French*, on the other side, declared the American ships to be lawful prizes, if they had touched at the port, or even been visited by a ship of the enemy nation. Thus were the United States *completely excluded from the ocean*. Compare (says Mr. Jefferson) this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion, founded in the circumstances of *that day* (in which the Notes on Virginia were written) can be fairly applied to those of the *present*. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there did exist both *profligacy* and *power* enough to exclude the United States from the field of intercourse with other nations. We, therefore, have a right to conclude, that to be *independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves*. We must now place the *manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist*. The question of '85 is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The question is, *shall we manufacture our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation?* He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us to a *dependence upon foreign nations*.—I am not one of these."

Extra postage repealed.

An act to repeal so much of an act, passed on the 23d day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, so much of the act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the senate pro tempore.
February 1, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

CHRONICLE.

American prisoners at Carthagena.—A memorial requesting the interposition of the government of the United States, for the relief of our citizens detained at Carthagena, has been extensively signed in Baltimore, and we believe, sent on to Washington City. It is brief and eloquent, indeed; appealing, *in a manner that must be respected*, to the state in which we ourselves were placed during our revolution. What was right then is right now; and we trust that an immediate and vigorous exertion may be made to relieve an unfortunate people from the miserable deaths designed for them by the abominable wretches who at present have them in their power. Great Britain did no more than make prisoners of war of the French and others who administered to our aid and comfort, during our struggle for independence, that she got possession of. But in the present case, the Spaniards have not a right to proceed so far—for, as the *Baltimore Patriot* justly observes—"The seizure of our vessels by the Spanish general was entirely illegal, because we understand the blockade of Carthagena had neither been notified to our government, nor ever carried into effect; it was merely a nominal one, if it it ever had been declared. The Spanish ships of war, as we learn, were not attempting to enforce the blockade, and our vessels were permitted to enter unmolested, until they had come to anchor; some of them were even decoyed in. But if the blockade and the seizure of our vessels had both been legal, the imprisonment and ill-treatment of their captains, supercargoes and crews, are a horrible outrage, not only upon humanity, but against our national honor, and against the laws and usages of civilized war.

Good. The legislature of Virginia have rejected the *Hartford Convention* amendments to the constitution of the United States, ratified by the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut (only) as "inexpedient"—and adopted that proposed by North Carolina, for districting each state for the election of members of congress and electors of president.—Massachusetts has, however, rejected this proposition—on what grounds we know not; indeed, we are at a loss to conceive any reasonable plea upon which it can be objected to, by the real friends of fair representation.

Board of public works. *From the Richmond Enquirer, of Feb. 15.* Yesterday, the legislature of Virginia were engaged, during the greater part of their session, in appointing the directors who are to constitute the board of public works, under the late act constituting a *fund for internal improvement*.—The following persons were appointed for that useful office. Among them we recognize the "Sage of Monticello," the man who penned the declaration of American independence; the citizen whom a grateful people delight to honor:

Alexander Smyth, Lewis Summers, John Stokeley, to the westward of the Alleganv mountains.

Andrew Alexander, James M. Marshall, between the Allegany mountains and the Blue Ridge.

Thomas Jefferson, Charles F. Mercer, William I. Lewis, between the Blue Ridge and the head of tide water.

John Mercer, Littleton W. Tazwell, between the head of tide water and the sea coast.

Baltimore exchange.—The trustees of this magnificent fabrick, (that is to be) have issued proposals to various mechanics and others, for supplies of materials and labor. An idea may be formed of the magnitude of the design, by noticing that they wish to contract absolutely for 1,500,000 brick, with liberty to extend the agreement to *two millions.*

Honor to the brave. The legislature of Virginia have voted the thanks of the commonwealth, with suitable swords, to maj. gen. W. Scott, maj. gen. Gaines, lieut. col. G. M. Brooks, and to the nearest male relative of the late capt. John Ritchie and major Holmes, of the army; and captain Henly, of the navy, all native citizens of that state. The particular occasions in which those persons distinguished themselves are mentioned in the resolve; but they are too notorious to the readers of the *Register* to require it here.

Gen. Harrison has recently been publicly entertained at Frankfort, Ky. by a number of citizens and members of the legislature, "to evince their respect for his faithful services during the late war."

Light restored. A poor woman who had been blind *thirty-six* years, was lately restored to sight by Dr. Worth, of New-London.

Difference—The legislature of New-Jersey, at the request of the inhabitants, have lately changed the name of a township and called it *Lawrence*, in honor of the late captain L. of the navy. *During the war*, and at the very moment when we were threatened with *Wellington* and his "invincibles," the legislature of Massachusetts called a township in that state by the name of WELLINGTON. What would these folks have said if the legislature of a state, at the time of our *quasi* war with France, in 1799, had called a town by the great name of *Talleyrand?*

GEORGIA SUGAR.—It appears that great efforts are making to cultivate the cane in Georgia. It has been raised successfully 120 or 130 miles from the seacoast. It is said the pine land answers equal to any other, which is very cheap. That sugar will speedily become, perhaps, the chief staple of Georgia, seems now resolved to a moral certainty; and a sudden effect in commerce may be expected, which will, also, not a little, effect other nations, the British especially—who have acted as if they thought they had a monopoly of that valuable article.

An occurrence at New-Orleans is mentioned in a letter from a gentleman there to his friend in New York, which may teach a lesson to *some* officers, &c. who come from Upper Canada to embark for Europe, and when there, forget that they are out of his Britannic majesty's dominions.

On the 3d of January, the citizens of New Orleans began to celebrate in a very festive manner the first anniversary of Jackson's operations, below that city; which celebration was to be continued until the 8th inclusive. Among the British merchants or agents who were purchasing cotton in the city, was a man named Pritchard, who, at the coffee house, was so indiscreet as to use scurrilous and reproachful language in speaking of the Americans; applying contemptuous epithets to the yankee army and navy. Indeed, the British consider the term yankee as a reproach, and so use it. An aged man present took down Pritchard's words, and had them placarded in the room. Presently after, a major Hunter came in, and was informed of Pritchard's conduct.—The major wrote him a note, requiring him to come to the coffee-house the next day and make a public apology. The limited hour expired without the appearance of P. on the Rialto—when Hunter repaired to the lodgings of the British agent, and administered to that offender a *quantum sufficit* of stripes with a cowskin-whip. Pritchard thus disgraced, was stimulated by his fellows, to challenge major H. to a duel; and finding no other mode of allaying popular contempt, or replacing himself in some sort of estimation, he adopted their advice.—The major accepted the invitation, and chose the distance, (five paces.) On thefirst fire, Pritchard was shot through the body. The letter, written about an hour after, says that the ball was extracted from the opposite side, and the man was not expected to survive.—*Col.*

Gratitude! The British government (says the *Hartford Mercury*) are now paying the New-England states for their infamous "*Hartford Convention*," by laying a duty of five dollars on each ton of plaster of Paris brought to any of them east of New-Haven.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE! *Philadelphia, Feb.* 10.—A stage between this and Trenton took fire and was entirely consumed. It was occasioned by a passenger putting a hot brick on the floor of the stage to keep his feet warm; and what is most extraordinary, it burnt with such rapidity, that the passengers, 6 in number, with difficulty made their escape.—*Gazette.*

CONGRESS

☞ The very interesting and important nature of the articles we have the pleasure to lay before our readers in the preceding pages, will afford an apology for the omission of many others, and among them, the usual journal of the proceedings of congress. As it is a great object to continue this journal sufficiently in detail for reference, &c. we shall postpone it until next week, rather than omit it—the following brief outline serving ordinary purposes until then:

As to the treaty. The senate having resolved to insist on their disagreement with the house of representatives, committees of conference were raised, who agreed upon certain modifications, which will probably be ratified by both houses.

Canadian volunteers. The bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers, by a bounty in land, according to their rank, was passed—yeas 89, nays 54. Yeas and nays hereafter.

Disbanded officers. The house concurred, yeas 77 nays 59, with the senate, to strike out the 3d section of the bill making further provision for military services, which went to give a bounty in land to the officers late of the army of the United States, yeas and nays hereafter.

National University. The committee on that part of the president's message which relates to this subject, have reported a bill for the purpose.

The late Gen. Washington. In consequence, (we presume) of certain proceedings of the legislature of Virginia which have for their object the deposition of the remains of the illustrious *Washington*, at Richmond, for the purpose of erecting a monument over them, a motion has prevailed, in both houses, to raise committees to examine the proceedings of a former congress touching this matter, and report thereon.

END OF VOLUME THE NINTH.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME THE NINTH.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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*The following stanza was unfortunately omitted, and is the conclusion of this song:

So cry'd the horrid fiend of war,
Her torch high waving o'er the main,
When lo! Columbia's shores afar,
Rebellow'd to her *final* strain,
"*Britain no more shall rule, no more shall rule the waves,*
"*But shrink, abash'd among her slaves.*"

Battle Monument.

Proceedings relative to the erection of a monument to the memory of those who fell at the battle of North Point; including the prayer of bishop Kemp, and the address of the Rev. Dr. Inglis.

The committee of vigilance and safety, to the inhabitants of the city and precincts of Baltimore.

The return of peace having terminated the active duties of the committee of vigilance and safety, its members are now desirous of preparing a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of our brave, but unfortunate fellow-citizens, who fell in defence of this city on the memorable twelfth and thirteenth of September, 1814, and have accordingly unanimously *resolved* as follows:—

1st. That a MONUMENT be erected, in a place to be hereafter designated by the committee, within the city or precincts of Baltimore.

2d That the thanks of the committee be, and they are hereby presented to MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY, Esq. for his patriotic and voluntary offer, gratuitously, to prepare designs for the inspection of the committee, and to superintend the execution of the one of their choice.

3d. That the three designs presented by Mr. Godefroy are entitled to, and receive the approbation of the committee; and that the one denominated *Fascial* be, and is hereby adopted.

4th. That the unexpended funds of the committee of vigilance and safety be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the foregoing object.

5th. That in aid of this fund, a subscription paper be deposited at the mayor's office, on Monday the 3d of April next; that it remain there until the 4th of July following, and that no person be allowed to subscribe more than five dollars.

6th. That the names of subscribers, but not the sum subscribed, be published on the Saturday of each week until the subscription be closed.

7th. That the corner stone be laid on the 12th of September next; that there be then a grand procession; that the relatives of the deceased be invited to attend, and that a suitable address be delivered on the occasion.

8th. That the original subscription paper, carefully enveloped, for its preservation, be deposited within the corner stone, and that a copy thereof be filed with the register of the city.

9th. That Messrs. JAMES A. BUCHANAN, RICHARD FRISBY, HENRY PAYSON, SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, and JOSEPH JAMISON be, and they hereby are charged with the execution of the foregoing resolutions.

EDWARD JOHNSON, *Chairman of the committee of vigilance and safety.*

1st March, 1815.

GRAND PROCESSION.

The committee of vigilance and safety of the city of Baltimore, deeply impressed with the grateful recollection of the distinguished gallantry of their late fellow citizens, who fell nobly fighting in defence of their country, on the ever memorable 12th and 13th of September, 1814, unanimously resolved upon the erection of a monument to perpetuate their memories, and appointed James A. Buchanan, Samuel Hollingsworth, Richard Frisby, Joseph Jamison, and Henry Payson, five of their members, to carry into effect the said resolution. Major General Harper warmly participating in these feelings, offered his assistance on this solemn and interesting occasion, and after duly deliberating upon the subject, they have jointly agreed upon the following arrangement for the procession, which they now publish for the general information of the citizens. The gentlemen who have been selected as Marshals of the day, will give due notice of the respective times and places at which the several sections will assemble, for the purpose of joining in the general procession. As the occasion is eminently calculated to call forth all the tenderest sensibilities of the human heart, the committee of arrangement confidently indulge the expectation, that the citizens of Baltimore of every description will manifest their sympathy and regard, by joining in this tribute of gratitude to the brave defenders of our city.

The citizens not attached to any military corps will assemble in Great York street, where the procession will be formed.

Messrs. George Stiles, Isaac Phillips, William McDonald, Henry Thompson, George Winchester, Wm. Stuart, Charles Sterrett Ridgely, James Mosher, Allen Thomas, and William Jackson, to act on horseback as Marshals of the day, and the duties to be performed by each to be arranged by themselves at a meeting to be held for that purpose.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

First Marshal.
Detachment of cavalry.
Mr. Godefroy
and the monument committee.
Gens. Smith and Stricker, and col. Armistead with the officers of their respective Staffs.
Chairman of the committee of vigilance and safety.
Members of the committee of supply.
Major-general Watson, and brigadier-generals Winder, Foreman, Stansbury, and col. Philip Reed.
who are especially invited to attend.
Second marshal.
Reverend clergy.
Funeral car drawn by six horses, surmounted by a plan of the intended monument.
Relatives of those slain in defence of Baltimore and at the battle of Bladensburgh as chief mourners.
Third marshal.
Music.
Persons wounded in the defence of the city of Baltimore, at the Battle of Bladensburgh, or any other place in Maryland during the invasion of the enemy.
Officers of the navy—officers of the present and late army of the United States, and officers of the militia of the state of Maryland, and of the adjoining states who assisted in the defence of the city of Baltimore.
Fourth and fifth marshals.
His excellency the governor of Maryland & his aids.
The executive council and secretary.
His honor the chancellor, and the judges of the general and state government.
Members of congress, and members of the state legislature.
Sixth Marshal.
Strangers,
Invited by the monumental committee—by major-general Harper, and by the marshals of the day.
Seventh marshal.
The corporation, magistrates and other civil officers of the city and county of Baltimore, headed by the marshal of the district, and the high Sheriff of the county.
Eighth marshal.
Captains, mates and seamen.
Ninth Marshal.
Subscribers to the monument, eight deep.
The youth of the city preceded by their teachers, eight deep.
Tenth marshal.
The remainder of the citizens, eight deep.

The 3d division of Maryland militia under the command of major-general Harper will form the rear of the procession.

The general procession will move at ten o'clock through Great York street into Baltimore street, through Baltimore to Gay street, through South Gay street to Water street, through Water to South street, up South to Baltimore street, through Baltimore to Howard street, up North Howard to Franklin street, down Franklin to Charles street, down Charles to Baltimore street, down Baltimore to Calvert street, and up North Calvert street to Washington square, where the corner stone of the battle monument will be laid at twelve o'clock, under the direction of major-general Smith, brigadier-general Stricker, col. Armistead and the mayor of the city.

Prayer by the right rev. bishop Kemp. An address suited to the occasion by the rev. Dr. Inglis.

Major-general Harper will announce the movement of the procession by a federal salute from a detachment of artillery.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Third division of Maryland militia.

To pay public honors to the memory of those who have fallen in defence of their country, has been the usage of every age; and is recommended no less by sound policy, than by gratitude, love of country, and all the most exalted feelings of our nature. The honors bestowed on the dead, are the noblest incitements to virtuous deeds by the living. They cherish all the high qualities which constitute heroes and patriots. They tend to keep alive generous sentiments and affections; to foster national spirit and national pride, and to enlist in the public cause the love of fame and the desire of glory, the most powerful, and when thus directed, the most generous and ennobling passions of the human heart.

No occasion has presented itself among us, so fit for the adoption of this laudable custom, as the death of the brave men who fell at North Point, and in Fort M'Henry, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814; days, the recollection of which ought, to fill the heart of every citizen of Baltimore with gratitude and pride, and cannot be too often or too solemnly recalled.

It was then that the peaceful inhabitants of a commercial city, not one in an hundred of whom had ever seen an enemy, or heard the sound of hostile cannon, marched forth to oppose an invading army of veterans, more than double their numbers, crowned with laurels in European warfare, flushed with recent success, and led on by a skilful, adventurous, and renowned commander. Forgetting all party dissentions and private animosities; discarding all feelings but those of patriots, husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, they braved and supported the unequal conflict; thinned the ranks and checked the progress of the foe, slew his distinguished and gallant chief, and by giving him a bitter foretaste of the resistance to be encountered in the further prosecution of his enterprize, disposed and prepared him for its abandonment: while their fellow citizens forming part of the brave garrison of Fort M'Henry, partook in the dangers and glory of its defence; and withstood for eighteen hours, without shelter and with a magazine not bomb proof, a constant and vigorous bombardment, by a powerful fleet, which laid secure beyond the reach of our guns.

In these glorious achievements, which with the blessing of Divine Providence frustrated the plans of the invader, compelled his retreat, and saved us from the horrors of capture and military contribution, perhaps of conflagration and pillage, a part of this band of brothers bravely fell, offering up their lives for their country.

Filled with admiration and gratitude for their noble sacrifice, and deeply impressed with the importance of recalling and perpetuating the remembrance of so illustrious an example, the committee of vigilance of the city of Baltimore, which acted so important and honorable a part in the transactions of that time, has resolved to erect a MONUMENT to their memory, and to commence the work on the first anniversary of their fall. Their fellow-citizens, whose munificence and gratitude furnish the means of accomplishing this laudable undertaking, intend to solemnize its commencement by a general procession. In this testimonial of respect, it is on every account proper that their brothers in arms should join; as well those who more immediately partook with them in the dangers and glory of the day, as those who stood ready to partake, and by their countenance and support contributed so largely to the happy result.

The major general commanding the third division of Maryland militia, has therefore, Resolved, after conferring with the committee of vigilance, to call out the third brigade, to which the deceased belonged, and the cavalry of the eleventh, which composed a part of the reserve, in the lines before the town. As it might be inconvenient to a great part of the infantry of the eleventh to attend, on account of their remote situation, they will not be called out; but the officers are invited to attend, with as many of the non-commissioned officers and privates as can make it convenient, either by entire companies, or as individual volunteers, who may be formed into companies, battalions and regiments after their arrival, under such officers as the brigadier general may designate.

The major general is confident that no motives for attention to this order and invitation need be urged, in addition to those already noticed.

It is therefore ordered, that the third brigade of Maryland militia, commanded by brigadier general Sterrett, and the cavalry of the eleventh, commanded by brigadier general Stansbury, with such part of the infantry of the latter as may attend, do assemble and parade on Chinquopin hill, near Baltimore, on the 12th day of September next, at *nine* o'clock, A. M. in order to join the procession in honor of their fellow citizens and brothers in arms, who fell at North Point and Fort M'Henry. Brigadier general Stansbury will form the infantry of his brigade who attend, into companies, battalions and regiments, and will designate the officers to command them.

The two brigades will be drawn up in line, within the entrenchments, and fronting towards them: the third, as having been actually engaged at North Point, will take the right. The artillery, with side-arms only, will be on the right of the third, and its cavalry on its left. The left of the third will rest on the Philadelphia road. The right of the eleventh at a proper distance, on the left of the road, and its cavalry on its left; so as to form the rear-guard of the whole procession.

Brigadier generals Sterret and Stansbury will appoint suitable persons, to mark out the ground for their respective brigades. They will furnish each one troop of cavalry, as an escort to the procession, to act under the direction of the marshals of the day; and brigadier general Sterrett will furnish a guard for the major general, and a detachment of artillery to fire salutes and minute guns. This detachment will be posted on the open ground, near Madison street, and west of the canal.

The third brigade, at the signal given, will counter-march from the right by its rear, to the Philadel-

phia road, and pursue the march down it. The eleventh will march by its right, as soon as the left of the third has countermarched, and will follow down the road. The colors will all be in mourning, the drums muffled, the arms reversed, and the music a dead march."

The signal for the march to commence will be two guns, in quick succession, from the detachment of artillery. The troops will proceed in the order prescribed, down York street into Baltimore-street, and join the general procession of the citizens.

The signal for the general procession to move will be a federal salute from the detachment of artillery, which will continue to fire minute guns during the whole march of the procession.

When the troops enter Calvert-street they will incline to the right, and continue their march through Washington square, till the rear clears Baltimore street. They will then halt and form the line, to witness the ceremony.

At the commencement of the ceremony of laying the corner stone, on a signal to be given by flag, the minute guns will cease; and at its conclusion, on another signal, the detachment of artillery will fire a federal salute. The troops, in the order in which they advance, will then salute the governor of the state, commander in chief, at his quarters, and dismiss.

Brigadier general Sterrett will take order respecting the flag and signals.

The officers of the second and ninth brigades, commanded by brigadier generals Ringgold and Swearingen, and composing the residue of the third division, are invited to attend and join the procession. The officers of the division of staff will be attached to the person of the major general. By order of major general Harper.

HENRY H. PATTILLO, A. D. C.

Agreeably to the foregoing arrangement, a procession was formed in Great York street, which proceeded by the intended route to Washington square. The funeral car, surmounted by a plan of the intended monument, as designed by Mr. Godefroy, and executed by Mr. John Finley, assisted by Mr. Rembrandt Peale, was drawn by six white horses, caparisoned and led by six men in military uniform, and guarded by the Independent Blues, commanded by capt. Levering. On the arrival at the square, the band, under the direction of professors Nenninger and Banyie, performed the music selected for the occasion. The right reverend bishop Kemp then addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer; when the corner stone of the monument was laid by the architect and his assistants, under the direction of gen. Smith, gen. Stricker, col. Armistead, and the mayor. The book containing the names of the subscribers to the building of the monument; the newspapers of the preceding day; gold, silver, and copper coin of the United States, was deposited therein, together with a plate of copper, on which was engraved

"September XII,
A. D. MDCCCXV,
In the XL year of Independence,
James Madison being president
of the U. S.
To the memory of the brave defenders of this city,
who gloriously fell in the battle at North Point
on the XII September, 1814, and at the
Bombardment of Fort M'Henry on
the XIII of the same month;
Edward Johnson, mayor of the city.
Maj gen. Samuel Smith, brig. gen. John Stricker,
and lieut. col. G. Armistead of the U. S. artillery, laid the corner stone of this monument of public gratitude
and the deliverance of this city:
Raised by the munificence of the citizens of Baltimore,
and under the superintendance of the
committee of vigilance and safety.
J. Maximilian M. Godefroy, architect;
J. G. Neale, S. Baughman, and E. Hore, stone cutters;
W. Athey, stone mason."

The rev'd doct. Inglis then delivered the address; after which the mayor announced to gen. Harper that the ceremony of laying the corner stone was completed; when a federal salute was fired by the detachment of artillery, and the assembly was dismissed. Minute guns were fired, and the bells of Christ church rung muffled during the moving of the procession, and all business was suspended for the day.

PRAYER BY BISHOP KEMP.

O God! the creator and governor of the world, in whose hands are the lives of men and the fate of nations, we approach thy throne with veneration and awe. We acknowledge our numerous offences and errors—we have sinned—we have done wickedly—we have rebelled against thee our God; while thy bounties have been bestowed upon us with a liberal hand, we have forgotten our kind benefactor!

We adore thee, O merciful Father, that our chastisements have not been measured by our offences, but that in the midst of wrath thou hast remembered mercy. On this occasion we present ourselves before thee with the mingled emotions of grief and of gratitude—of grief for the loss of our beloved citizens—and of gratitude, for the great deliverance, which the bravery of our troops and the merciful goodness of our God effected for us on this memorable day. And while we erect this monument to perpetuate their patriotic and intrepid deeds; we also offer it as a testimony of thankfulness to that Being, who did not forsake our city in the day of danger—who inspired the hearts of our men with courage in so tremendous a conflict, who supported them in the face of an enemy, who had won many a severe fought field in European wars.—O God! On our gallant and beloved defenders pour down the best of heaven's blessings!

While this day reminds us, in the most forcible terms, "that man who is born of a woman, hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery—that he cometh up and is cut down like a flower—that in the midst of life we are in death;" let it also teach us that of none can we successfully seek for succor but of thee O Lord!—Thou canst frustrate all the plans of men—thou canst defeat the most extensive warlike preparations—and divest the most terrific hostile engines, of any effect but empty sound! "O Lord our protector, how excellent is thy name in all the world!"

When our minds run back to the scenes, which we erect this monument to commemorate—when we think of the heart rending grief, and the dreadful anticipations, with which we viewed our troops marching out to face the foe—when we behold the sky filled with flashes of fire, which appear still bright in our view—when we listen to the tremendous roar of cannon which seems still to vibrate on our ears—when we think of the grief of the mothers, wives, and children of those who stood exposed in this awful day—how shall we sufficiently magnify the goodness of our heavenly father, when we find ourselves, at this time, in possession of liberty, prosperity, and peace. Let our souls and all that is within us praise the Lord!

When we look upon this monument may our hearts O God, be enlarged with sentiments of benevolence towards the widows and orphans of those whose names are inscribed upon it; and may another monument of affection and charity towards these interes

esting sufferers be soon erected, which the influence of the elements shall not deface nor the hand of time destroy. May a perennial stream of charity issue from it like water out of the rock of Horeb, to maintain the mothers, the widows and the orphans of those who fell in defence of our city.

O God, continue thy protection to us! and guard us against the attacks of impiety and vice, foes that neither the bravery of our citizens nor the strength of our ramparts can possibly ward off—foes that would soon weaken all the energies of our country, and prostrate our fair fabric of liberty in ruins. In the day of prosperity, may we never forget our God, nor suffer the insidious and enervating influence of luxury to parylize our free and wise institutions and render us an effiminate and weak people. But give us grace, so to maintain thy holy religion, that by its divine means and its sacred ordinances, we may be preserved a pious, a virtuous, and a happy people. Inspire our rulers with the fear of God, which is the foundation of all true wisdom, and the shield of every free government. Let the holy maxims of christianity be regarded as the ground of our policy and they will prove the ark of our safety—"that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people"—that "when the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn"—that government is the institution of God for the punishment of evil doers, but for the praise of them that do well—and that to respect the authority of government and obey its laws and injunctions, are duties which we owe to God.

Fill our hearts, O heavenly Father, with the love of thee, and of our fellow creatures; and may a spirit of mildness, moderation and christian charity pervade every description of citizens! Then will this monument continue not only as a testimony of our respect for the memory of our departed citizens, but as a proof, that while we maintain the principles of christianity and cherish its noble virtues, our happiness and freedom will remain a monument more durable than marble: upon which both internal and external enemies will waste their force in vain, and exhaust their efforts in empty sound.

Continue to us, O bountiful God, the blessings of peace, and give us grace to apply these blessings in such a manner as to extend the influence of thy holy religion—to enlarge the boundaries of human happiness—to spread the knowledge and the practice of religion from the rivers to the end of the earth—so that the happy time may soon come, when wars shall cease—when man shall no more prey upon man—when all unruly passions and bad dispositions shall yield to the amiable virtues and unoffending dispositions of true christians—when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf, and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

Hear these our prayers, O merciful God: through the merits of Jesus Christ our saviour. Amen.

ADDRESS BY DR. INGLIS.

Men, brethren, and fellow citizens,

This day is consecrated to no common duties. Shall we joy, or shall we grieve? Shall we lament, or shall we give thanks?

Twelve months are just completing their revolution, since this fair city, and a large extent of our country, whose safety was not incorrectly adjudged to be embraced by hers, were exposed to the formidable assaults of a British fleet and army. Every shell from the bombarding squadron seemed to the ear of the timid and the wavering, and I thank God there were not many such, a *minute gun* that told of the *funeral of enterprising and devoted Baltimore.* Concern sat upon every countenance. Cowardice *was not;* or if existing, was ashamed to let itself be seen. The foe was discomfitted, and retreated from the conflict: a haughty foe: a foe who had not scrupled to announce intentions not more destructive to us than disreputable to himself: a foe who arrogantly contemning our resources, forgot alike, that an Almighty Being rules the destinies of embattled nations, and that freemen, fighting for their families, and their homes, strike with an arm of sacred confidence, which no boastings of the invader shall wither.

The joy of deliverance, however, is bitterly mingled with the tinctures of grief. Could I be so base as to lose the remembrance of the blood by which *my* safety was so dearly purchased, this monumental spot, those sorrowing relatives, and all these interesting memorials of public sympathy and respect by which I am surrounded, would instantly rebuke the treason. But gratitude to God must take precedence of the tenderest tributes of social affection. Charge me not, then, with offering an unseasonable request when I ask you to temper the melancholy offices of this day with the expression of your gratitude to God for the salvation which he has been mercifully pleased, through the instrumentality of our brave fellow citizens, to effect in the midst of us. It is what the shades of those who have left you, if permitted to take part in aught that passes beneath the sun, would, I persuade myself, require at your hand: for there is scarce a social or relative virtue, be it generosity, or modesty, or piety, which does not hold a close alliance with true valour. "Not unto us;" I seem to myself to hear the heroes exclaiming "Not unto us, O Lord;" and not even to the intrepid ranks in which we fought and bled and fell; "but unto thy name be the praise."

Men, brethren, and fellow citizens; come with me *to their graves;* and *there,* let me speak with you.

Tell to the world that the Lord hath kept the city, and that therefore your defenders were not vigilant in vain. Tell to the world that your dwellings are your own: that your persons are free: that independence still hallows the soil on which you tread, the blood bought heritage of your fathers: and that Almighty Providence, by your deceased heroes and their survivors in arms, hath done this thing. Almighty Providence frowned defeat and mortification on the self-confident invader, who, flushed with a long series of victories in the fields of European discipline, dreamed that an easy prey lay before him. By a Divine blessing on the general industry, zeal and patriotism, our citizens, whose habits and occupations had hitherto for a long train of years, been such exclusively as are incident to a state of peace, were rapidly converted into efficient warriors; and the city which had been destined to "sit as a widow," soon found herself enabled to sing, "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, who teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight! my goodness, and my fortress; my high tower, and my deliverer; my shield, and he in whom I trust; who subdueth the people under me!"

Figure to yourselves your temples and your dwellings on fire: your once busy and pleasant walks, an extended battle ground: your women and children wandering in exile, they know not whither, and scarcely caring how, pursued by the clangor of arms and the shout of licentious victory. But I forbear—I cannot speak what I feel. It is not for me to paint the horrors of a populous town taken by assault:

Sad imagination may supply my deficiency. But gracious God, is it from this fate that we have been rescued? Oh, blessings on the memory of the fallen! Honor to the scars of the living! Thanks to the sword of the chief and the soldier, the veteran and the young volunteer! Praise to the patriotism of all! And with especial fervor, be everlasting glory paid to God our Saviour—most high—most mighty—and most merciful!

For, mark the reverse. The hostile step pollutes not now those hills and those vallies which were moistened by the blood of our brave militia, and by the tears of their widows and their fatherless children. Not a plume drops from the eagle's wing: not an arrow from the gripe of his talons. The battlements are safe. The banner floats proudly in the welcoming air. The stars are sovereign. The altars secured from military violence and pollution, have been loaded with the oblations of adoring thousands. *The people have offered their thanksgiving unto a delivering God, and paid their vows unto the Most High.* They would *now do an act of justice to the brave.* They *now honor their noble minded defenders.*

Rich shall be the reward of those who combatted, and have survived; for they have successfully acquitted themselves of one of the loftiest of social duties. Their country declares herself satisfied with their filial and prompt obedience. Conscience, with a glow of honest transport, looks back to well-sustained trials, to well-fought fields and well-earned reputation. God from on high, has blessed them in their deeds of glory.

They heard the drum beat to arms, and the trumpet sound to battle. They were told that blood must flow: They stopped not to take counsel from the unmanly idolatry of animal existence. They counted not their lives dear to them. They gazed on the star spangled banner, the lovely pledge of success that kissed the inspiring breezes of heaven. They vowed that *that banner* should not cease to wave. And, hear it, beloved countrymen, *they kept their vow—God being their helper, they faithfully kept their vow.*

That banner still waves in undiminished splendor. It sparkles in beauty on the bosom of the Mediterranean. In terror it has gleamed on the towers of Algiers.

It is the pride of our eyes; and may it wave forever!

Brave citizens! The unwithering wreaths with which glory has crowned you, will not suffer us to forget those whose example has taught us how to endure—how to fight—how to conquer—and, alas! how to die.

Yes, my countrymen, *how to* DIE. For after all, the felicity of this day is deeply tinged by the colors of death. The light that shines upon the field of glory is darkened by sepulchral gloom. From surviving patriots and soldiers resident in our community; and from those gallant men, inhabiting more distant parts, both in command and in the ranks, whose presence graces our solemnities, or the fame of whose services fastens our gratitude upon them; I must transfer your regards to *our fallen heroes.* When I turn my eyes to the distinguished officers on my right who conducted the defence of Baltimore, and to whose cool intrepidity and sound discretion, its inhabitants are under a lasting debt of gratitude, I am reminded that they have appeared before you on this occasion to deposit the foundation stone of a monument sacred to the memory of their brethren slain in battle. This deed of deep interest and solemnity has been done, preceded by the rites of holy religion. And I hazard nothing in affirming that all who are concerned in the performance derive from it a generous and melancholy pleasure. To high-minded men nothing can be more gratifying than language or actions expressive of the admiration due to virtue and to valor. Nothing to the christian man more sweet than the giving of honor where honor is due. Spirits of the warlike dead! whom living, we loved; and whom, departed, we bless! who would not cull the fairest and the sweetest flowrets nurtured in the kindly lap of earth, and strew them on your glorious graves? Who would not catch the last rays of the western sun, as he sinks behind the mountain top, after a day of powerful refulgence, and say 'tis thus the patriot falls—'tis thus the hero dies?

In the division orders which regulate the movement of the troops this day, the general has been pleased to exhibit so just and animated a view of the utility of monumental structures on occasions like the present, that any additional observations on the interesting subject, are rendered superfluous. It may not be thought irrelevant, however, simply to remark, that these memorials of a people's grateful affection for men who have honorably fallen in their defence, have in them not more of justice to the meritorious dead than of excitement and stimulus to the living. Wiping away the stain of ingratitude from the republican character, a character too often inconsiderately reproached by those who should more righteously and candidly estimate human nature, they prove to the youthful citizen that the hour, *though it may linger, is sure to come at length, which consecrates the tomb of patriotism, and heaps its benedictions on the name of the dying hero.* Well, therefore, have the fathers of our city terminated their honorable career of official labor and vigilance, by an act so worthy of the guardians of public freedom and public virtue; an act, I had almost said, which renders the citizen who first suggested it, and I am ignorant who he is, deserving *himself* of a monument. In thanks to this paternal body, my countrymen, for this most commendable act of theirs, give it a due weight in the direction of your principles and conduct. Come to this hallowed spot, and as citizens and soldiers, suffer yourselves to be informed at once of virtue and its praise—of duty, and its proud reward. Remember what has been done, and what has been endured by the men whose *deathless names* this monument records; and go, and endure, and do likewise. Their country has not forgotten *them.*—*Your country* will never forget *you.*

No distinction of party separated these gallant souls in the loveliness of the patriot's expiring moment. No factious temper averted one gentle bosom from the steel, that struck at the vitals of a common country, or one manly front from the bullet's swift-winged death. Let no recrimination of this accursed sort freeze any heart against the claims of freedom, the laws and the public safety. Let the only strife among us in such times of national trial, be *who shall teach the enemy the speediest and the sorest lesson.*

There is another instruction from this monument; instruction which I may not omit. My character as a minister of religion forbids me to omit it. God is holy. God is just. God is the avenger of guilt.—Impenitency finds no favor before him. Do I mean to cast reproach upon the heroes whom I have praised? Your candor will acquit me of this injustice. I mean simply that the perplexities, the horrors, and the desolations of war are among those rebukes with which heaven chastises men and nations for their crimes. And in these mysterious chastisements it often happens that the least guilty fall martyrs to the greater guilt of the community at large. Public

repentance, therefore, must be pressed from very theatre where public suffering and public gratitude mingle in the same scene. Diminish, then, the sum of the general guilt in the diminution of your own. Return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon you; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. Out of the depths cry unto him, and he will listen graciously unto your prayer. Those who humble themselves before him, he will exalt; for sweet to him and acceptable, are the orisons of a people's humility. Be not afraid of evil tidings, but be prepared for them. Let your hearts be fixed, trusting in the Lord and doing good. Thus praying; thus acting; thus believing, and thus combatting; let no mustering thunders of alarm betray you into despair of the republic. *The sacred and majestic columns of piety and of patriotism shall stedfastly support it; and liberty shall never find her grave in your intrenchments.*

I add but a word. Ye widowed and childless hearts, bleeding with fresh sorrows; ye agonized bosoms, which throb at the remembrance of joys fled never to return; of affections never again to meet their objects beneath the skies: look at these badges of general grief: see this monumental offering of a saved people to the beloved memory of the virtuous and the brave: and believe that your country mourns with you. Yes, the commonwealth mixes her tears and her warm blood with yours, over the sacred ashes of the dead! Fathers and mothers—she thanks you by me for the precious gifts which you have bestowed upon her. Sisters, wives, brothers, friends—she makes your sorrows *her own.*—Accept her sympathy: accept her holy enthusiasm of feeling: accept the protection of that freedom and those laws which the integrity and valor of her departed heroes—your husbands—your fathers—your sons—your brothers—were instrumental in preserving to her in that moment when honor sat weeping over their wounds, and gazed on them beautiful in death. Be comforted. There is a rest where mourners weep no more. The All-merciful invites you to that rest. I have done——Now then, my country,

Now "thy tones triumphant pour,
"Let them pierce the hero's grave;
"Life's tumultuous battle o'er,
"O, how sweetly sleep the brave!
"From the dust their laurels bloom,
"High they shoot and flourish free;
"Glory's temple is the tomb!
"Death is immortality!" *Montgomery.*

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers.

Be it enacted in the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That all such persons as had been citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who, during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers, and were slain, died in service, or continued therein, till honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respectively, viz: Each colonel nine hundred and sixty acres; each major to eight hundred acres; each captain six hundred and forty acres; each subaltern officer to four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer, musician or private to three hundred and twenty acres; and the bounties aforesaid shall extend to the medical and other staff, who shall rank according to their pay. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana territory which shall have been surveyed prior to such location, with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the president of the United States, and the section No. 16 in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of the public schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the president of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the department of war for the time being, shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the president of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid, a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the afore aid provision; and in case of the death of such person, then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow to his child or children.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid, three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 5, 1816.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of lieutenant colonel William Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, composing the garrison of Fort Boyer, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to audit and settle the claims of the officers and soldiers composing the garrison of fort Boyer, on the 15th of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to allow to them the same sum as prize money as would be allowed if the sloop of war Hermes, belonging to the enemy, had been captured by an equal naval force; and also to allow to the said garrison the half value [all the expenses being first deducted] of the schooner Active, and her cargo captured in the year aforesaid by the said garrison: and that the sums aforesaid when allowed be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 5, 1816.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

Treaty Question.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1816.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The house in committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating commerce in conformity to the convention of commerce with Great Britain, &c.

The committee being about to rise—

Mr. *Clay* (speaker) said he did not rise on this occasion to enter into a discussion of the general merits of the instrument brought incidentally before the house by the present bill, particularly as there appeared to be no wish on any side of the house to enter on that subject. He rose to make some explanations relative to the third article, which perhaps might not be considered unnecessary. It would be perceived, he said, that the 3d article of the convention, which opens the trade to the British East Indies, restricted us to certain enumerated ports. This was a restriction not contained in the treaty of 1794, nor in that negociated by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, commonly called the rejected treaty. The reason was, that upon the expiration of the charter of the East India company, which took place three or four years ago, the question so long agitated in Great Britain, had again come up, whether the monopoly of the trade to India should remain with the company, as it had done. On that occasion, it had been thought proper by the British government, to deviate to a certain extent from its former policy, and open the trade to British subjects generally, under some restrictions. By the act which then passed, the British subjects were limitted to these specified ports; and it had been thought right by Great Britain, especially as it was in her opinion a grant to us without an equivalent, to limit our citizens to the same ports. That act of parliament, Mr. C. said, was a new era in the trade to British India; and it was impossible to estimate the value of the concession to us, without taking into consideration that important change. When the trade was wholly in the hands of the company, they had been found incompetent to supply India with the specie necessary for circulation; and the trade had been opened to us and other foreign powers to make up the deficit. Now that British subjects were let into the trade, it remained to be ascertained by experience, whether they could not furnish the requisite supply of specie, without the aid of foreigners. If they could, the opening of the trade to foreign powers operates as an advantage in their favor, and to the prejudice of the British merchant, to the whole amount of the profits derived by such foreign powers. These suggestions Mr. C. said, he had thought proper to make to the committee, inasmuch as some gentlemen might not have adverted to the change of the laws by which that trade was regulated.

Mr. *Gaston* said, that, believing the convention since its ratification in due form had become a law of the land, and unable to perceive wherein it needed the help of an act of congress to give it operation, he had viewed the bill before the committee as nugatory and unmeaning. Although he had thought it strange, that gentlemen who had abjured so many of the errors of their predecessors, should thus, by construction, retain, and, perhaps, extend a most inconvenient error in regard to the effect of treaties, he was willing, without interruption on his part, to indulge them in their course. But regarding himself as having no agency in relation to this convention, he had not entertained the most remote thought of examining into its merits or demerits. He was induced, however, to say a word in relation to the 3d article of the convention, in consequence of the observations made on it by the honorable speaker — This gentleman had stated, with a view to form an estimate of the value of the limitted East India trade therein conceded as compared with the more general grant on the same subject in the treaty of Mr. Jay, that, subsequent to the date of that treaty, Great Britain had opened this trade to her own subjects not of the East India company, and therefore needed not so much the assistance of foreign merchants to bring supplies of bullion. If this formed an item for raising the value of the concession, it was proper to state another fact which would go to the opposite side of the account and serve to adjust the balance. Since Mr. Jay's treaty (he believed in 1797) the British parliament had opened this same trade to the subjects of all friendly powers, and to this day, without treaty, it remained open to them all—the fact was, that the British East India possessions were valuable more for revenue than commerce. This revenue required a free importation of bullion from whatever quarter it could be had, and a free exportation of their commodities to foreign countries—it was, besides, desirable, that this exportation should be made to distant regions, where they were not likely to come into direct competition with the manufactures of the parent kingdom.

Whether the East India trade was at all desirable to this country, was a question on which enlightened statesmen greatly differed. Our table was groaning under the weight of petitions for prohibiting the great mass of importations from that quarter, and there had been a long and loud complaint against the perpetual drain of specie to it. However this might be, it was very certain that the only concession made by the 3d article was of a trade already open to us by a general law, and which was so desirable to them that they might find it their interest to pay us a bounty not to abandon it. Great Britain and her rulers well understood the spirit of traffic, and we might rely on it, they had not in this instance given us a "*quid*" without a "*quo*" in return for it.

Mr. *Clay* said, that the gentleman from North Carolina and himself were at issue on the fact. Mr. C. denied that the trade to British Indies was open to us by act of parliament. By the regulations of the local authority of those countries the trade might be open to us; but the difference between such regulations and the stipulations of a treaty was, that if there were any value in the trade to the British East India possessions, the treaty stipulations prevents us from being deprived of it by a repeal of those regulations during the continuance of the treaty. The benefit of the trade itself was another question; if not beneficial, the treaty did not force it on us. Mr. C. added, that he was not disposed to enter into a discussion of the treaty-making power. It might be sufficient for him to say, that at worst, according to the opinions of the gentlemen on the other side, the act would be harmless; whilst, in the opinion of gentlemen on this side, it was entirely necessary.

Mr. *Gaston* rejoined a few words rather in acquiescence in the idea of the bill being harmless. As to the East India trade, he said, it was not to be presumed, that the trade which the government of Great Britain held out to every foreign power without an equivalent, could itself be of any great use. As to the stipulation on this head, in the treaty supposed to be so favorable to us, Mr. G. said, that Great Britain was not in the habit of giving advantages without equivalents.

In reply to a previous remark of Mr. Gaston, that it was entirely an error to suppose a law necessary to give effect to a treaty, which, being the supreme law of the land, is paramount to existing laws—

Mr. *Forsyth* said he had no disposition to enter into the discussion of this question; but it might be necessary that he should say that the passage of this bill was not merely harmless, but indispensable; because the power of legislation was vested in congress, and could be exercised by no other authority This doctrine was not only correct and constitutional, but had been acted on by all administrations and in all times. The provisions of the treaty being general, it was, independent of the general question of the effect of a treaty on existing laws, necessary to declare in what manner the act should be carried into effect, &c.

Some further observations passed on this subject between Mr. Gaston and Mr. Forsyth, but being afterwards amply stated by them in debate, are omitted in this place.

The committee having risen and reported the bill and amendments—an objection was made by Mr. Milnor to an amendment going to limit the operation of the bill to British vessels coming *directly* from the British territories in Europe. On this question some debate took place—Mr. Forsyth contending, though he considered the amendment was of no great importance, that it was according to the letter and spirit of the treaty.

On motion of Mr. Milnor, the house adjourned without deciding this question.

FRIDAY, JAN 5.

The amendment above referred to being still under consideration—

Mr *Forsyth* defended the amendment. He was of opinion that that construction, and no other, ought to be put on the treaty, which was embraced by the amendment. In the construction of any part of an instrument, reference must be made to its object. The whole object of the treaty, was, to regulate the direct commerce between the United States and the territories of Great Britain in Europe. The exception in respect to the East India trade proved the rule, and excluded the idea of other exceptions. The correctness of this construction, he said, was further evinced by the correspondence between our ministers and the British negociators, &c. as he proceeded to shew, by reference to the published correspondence, &c.

Mr. *Robertson* after remarking that no inference could be drawn from papers not before the house, (as the correspondence of our ministers was not) proceeded to observe, that he could not see the necessity of the amendment. It did not belong to the treaty, any more than to the interests of the United States. That treaty gave privileges, of which this amendment, if adopted, would deprive us. The amendment went to cut off a trade which it is of importance to us to preserve. The terms of the instrument to be carried into effect by this bill, did not, as far as he could understand, authorize the construction, that British vessels, coming from other than British ports, are to be subject to higher duties than if they came direct from a port of Great Britain. The terms of the treaty, and the interests of commerce, equally forbade such a construction. Appreciating the capability and enterprize of this, as a navigating and ship-building people, he was perfectly ready to enter the lists with any or all commercial nations, on the fair and liberal principles belonging to commerce, unaffected by commercial restrictions. He desired no more in this respect, than that we should be placed on an equal footing with other powers, not doubting but we should gain profit from the competition. He referred to the act of the last congress, hypothetically repealing the discriminating duties, as evidence of the intention of congress to hold out an invitation to all nations to do away their discriminating duties, on a pledge that we would do the same. The treaty, he said, was merely an echo of the principles of that law. Then why should not the most liberal interpretation be given to the treaty? He could, he said, readily conceive, that a commerce carried on circuitously by G. Britain, under such a construction, would be of but little importance to her, because of the relative situation of her and our ports. But there were many cases occurring in the course of commercial transactions, when the privileges would be highly advantageous to us, as in the case of clearing out to one port, and desiring to seek further for a market, &c. a case daily occurring. For the construction of a treaty we ought to resort no where but to the instrument itself; and he did not think the amendment could be supported on it.

Mr. *Tucker* said, that he feared he should incur the imputation of presumption, in venturing upon a discussion involving commercial considerations, with which he could not pretend to be familiar.—Convinced, however, of the impropriety of such of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole house, as had a tendency to discriminate between the *direct* and *indirect* trade with the British dominions in Europe, he rose very respectfully to suggest to his friend, at the head of the committee of foreign affairs, the propriety of waving those amendments; and at the same time, to offer to the house the reasons which had induced such a suggestion.

It appears to me, continued Mr. Tucker, that in legislating on this convention, we should confine ourselves to the terms of the instrument itself, without attempting by any suparadded phraseology, to give it a construction which we may suppose it will bear. The terms of the law ought strictly to correspond with those of the treaty, lest by departing from it we should hazard a breach of faith, the imputation of which we should be solicitous to avoid. Whether we regard the convention as so plain, as not to be susceptible of a two-fold meaning or not, it is equally evident that it would be unwise to depart from its phraseology in framing the act under consideration. For if it be *not* susceptible of more than one meaning, why shall we attempt to explain what requires no explanation? If, on the contrary, it *does* admit of a double construction, what right have we, as one of the contracting parties, to pronounce upon the true interpretation of the instrument, which may not equally be claimed by the other party to the convention. By such a course of proceeding, the treaty itself would be the source of most serious collisions. But, if on the contrary, we should pass this act in the terms of the treaty, and leave to the executives of the two nations to settle and adjust any ambiguity it may contain, no evil can ensue. If it be attempted in the two countries, to settle the meaning of the instrument by legislative provision, it is probable the parties will soon be at issue, as no means can be devised for mutual explanations between them, in a legislative character. But, if the adjustment be left with the executive, such mutual explanations can and will take place, and every unpleasant collision may be avoided.

But let us enquire for a moment, whether the evils likely to be incurred by the United States, in case the provisions of the treaty are confined to the direct trade, are of so serious a nature, as to tempt us, even for a moment, to put at hazard our reputation for good faith. So far from believing that we shall suffer by such a construction, I feel perfectly satisfied, that we should be the gainers; and, though I am conscious that I approach a subject on which commercial men ought chiefly to be consulted, yet,

I will solicit the attention of the house, whilst I distinctly state the reason of this opinion.

Pursuing the latitude which has been taken by others, I shall embrace in my remarks both the amendments which contemplate a distinction between the direct and indirect trade. There are two clauses of the treaty which are affected by these amendments. The first relates to the equalization of the tonnage, or duties and charges on the *vessel*, and provides that no "higher or other duty or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States," with a correspondent provision in favor of the United States. If this provision be confined to the *direct* trade between the United States and Great Britain, according to the terms of the bill, as amended by the committee, British vessels, it is true, could not enter into a competition with an American vessel, in carrying British articles from the continent of Europe, or other foreign ports to America, because the additional tonnage would give a preference to the American bottom. But it must be recollected that a reciprocal disadvantage is incurred by American bottoms in a like trade from the continent to Great Britain, in American articles; and that, according to the narrow and limitted construction contended for, an American vessel could not enter into a competition with a British vessel in the carriage from the continent to Great Britain. But what will be the operation of the convention? To permit American vessels to compete on equal terms with British vessels, in the carriage of American produce from the continent and elsewhere, to Great Britain, or in any other trade which is now permitted, or may be hereafter suffered to be carried on in foreign ships at all; and to give a correspondent privilege to British vessels in the trade to the United States of America. Which then is likely to derive the greatest advantage from the regulation? That which is most likely to avail itself extensively of the privileges of the convention. And which *is* most likely to avail itself extensively of these privileges? The American ship owner, I presume, since the proximity of the ports between which *he* will generally trade, will make the pursuit more convenient and more profitable than that in which the British ship owner can be employed, under the same provisions of the convention. It seems manifest, for instance, that it would be much more convenient for an American to enter into the trade between Portugal and England, distant from each other only a few day's sail, than for an Englishman to engage in the trade between Portugal and the United States, separated as they are by an ocean of 3000 miles; if so, more of our ship owners than of the British, are likely to avail themselves of the privileges of the treaty, and of course we shall *gain* more than we can *lose* by its stipulations, in relation to tonnage, according to the construction for which I contend.

So much then for the provision in relation to the tonnage. Let us next see what is the operation of the next clause.

It provides that "the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation be in American or British vessels," with a correspondent provision in favor of American articles. The remarks already made in relation to the former clause, apply with the same force to this.—There is, it is true, but little probability of either of the two nations engaging in an *indirect* trade, so long as this convention lasts, by which the *direct* trade is permitted on such advantageous terms. In the nature of things, every merchant will prefer the direct to the roundabout trade. The importation into the United States, of British articles from foreign ports other than those of Great Britain, will, therefore, rarely take place, and will I presume, be confined to cases where the British goods do not find a ready sale in the foreign market, and are sent to America from thence, as affording a better prospect of mercantile advantage. So too the importation into the ports of Great Britain, from continental ports, of American merchandize, will only occur when the American merchant, after reaching the foreign port, finds it to his advantage to change his market, and sends his cargo from its first port of destination to Great Britain. Which of these cases is likely to occur most frequently? Is it more probable that the exporter of manufactures from Great Britain, will find it necessary to change his market, and send his goods from the continent of Europe or other foreign ports to the United States, or that the American exporter of tobacco and cotton will, on his arrival at a continental port, find his advantage in looking for a better market in London or Liverpool? The latter, without doubt. The former must rarely happen: the latter, as my friend from Louisiana has already intimated, occurs very frequently.—Great disadvantages in such cases would, of course, be experienced, if the American merchant should, in the foreign port, when he wished to change his market, encounter additional tonnage and additional imports, in case he made use of an American vessel for the transportation. In truth, no American vessel could enter into the competition with British bottoms under such unpropitious circumstances. Yet would this be precisely the state of things if the treaty be confined to the *direct* trade. On the other hand, if it applies also to the *indirect* trade, the tobacco and cotton, and other bulky articles, of American export, may change their market without its being necessary to seek for British vessels, to the exclusion of those of the United States: and American vessels would thus monopolize very soon the freight from which they are now excluded.

I cannot, therefore, but believe, that it is our interest to contend, that the convention, according to the true construction of it, comprehends the *indirect* as well as the *direct* trade. That such was the intention of the American commissioners, and the wish of the American government, is indeed strongly inferable from the existence of the act of congress, read by the gentleman from Louisiana, in which the most general terms are used, equally comprehensive with those in the convention, and equally embracing *indirect* as well as *direct* trade. With this strong and decisive expression of the legislative will, the executive have concluded this convention. They seem to have followed the expressions of the act, nor could they or the commissioners be justly censured, if the provisions were really disadvantageous. Believing the contrary, as I do, I cannot give my assent to an amendment which would exclude us from a fair advantage gained by the treaty: and even if my impressions on this subject were different, I should think it improper to attempt a legislative expression of the instrument. As I have already intimated, it seems to me that it would be most advisable to leave the construction, if doubtful, to be settled between the executives of the two nations, without hazarding collision or a breach of faith, by introducing into the law our own interpretation.

Mr. *Gaston* said that he had yesterday, in committee of the whole, expressed an opinion in relation to this bill, which subsequent reflection had convinced him was erroneous. He had remarked,

that although the bill was in his judgment unnecessary, it was nevertheless harmless. He was now satisfied that the bill was not only unnecessary, but of a pernicious character, and while he owed it to the house to retract his error, he owed to himself an apology for adopting it. The fact was, that believing the house of representatives could have no agency in executing the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain, and having his attention much occupied with public business of a different character, he had thought very little of the convention itself or of the bill which has been introduced for carrying it into effect. And when it was remarked by a member of the committee, that a law re-enacting what he (Mr. G.) supposed to be already law, was at worst but a superfluous act of legislation, and could not therefore do harm; the remark seemed plausible, and commanded his assent for the moment. Perfectly persuaded however that this impression was incorrect, and that any legislation by the house was full of mischief, he would submit a motion calculated to try the principle of the bill. He therefore moved its indefinite postponement.

In making this motion, he assured the house, that he was not actuated by any thing like a spirit of opposition. He had come into congress with a perfect disposition to co-operate with his associates of whatever political party, in any measures which might promote the public weal. And he indulged the hope that now when the troubled night of war had departed, and the day-star of peace again beamed on our land, there would be at least a short interval of calm and sunshine, in which all could work cheerfully and harmoniously together.

In attempting to shew the impropriety of the bill, Mr. G. would endeavor, if possible, not to tread upon ground consecrated by party prejudice. He believed it was not necessary for his argument to lay down any principles in relation to the effect of a treaty constitutionally made, that might not be conceded as correct by the ancient champions of the party which now hold the government of the union. It would no doubt be recollected, that a vehement contest about the efficacy of the British treaty had taken place in the house of representatives, at an early period of our federal government. He could not undertake to speak confidently of the opinions of all who took part in that controversy, (for it was a long while since he had read the debate,) but he believed the great point in contestation, was the nature of the obligation on the house of representatives to make appropriations in conformity to the treaty. One class of politicians, (and he believed them right) considered it as a moral obligation which could only yield to obligations of a paramount kind. The other class of politicians viewed it as an obligation of discretion only, which left the house a full right to judge of the expediency or inexpediency of the treaty. There could not have been a serious difference of opinion among the wise and able men of either side, whether a treaty constitutionally made upon a subject fit for a treaty, was, or was not a law; to be executed by the executive, and expounded by the judiciary, as other laws made in other forms, prescribed by the constitution. The words of that instrument were too precise to admit of rational doubt.—"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." *Art.* 6—*Part* 2d. "He" the president "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," *Art.* 2d *Sec.* 3d. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." *Art.* 3d. *Sec.* 2.

That it was never supposed necessery to impart a legislative sanction to a treaty, in order to vest it with every attribute of a law, was further evinced by the uniform practice of our government under different administrations. Notwithstanding the British treaty contained various provisions of a commercial character, no act of congress was passed to carry them into effect. The sole legislation which took place, was an act making appropriations for the pay of the commissioners to be appointed under the treaty. This was done precisely upon the same principles as an appropriation is made to defray the expences attending the execution of other laws; not because the treaty or the laws require such sanction to give them validity, but because (by the constitution) public revenue can only be disbursed in consequence of regular appropriations. But there was a later precedent directly in point, and which some gentlemen might be disposed to regard with greater reverence. In the convention which was concluded between the United States and the first consul of the French republic, there was an article stipulating, that captures made on either side, should be restored. The French ship Berceau had been captured by us long before, and by the laws of our land had become the absolute property of the nation. No act of congress was passed, none was supposed necessary, to enable the president to transfer this property of the nation to the French republic. The treaty was deemed law sufficient for that purpose, and the then president (Jefferson) caused the Berceau to be restored according to the treaty.

Mr. G. was perfectly aware, that treaties, like other laws, might be so made as to require the aid of supplemental legislation. Such, however, was not the case with the convention referred to in this bill. A remark was yesterday made by a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth) designed to shew that this convention needed such auxiliary legislation; but, on reflection, he was satisfied that the remark was not well founded. The gentleman observed, that the convention stipulated only for an equality of duties in certain cases, upon importations in British and American vessels, without specifying whether this equality was to be produced by raising the rates on American vessels, or depressing those on British vessels. It will be found, however, said Mr G. that the treaty in this respect executes itself. We have laws fixing the rates of tonnage on American vessels, and the duties on importations in them. Other laws prescribe that additional rates and duties shall be imposed in the case of foreign vessels. A treaty is then made with Great Britain, prescribing that her vessels shall be subject to the same rates and duties as are levied on American ships. As this treaty is a law of the land, it should be construed precisely as any other law. Suppose the stipulation were contained in an act of congress; then, upon the principle that subsequent acts repeal so much of prior acts as is inconsistent with them, the effect assuredly is to *except* British ships from the operation of the laws affecting foreign vessels generally. Whatever your duties may be in regard to American bottoms, the same duties are by the treaty made to apply to British ships.

Mr. G. said, that these observations were designed to prove, and in his judgment did prove, that the bill was unnecessary. This however, was but introductory to the position which he had advanced, that the bill was of a dangerous and injurious character.

In a government of laws, it was always to be desired that those who are called on to obey, and those who were appointed to expound the national will, should not be perplexed and embarrassed by superfluous regulations. But there were prominent and especial evils following from an unnecessary legislation in regard to treaties. The power of making them (said Mr. G.) is, by the constitution, vested in the president, calling to his aid the counsel of the senate. If this power be so exercised that the treaty can execute itself, what is the effect of an unnecessary law enacted for its execution? To the thoughtless and superficial it might seem merely an encroachment upon the prerogative of the executive, and this might not be deemed an evil very much to be dreaded by the friends of political freedom. But, in fact, it is not a diminution of the *power* of the executive; it is a diminution only of his *responsibility*. The law confers no additional validity to the treaty—it is altogether inoperative, except as an implied sanction of the *terms* of the treaty. The president is answerable for making a bad compact—but under the form and pretence of enlarging legislative power, a shield is to be interposed between him and the public censure.

Besides, if the precedent be established that a treaty must be legislated into validity, an obligation is imposed upon the legislature and every branch of it to make the provisions of the law conform strictly to the stipulations of the treaty; in other words, the legislature must expound the treaty. It is easy to point out some striking absurdities which would result from this doctrine; though it is difficult to imagine all that will arise from it. Let us suppose a complex treaty, in the exposition of parts of which there is an honest and important difference of opinion between the two branches of the legislature. What is to be done? Ordinary differences of opinion which cannot be removed, and where co-operation is necessary, may be adjusted by compromise. But on this subject compromise is impracticable. The sacrifices required to be mutually made are not of opinion on a question of expediency, but of conscience on a matter of right. Each is bound by the highest of obligations to expound the treaty according to the design of its framers. If in this exposition they cannot agree, the treaty cannot be expounded, the legislative sanction cannot be given, and the plighted faith of the nation must be broken.

Again it must be admitted, for the constitution is on this particular clear and imperative, that the judicial power shall apply to all cases arising under a treaty, and of necessity in its application to such cases must expound the treaty. How is this judicial power to be exercised when the courts who are invested with it shall not agree to the correctness of your exposition; are they to be bound by your exposition? If so, then their power is not applied to cases as they arise under the treaty, but as they arise under your statute. If they are not bound by your exposition, then your act, instead of vivifying the treaty, is itself a dead letter. If they sacrifice their consciences to adopt your construction, they do not exercise judicial power on the treaty—if they do not make this sacrifice, but exercise the judical power which the constitution gives them, then you have a law, and a constitutional law, which your own tribunals have a constitutional right to disregard!

But one would suppose that a stronger argument to prove the danger of this legislative enactment of a treaty could not be afforded, than is to be found by attending to the course which has been pursued on this bill. Not to dwell upon the singular absurdity of one of the amendments which it has been thought necessary to incorporate into it; an amendment which declares this bill a law, twenty days before it is or can become a law under the constitution; the house is perplexed in discussing the meaning of various passages in the treaty admitted to be ambiguous, and for the correct interpretation of them is referred by the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, to what? To information officially laid before it? To authentic documents in its possession? No; the house is referred to a correspondence between the negociators of the two nations, which the gentleman (Mr. Forsyth) tells us has been laid before the senate; and a part of which he reads from a paper printed (as he also informs us) for the use of the senate. For what purpose was this correspondence laid before the senate? Assuredly it must have been to aid them in understanding the treaty before they should give advice as to its ratification. But the house of representatives, although bound to aid in legislating the treaty into operation, and in framing a law which shall conform to its precise meaning; and though greatly embarrassed to divine this meaning, in consequence of the vagueness of the treaty; is left to act without the benefit of this necessary information, except it be of such fragments as may be doled out by the bounty of the senate, or picked up by the industry or good fortune of its members. If this house have to expound the treaty, it is entitled to the possession of every document which can throw light upon its meaning. It cannot be called on to act, and be denied the means to act with intelligence. These means, there is but one authentic and constitutional mode of laying before us. They must be officially communicated, or the house, in respecting them, will shew a want of respect for itself.

Mr. G. concluded, by remarking that if the house should concur with him in the opinion that the convention was complete in itself, and needed no legislative aid to carry it into effect, they ought to be exceedingly cautious in setting a precedent which was calculated to mislead and embarrass. Although no immediate injury might result from the act in this case, other than the delay and the difficulty of getting at the meaning of this treaty, yet immense inconveniences might flow from following such a precedent, in case of more complexity. As the bill was a departure from the established usage of the government—unnecessary, and likely, as a precedent, to be productive of mischief hereafter—he believed the wise and safe course was to decline acting further upon it.

Mr. *Wright* said, he hoped and trusted the amendment proposed to this bill would not be adopted.—The bill had for its object, he said, the establishment of an uniformity of the impost and tonnage, as well as of the drawbacks on articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, imported into any of the ports of the United States. The amendment proposes to limit the importations by adding "*directly* from the territories aforesaid." The treaty, in its terms, may include the *indirect* as well as the direct trade, and has been ratified by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and has become the supreme law of the land. This treaty is a *compact* between Great Britain and the United States. The British parliament has no power but to pass laws to carry treaties into effect—the king has the sole power of making them; and here the president and senate have the power of the king—from whence results the impropriety of our attempting, in a law to carry the treaty into effect, any *additions* to the treaty. We have no diplomatic power. If there is any ambiguity in any article, we, who represent only one of the parties, have no power to bind the other

party by any act or construction; that can be effected only by an explanatory article made by the agents of both parties. Sir, in any contestation about the treaty and its true import, this amendment, if adopted, could not be considered as part of the instrument. The treaty is a record, and like all others, can be tried only by itself. I ask, if the judiciary, in expounding this treaty, were to be of opinion that it included the indirect as well as the direct trade, what would be the operation of the proposed amendment, if adopted? it certainly would be considered as the act of but one party, as having no operation in the case—a work, therefore, of supererogation.

Mr. Gaston having moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely—

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Tucker, laid on the table.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, and of Mr. Gaston's motion—

Mr. *Forsyth* said, that the motion for an indefinite postponement of the bill, made by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Gaston) rested upon the ground that it was not necessary to legislate upon the subject of the convention. Mr. F. presumed that it was not the intention of gentlemen to enter into the investigation of the extent of the treaty-making power, or of the nature of the obligation imposed by a treaty when made. He could not suppose it was intended to rake up the ashes of the dispute on that question in the year 1795. The constitutional principle had been settled so far as it depended on the representatives of the people at that period, on the first treaty with a foreign government which had been concluded after the adoption of the constitution. By referring to the journals of the proceedings of congress, it would be found that the principle established was "that when a treaty stipulates regulations on *any of the subjects* submitted by the constitution to the power of congress, it must depend for *its execution as to such stipulations*, on a law or laws to be passed by congress." The recollection of the gentleman from North Carolina was, therefore, not faithful, when he supposed the doctrine of that day confined the power of congress in the execution of treaties, to cases of appropriation only. The rule was general, and applied to all cases without distinction, over which power was specially given by the constitution to the legislative department. This general rule, since that period, has been uniformly and consistently observed. In the execution of the British treaty, no law was passed at the period of the memorable dispute already alluded to, but one appropriating money; but the cause might be discovered by referring to the treaty itself. None of its provisions were inconsistent with the existing laws. Subsequently, however, it was found necessary to provide by law for the faithful execution of the 19th article. By this article was stipulated, that when one party was belligerent and the other a neutral power, to prevent injury to the property, &c. of the neutral upon the ocean, from the improper conduct of the captains and crews of private armed vessels, the owner and master should give bond and security in the sum of 150 pounds or 3000 pounds, according to the size of the vessel and the number of her crew, to answer for the injuries which might be sustained by such misconduct.—When the quasi war was authorized against France, the president was empowered to grant permissions to private armed vessels, the stipulation of the treaty was embodied in the act of congress. The same provision was made in nearly the same words, in the war against Tripoli. The conduct of the government had been regulated by the same rule in their legislative acts to carry into effect the treaty with Spain. An appropriation law was passed, to pay the necessary expences. This was all that was then deemed necessary. But the 10th article of the treaty, intended to provide for the case of vessels of either nation, forced by distress into the ports of the other. The condition of the treaty was dictated both by policy and humanity; it was, that the goods thus forced under the protection of either of the contracting parties, should, if landed, be reloaded and carried away without the payment of the customary duty, either on the vessel or cargo. No act was passed until the case actually occurred.—Sometime during or before the year 1804, the Spanish brigantine Nancy came into Norfolk in distress. In order to give to her owners the benefit of the treaty stipulation, it was deemed necessary to pass an act remitting the duties in that particular instance, and providing that they should not be payable in similar instances in future. The treaty with France in 1801, had been alluded to by the gentleman from N. C. (Mr. Gaston.) By referring to the appropriation act, passed in consequence of the ratification of that treaty, it will be found to contain a declaration of the obligation to return vessels captured during the war, according to the conditions of the convention. Mr. F. presumed that this was supposed a sufficient authority for the delivery of the Berceau by the president, in performance of the conditions of the treaty. The statute book was full of examples, but none were more decisive than those founded upon the cession of Louisiana to the United States by France in 1803. Although France ceded it to the United States, congress thought it necessary to pass an act authorizing the president to take possession of it, and to use the military force, if necessary, for that purpose. Although it was recognized as belonging to the United States, and of course governed by their laws, so far as they were applicable to its situation, at that time it was deemed most expedient to pass an act to lay and collect duties on imports and tonnage within the said territory. In this act, provision was made to secure to French and Spanish ships the commercial advantages which were promised as one of the conditions of the cession. But this was not all: in the year 1800, an act was passed, allowing drawback of duties on goods exported from the United States to New Orleans, being a foreign port. Although the reason of this act had ceased, and it might have been considered repealed by the transfer of this port to the United States, it was supposed necessary to repeal the act by an act of congress, passed in 1803.

Louisiana, too, was admitted into the union, not by treaty stipulation, but by an act of congress, in performance of the obligation imposed by it.

Mr. F. said that no difference was made by the constitution between treaties with foreign powers, and treaties made with the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States. The rule had been extended to them. Without enumerating the particular cases, he could refer to an arrangement which had been made with all the Indian tribes with whom we had entered into compacts—that crimes committed by whites upon Indians, within the Indian territory, should be punished in the same manner as if the same offence had been committed upon a citizen of the United States, within the jurisdiction of some district of the United States.—This engagement had been complied with so far as it could be complied with by the government. Prosecutions had been instituted against those who had been accused of such offences. Mr. F. did not re-

member of any punishments, but this was not the fault of the government. These prosecutions were, however, commenced, not upon the treaty, but upon the law, made in consequence of the treaty engagement. These remarks, Mr. F. trusted, would satisfy the house, that the course proposed to be pursued in relation to the late convention with Great Britain, was perfectly in unison with the practice in all former cases, and justified by the rule upon which that practice had been founded. The only difference between the present and former cases was, that in this case the convention stipulates advantages to British vessels which cannot be enjoyed without an alteration of the system of revenue, and repeal of existing laws. Some gentlemen had imagined that the law of the last session, on the subject of discriminating duties, contained all the necessary provisions to meet this contract between the two countries.—This was a mistaken opinion. The law of the last session repealed our discriminating duties, on tonnage, &c. of foreign vessels, and on goods imported in foreign vessels, upon a condition which has not happened, that is, that an abolition of *all* the discriminating duties, so far as they were injurious to the commerce of the United States, should have taken place in that foreign nation to which the vessel and goods should belong. The treaty between this country and Great Britain stipulates an abolition of discriminating duties *only* in the ports of his Britannic majesty's European dominions. Mr. F. said, it was somewhat extraordinary that it should be doubted, in this country, whether the house of representatives were authorized to act upon a subject which, in England, would have required the interposition of the house of commons. He did not intend to draw any argument from the resemblance of the two governments, but to bottom one upon the difference between them. It could not be denied that in this government, the executive power, including its authority to make treaties, was more limited than in Great Britain. Yet in Great Britain, this very treaty will require an act of parliament before it can be carried completely into effect—an act which some of us will live long enough to see. This was the ordinary course in that country. At some of the most remarkable periods in British history, instances had occurred. A commercial treaty was negociated between France and England, after the peace of Utrecht—it was not carried into effect, because the house of commons rejected the bill introduced by the ministry to alter the commercial and revenue laws according to the compact between the two nations. In the year 1786, a treaty of commerce between those nations, was carried into effect by an act of parliament, framed according to its stipulations. Mr. F. said that the order in council of the 17th August, 1815, which he had taken occasion to read to the house a day or two before, was founded upon an act of parliament, passed, as he had understood, for the express purpose of enabling the prince regent to conform the existing regulations of commerce to the treaty which might be made by the ministers of the United States and Great Britain, and in the discussion of the principles in which they were engaged. The order in council, like the act upon which it was founded, was to continue in force until six weeks after the next session of parliament. Within these six weeks after the meeting of parliament, the necessary provision will, no doubt, be made, by the competent authority, in the ordinary mode.

The gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Gaston) had advanced a singular opinion, that by exercising the power of passing laws to give effect to treaties, you diminish the responsibility without diminishing the power of the president and senate. Mr. F. could not conceive how a check upon the exercise of any authority could diminish the responsibility of the person to whom it was granted. It was certainly true, when congress passed acts according to the provisions of a treaty, they declared to the people it was better to perform the stipulations it contained, than to violate the faith of the nation, which had been pledged by the constitutional authority. But if congress, from a conviction that the rights of the people had been wantonly surrendered or the national honor tarnished by treaty, should refuse to pass the laws necessary for its execution, the president and senate would feel, what they can feel in no other way, the responsibility under which their power is exercised.

It had been said, that treaties are the *law of the land.* It is so printed in the margin of the article of the constitution to which the gentleman (Mr. Gaston) had referred, and it seemed to be taken for granted, that law and treaty were convertible terms. If this idea is correct, the distinction taken between acts of appropriation to pay the expences of treaties, and other legislative acts to carry them into effect, is unnecessary. The constitution says, that money shall not be drawn out of the treasury unless appropriations are previously made by law. But a treaty being a law, an appropriation may be made by treaty. But Mr. F. said, the object of that part of the constitution was, to declare the supremacy of the constitution, acts made in pursuance thereof, and treaties made or to be made under the authority of the United States, over the constitutions and laws of the states. The relative force or effect of treaties and laws was to be collected from the whole charter; from the nature and dependence of its parts—from the objects over which treaties and laws severally operated—and from the intention of the people by whom the power of making them were granted—and for whose benefit they are to be exercised. But, Mr. F. said, the examination of these topics would require him to enter further into the constitutional question than he wished or intended to go. For the present he would content himself with the expression of the general proposition upon the basis of which the bill had been reported. Whenever a treaty contains any thing contrary to the constitution, it is void; wherever it contains any thing contrary to existing laws, the laws must be repealed by congress before the engagement can be complied with—because the constitution can be altered only by the constitutional mode of amendment. A law can be repealed only by the authority which enacted it. Mr. F. said although the question respecting the propriety of the amendments made in the committee of the whole house, was superceded by the motion of indefinite postponement, he hoped to be indulged with a few observations in reply to some suggestions of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Robertson,) from Virginia (Mr. Tucker,) and from North Carolina, (Mr. Gaston.) He was not conscious of having committed any impropriety in referring to documents printed by order of the senate. He did not suppose information was less valuable in one form than in another. He had not taken his construction of the treaty from the correspondence he had quoted, but from the instrument itself, and he could not see the irrationality or irregularity of referring to such documents for the confirmation of an opinion previously formed. From the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Gaston) he certainly did not expect observations of the character which had dropped from him, as he had been informed that they agreed in opinion, upon the construction of that article of the convention which had been the source of discussion.

Mr. F. said he was not induced to offer the amendments to the committee, by a belief that such a construction was advantageous to the United States, but simply because he believed it to have been the intention of the parties. If the calculation of advantages was to govern the construction, the amendments ought not to prevail. It had been suggested by the gentlemen from Virginia and Louisiana, that vessels of the United States bound to France and Spain, might reach the port of destination, and finding a bad market might choose to go to England in search of a better. Gentlemen asked if such vessels were to be deprived of the benefits of this treaty. Mr. F. said he was not able to speak with precision and certainty on this subject, but according to his present impressions, he believed that a vessel under such circumstances would be considered as engaged in the trade between France or Spain and Great Britain, and not in the trade between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. F. apologized for this digression from the question, and concluded by reserving to himself the privilege of entering more fully into the examination of the treaty making power, if it should be made necessary by the discussion, which had been so unprofitably and unnecessarily commenced.

Mr. *Hopkinson* said, that not anticipating that this bill, which was laid upon the table but yesterday, would so soon be called up for discussion, he had not given that reflection to it, which was necessary for an argument on its principles. Such thoughts and suggestions, however, as had occurred to him on the moment, he would offer to the house with all possible brevity; and a sincere wish that he had been able to give more consideration to their matter, and a better shape to their manner. The gentlemen who press the passage of this bill, said he, seem to take a range of observation far wider than the subject, and to travel over ground not necessary now to be explored. The subject itself offers matter enough for consideration, and of sufficient importance too to deserve the undivided attention of the house. Their ingenuity has been exerted, and their imagination put into action, to create and combine cases of supposed treaties, which would require the aid of the house to carry them into effect, and which must be submitted to its power and control. That cases may occur, and surely that cases may be imagined, in which this house might find itself exceedingly embarrassed by a treaty made by the president and senate, cannot be denied; but is the case now before us of that description? Does any body feel the least reluctance to have the convention go into operation? Does any body say its provisions are of a kind to require any aid from us to carry them into execution, as where money is required, or some collateral assistance, before the treaty can be consummated by performance? Why then shall we fret and embarrass ourselves with possible cases of difficulty, when we are called upon only to decide one, in which there is no difficulty? The cases put are all of an extreme kind; from which it is seldom safe to draw an argument. When, however, they shall occur, they will be met by the house with proper firmness and discretion; on a full view of all its rights and duties as regulated by the constitution; conscientiously performing the latter, and assuming no more of the former than it is entitled to. But let us leave those cases until they do occur—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The question now before the house is, "shall this bill be indefinitely postponed;" and I would presume that if it can be shown that it is utterly unnecessary and useless; that it can produce no sensible effect; that, when passed, it will leave its subject matter precisely as it found it, there is reason enough shewn why it should not be passed. It is surely unbecoming the wisdom and dignity of this body to be gravely enacting nugatory laws; or, as some of the gentlemen have termed this, *harmless* laws. The enactment of a law can never be without consequences; for if the law itself means nothing and does nothing as a law, it must injure the reputation of the body enacting it. This brings me then directly to the question, do the gentlemen who insist upon this bill believe that it is, in any manner, necessary to the validity of the convention to which it refers? Does that convention require such a law to give it force and effect? Are we to put the finishing hand to it, without which it is a dead letter? It asks no appropriation of money; it requires no collateral or extrinsic act to be done, to enable it to live, and move, and execute its functions. If it be the supreme law of the land, it does of itself all that is necessary for its full consummation; and if it be not the law of the land, what is it? If it be *any* thing it is *every* thing. This treaty has been made, ratified and exchanged by the president and senate, in the manner directed by the constitution. Are gentlemen willing to say, that, notwithstanding this, it still requires our concurrence or confirmation to give it life and validity? Is it no longer a treaty if we shall refuse our concurrence? For it is manifest that if our refusal will not destroy it, our concurrence cannot help it. It is one indivisible act, and its consequences are equally indivisible. I have an insuperable objection to following gentlemen in the discussion of points not necessary to the full understanding and fair decision of the matter before us; and which necessarily lead us into heated controversies and angry questions. When the aid of this house, by money or otherwise, is called for, in order to carry into execution the provisions, or some of them, which this house shall think injurious to the important interests of the country; and it shall be put to us to say, whether we will grant the required assistance, or meet the consequences of a refusal, the house will doubtless take its course with that sound discretion and deliberate judgment which the high, the awful responsibility of the act will demand. They will endeavor to reconcile their constitutional obligations with the safety and interests of the state. A case of this appalling shape and magnitude may be trusted, and must be trusted with the consciences of those who may be called upon to decide it. Happily such is not the case we are now acting upon; I, therefore, confidently bring back the question to the gentlemen, and wait their answer, how and in what manner and degree this convention is to be effected by the adoption or rejection of this bill? What influence will it have upon the validity of a contract, thus made and concluded, ratified and exchanged? That the subject matter of the treaty is within the treaty making power, can scarcely be denied. Nothing is affected by it, but the rate of duties to be paid by the respective parties, in their respective ports; as fair and usual a subject of national contracts, or treaties, as can be imagined. If the president and senate have not power to make treaties of this kind, their power is a mockery—a name without a substance; an authority with nothing upon which it can ever act or be exercised. It is contended by the gentleman from Georgia, that a treaty which affects existing laws upon a subject within the peculiar power of congress, cannot be carried into operation without the concurrent act of this house; and therefore, that inasmuch as the imposing or removing of duties is given by the constitution expressly to congress, a treaty cannot change a law regulating duties, with-

out the aid or concurrence of congress in its ordinary mode of legislation. But his proposition is doubtless much too broad, and most general propositions are. What is more clearly, decidedly, and exclusively in the power of congress, than the right of declaring war? This must be done by a law of congress—and can be done in no other way. Yet this law of congress made on a subject thus within its exclusive power, may be repealed and has been repealed by a treaty of peace made by the president and senate, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, without any reference to the will or pleasure of this house, any dependence on its authority, or any concurrence of its laws. The treaty is duly made and ratified—peace follows; the war is terminated—the act of congress declaring war, and all other acts in relation to it repealed, without the least interference of this house or its opinion upon the subject being even asked or attended to. A treaty must be considered, as it really is, a compact or bargain between the parties, which, once made and concluded in the manner both have agreed to be binding, is no longer in the power of either. If, therefore, this convention has received its ratification in the manner and by the authority prescribed by our constitution or form of government, it is at this moment a valid and binding bargain between the two nations, and no longer rightfully in the power of either. If this convention has not been so ratified, that is, if it has not been done in the proper manner and by the proper authority, it is neither a treaty nor a contract, nor any thing else—and yet we find the president has exchanged it with the other power, as a thing done and ratified in due form and with competent authority; and we find he has proclaimed it to the American people and to the world, as a treaty made and ratified, and as the law of the land to be hereafter observed and obeyed. Has the president been premature in all this, and exceeded the constitutional limits of his authority? Let it be remembered, too, that the public promulgation of this convention as a thing done and concluded, as a bargain made and ratified, as the constitutional law of the land, was the first knowledge or intimation of its nature or contents received by this house. It came to us in the same manner and at the same time it came to every other citizen of the United States. It was communicated to the senate, together with all the correspondence and documents relating to it, in secret; it was examined, discussed and decided upon by the senate in secret; the doors of the chamber were closed upon us; we might have knocked, but should have had no admittance. Does this look like an act requiring our confirmation or aid, or on what we are to be required to pass any judgment? Call first upon the president to furnish you with the necessary information; demand of him to send you the correspondence between the ministers on this subject which we are now to pass our vote upon. All this he did for the senate; and if he has overlooked us, let us remind him of it before we proceed any further.

But can a treaty annul an act of congress? Can it repeal a law? Why not? If a treaty be, as the constitution expressly declares, a law of the land, and a supreme law, is there any thing strange or inconsistent in its repealing another and a prior law.—But the prior law, say the gentlemen, was passed and enacted by the three branches of the government; and this treaty has been made but by two.—And what of this? if the same authority, the same constitution, which gives the three branches power to make a law in general cases, gives the two branches a power to make it in this case. If the constitution declares it to be the law, it must have all the effect of a law, by whomsoever made. In the nature of things there cannot exist at the same time, under the same authority, two contradictory, inconsistent laws or rules of action. One or other must give way; both cannot be obeyed; and if, in this case, the treaty has no constitutional supremacy over an ordinary act of legislation, it at best has the admitted advantage of being earlier in point of time, of being the last constitutional expression of the will of the nation on this subject. It is worthy of remark, that the general powers of legislation is given to congress in one part of the constitution; the special power of making treaties, to the president and senate in another part; and then, the acts of both, if done constitutionally, are declared, in the same sentence in another part of the constitution, to be the supreme law of the land, and placed precisely upon the same footing of authority. I conclude these hasty undigested remarks, with repeating, that if gentlemen believe, and I have not heard it denied, that the convention will go into operation, and is indeed now in operation, without the aid of the law proposed, it is a sufficient reason why the law should not be passed.

The motion to postpone the bill having been negatived—

Mr. *Gaston* remarked, that perceiving the general wish to come to a conclusion on this bill, he had abstained from answering many remarks which had been made in opposition to his motion for indefinite postponement. But as the controversy was revived on the question for engrossing the bill, he would avail himself of the opportunity to rescue his opinions from misconception, and defend them against the most important of the arguments by which they had been assailed. In ascribing to the convention the power of repealing so much of the acts of congress, on the subject of discriminating duties, as was opposed to its provisions, he was supposed by gentlemen to contend for a supremacy of the power to make treaties over the power to enact laws. Some seem even to have imagined, that he exalted this power of framing treaties over the constitution itself. His opinions were founded on no such erroneous principle. He regarded acts of congress formed on subjects within the jurisdiction of congress, and treaties formed on subjects proper for treaties, as being equally laws of the nation, and he claimed for neither a superiority over the other. The constitution vests all the legislative powers, which it grants, in one organ of the national will, the congress of the United States. It vests the whole of the power of making treaties in another organ of the national will, the president, acting with the concurrence of two-thirds of the senate of the United States. It defines what are the legislative powers granted, because such a definition was necessary to distinguish between those delegated to the general government and such as were retained by the states. It does not limit the power of making treaties, because no part of this power was to be retained by the states. The entire power, therefore, on the subject of treaties, which sovereign states, according to the usages and laws of nations, may exercise, unless where it is restricted by specific prohibitions in the constitution, is vested under this general grant in the proper depository. The constitution then imparts to proper acts of the legislative authority, and also of the treaty-making power, the character and attributes of "laws," that is, of rules of action prescribed by the sovereign power. They both derive their efficacy from being constitutional expressions of the will of the nation; and where there are two expressions of that will, which cannot stand together, the last necessarily abrogates the first. A law may repeal a trea-

ty. This was done in the case of the treaty of 1778, with France, distinctly repealed by an act of congress. And a treaty for the same reason may also repeal a precedent act of congress, as must be admitted to be the case of the treaties of peace with Great Britain and the regency of Algiers, repealing the acts declaring war against those nations.

The idea that, because the legislative power granted to congress is restricted to certain subjects, therefore the power to make treaties cannot operate on these subjects without legislative aid, seemed to him neither sound logic, nor a construction permitting the treaty power to have any useful effect. Neither a treaty of peace, of alliance, or of commerce, can well be made without affecting some of these subjects. The first usually contains stipulations in regard to captures made or to be made, and indemnities for wrongs suffered. The last must apply directly to the right of regulating commerce with foreign nations; and treaties of alliance specify the aids of men and money to be afforded in the cases prescribed. The power, therefore, to make treaties, which the constitution confides *exclusively* to the president, concurring with two-thirds of the senate, is essentially annulled by a construction that requires a legislative assent, whenever these treaties operate upon subjects which are the usual well known and legitimate subjects of treaty. For certainly the discretionary power of assenting to, or dissenting from any instrument, and thereby giving or refusing it efficacy, is essentially the power to make it. And if this construction obtain, treaties may be said to be prepared by the president and senate, but they can be made only by congress.

Mr. G. did not conceive that the opinions he had expressed were liable, when properly understood, to the criticism which had been made by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Barbour;) they did not involve the inconsistency of permitting an act of the entire legislature to be repealed by the will of a part only of that legislature. The nation, either in the enaction of laws or in the making of treaties is always the agent. It is the will of the nation which operates in both instances—though the expression of this will is made through distinct organs, to which the functions are respectively confided. Perhaps, too, it will be found that there are as salutary checks provided against an erroneous expression of this will, in the one case, as in the other. To acts of legislation, the concurrence of the president is not indispensable. Two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives can make laws without his aid. In the formation of treaties he must act, and his act must have the sanction of two-thirds of the senate. The power of making treaties and that of making laws, and the depositories of these powers should be considered as perfectly distinct from each other, as if the individuals who acted in the one case never had an agency in the other.

It did not follow, however, from his doctrine, in regard to the efficacy of treaties, that they necessarily changed or repealed legislative acts, with which they did not entirely accord. The stipulations of a treaty might amount, and often did amount, to no more than a pledge to alter or abrogate these acts, or to make legislative regulations conformable to such stipulations. Where the treaty was of this nature—that is to say, executory merely, legislative aid was necessary. But where it could execute itself, there it needed no aid. What was the nature of the obligation to carry a treaty of the former kind into effect, it was not necessary now to examine. When, however, he stated on a former occasion, that he viewed this obligation as morally binding on this house as a branch of the legislative authority, he did not think that he uttered a sentiment which, in the language of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. King) degraded the house of representatives into a mere chamber for registering the edicts of the president and senate. He viewed it as a fundamental principle of our government, that every man and every body of men in it, owed obedience to the laws of the land. The house of representatives cannot claim an exemption from this duty? They may aid in repealing laws—but so long as the laws exist, whether they have derived their origin from a legislative or a treaty declaration of the will of the sovereign power, the house of representatives, the senate, the president, is bound by them. The obligation to appropriate for treaties, was just as binding as the obligation to appropriate for the objects of existing laws. If the gentleman considered this moral restraint as unfriendly either to personal liberty, or to the political freedom of this body, he (Mr G.) neither wished for himself, or those who were dear to him, a liberty superior to law.

In regard to the practice of the government on similar occasions, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth) had cited instances which he was not then prepared to examine. Such an examination required a deliberate review of the treaties and acts referred to, which demanded time and books that could not now be commanded. It was possible that some of the cases did prove an unnecessary legislation on subjects which treaties had adequately provided for. But what was the answer to the two prominent and marked cases which Mr. G. had before noticed, viz: the British treaty of 1795, and the convention with the French republic. In the first there were stipulations abolishing discriminating duties on importations from Canada, yet no act of congress was passed to give efficacy to these stipulations—the treaty made them law. In the French convention there was a provision for a mutual restriction of captures. Congress, it is said by the gentleman from Georgia, did pass an act in regard to this provision. They indeed did, and this act was the strongest illustration of their entire concurrence in the opinions he had expressed. This act makes an appropriation of money to authorise payment for such of the property as could *not* be restored in kind—but it pretended not to command such restoration where it was practicable. If the construction of the gentleman had prevailed, the last was necessary. But neither the congress gave such direction, nor did the president wait for it. He restored the Berceau. According to the exposition which (Mr. G.) had adopted, the appropriation of money was necessary, because the constitution prohibits the payment of money, without an appropriation.

Mr. G. forbore from going further into the discussion, from a conviction that the house was anxious for the question.

Mr. *Throop* said, that he did not rise for the purpose of entering into a detailed argument on the question submitted to the house, but merely to state the reasons for the vote he should give; this he deemed due to his friends in this house, because he found himself opposed to the opinions of a majority of them. He should vote against the bill because he thought it unnecessary to pass such a law. The act in question did nothing more than put into the form of a law the several provisions of the treaty, regulating the commerce between the two countries, which were of themselves the supreme law of the land. These provisions did not require a construction, nor any aid by law to carry them into execution. If the object was merely to instruct

the revenue officers, he would prefer its being done by the president, or secretary of the treasury, whose duty he conceived it to be, and whose competency could not be doubted. He did not know that the passage of this law, following the provisions of the treaty, would do any great mischief, but he was opposed to the principles on which it was attempted to be supported, and feared that it would at some future period form a dangerous precedent. The treaty-making power was lodged by the constitution in the president and senate, and their act became obligatory on the nation, without the interference of this house, by that section of the constitution, which declares that, "this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land." An argument has been attempted to be drawn from the fact that the constitution, laws and treaties are classed together in the same sentence, and are all declared to be the law of the land. He said he did not know that he understood what the conclusion was, but if it was as he apprehended it to be, that being all classed together, and in one sentence declared to be the supreme law, that then a treaty was of no greater force than a law, he did conceive that the same argument would prove that the *constitution* was not paramount to a law, and if that construction prevailed, congress might by law repeal the constitution. But grant that the treaty had no greater efficacy than a law, and could repeal and be repealed by a law, then the act under consideration was unnecessary, as the treaty being subsequent to the law creating discriminating duties, repealed that law: and when a new tariff of duties was created it might be made to conform to the treaty. But it is said the treaty is a compact; hence it is no law to be observed by the people, but only a direction to congress to pass a law. He said, because it is a compact it is superior to the law. An individual may prescribe to himself a rule of conduct, by which he will be governed, but he may depart from that rule whenever he pleases; it is a law to himself, and the power which enacts may repeal. But if he stipulates with another a rule of conduct to be observed by himself, it is a compact, and he cannot depart from it without a violation of his plighted faith, and the rights of that other. This is the distinction between a treaty and a law; and which renders a treaty paramount to the law; the law prescribes a rule of conduct to the citizens of the state, by which they are to be governed, and may be repealed at any time; but a treaty is a compact between two sovereign states, which cannot be departed from by one without violating the faith of that state, and the rights of the other. He said, that an answer to the argument that the treaty is only a direction to congress to pass a law, was to be found in the concluding part of the same section of the constitution, which, after stating that treaties, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land, adds, "and the judges in each state shall be bound thereby." Here was a direction not to congress but to the courts of law, to construe and enforce the treaty, which they were bound to do without reference to any construction which might be put upon it by an act of this body. He trusted he should not be told that this direction was to the judges of the state courts, and not to the judiciary of the United States, and that a treaty might be enforced in the state courts, but would require a law to enforce it in the courts of the United States. For according to that construction it might produce this absurdity, that the treaty would operate upon the states individually, and congress might refuse to pass a law, whereby it could not be treated as a law by the United States' courts. He said, that he could not sanction the idea that this house had any control over the treaty-making power, to ratify or annul their acts unless it was in cases where the treaty could not execute itself, but required for that purpose provision to be made by law, such as raising money, &c. Some gentlemen seem alarmed lest the president and senate, by an assumption of power, should at length claim the right of making war, which they could do by stipulating for war in a treaty. He said, should the right of declaring war exist in one branch of the legislature independent of the others, he could not see but it might as safely be lodged with the president and senate, as with this house.—The right here claimed of supervising the treaty, would lead to that result. War has ceased; we are at peace with Great Britain, by treaty; but if this house in the plenitude of their wisdom, had not thought proper to ratify the treaty, the war is renewed; we must resume our arms, which would effectually vest this branch of the legislature with the power of making war. He said he did not believe that it entered into the views of the framers of the constitution, to vest this house with the power of rejecting or ratifying a treaty; if it did, they would not have left a power, so important, to be gathered from inference. They would have made express provision for it. It would have been easy for them, and they would have declared that the power making treaties, should be vested in the president of the United States and congress.

Mr. *Calhoun* observed, that the votes on this bill had been ordered to be recorded; and that the house would see, in his peculiar situation, a sufficient apology for his offering his reasons for the rejection of the bill. He had no disposition to speak on this bill; as he felt contented to let it take that course, which, in the opinion of the majority, it ought, till the members were called on by the order of the house to record their votes.

The question presented for consideration is perfectly simple, and easily understood; is this bill necessary to give validity to the late treaty with Great Britain? It appeared to him, that this question is susceptible of a decision, without considering whether a treaty can in any case set aside a law; or, to be more particular, whether the treaty which this bill proposes to carry into effect, does repeal the discriminating duties. The house will remember, that a law was passed at the close of the last session, conditionally repealing those duties. That act proposed to repeal them in relation to any nation, which would on its part agree to repeal similar duties as to this country. On the contingency happening, the law became positive. It has happened, and has been announced to the country that England has agreed to repeal. The president, in proclaiming the treaty, has notified the fact to the house and country. Why then propose to do that by this bill, which has already been done by a previous act? He knew it had been said in conversation, that the provisions of the act were not as broad as the treaty. It did not strike him so. They appeared to him to be commensurate. He would also reason from the appearance of this house, that they were not very deeply impressed with the necessity of this bill. He never, on any important occasion, saw it so indifferent. Whence could this arise? From the want of importance? If, indeed, the existence of the treaty depended on the passage of this bill, nothing, scarcely, could be more interesting. It would be calculat-

ed to excite strong feelings. We all know how the country was agitated when Jay's treaty was before this house. The question was on an appropriation to carry it into effect; a power acknowledged by all to belong to the house; and on the exercise of which, the existence of the treaty was felt to depend. The feelings manifested, correspond d with this conviction. Not so on this occasion. Further, the treaty has already assumed the form of law. It is so proclaimed to the community; the words of the proclamation are not material; it speaks for itself, and if it means any thing, it announces the treaty as a rule of public conduct, as a law exacting the obedience of the people. Were he of the opposition side; if he, indeed, believed this treaty to be a dead letter till it received the sanction of congress, he would lay the bill on the table and move an enquiry into the fact why the treaty has been proclaimed as a law before it had received the proper sanction. It is true, the executive has transmitted a copy of the treaty to the house; but has he sent the negociation? Has he given any light to judge why it should receive the sanction of this body? Do gentlemen mean to say that information is not needed; that though we have the right to pass laws to give validity to treaties, yet we are bound by a moral obligation to pass such laws? To talk of the right of this house to sanction treaties, and at the same time to assert that it is under a moral obligation not to withhold that sanction, is a solecism. No sound mind that understands the terms can possibly assent to it. He would caution the house, while it was extending its powers to cases which he believed did not belong to it, to take care lest it should lose its substantial and undoubted power. He would put it on its guard against the dangerous doctrine, that it can in any case become a mere registering body. Another fact in regard to this treaty. It does not stipulate that a law should pass to repeal the duties proposed to be repealed by this bill, which would be its proper form, if in the opinion of the negociators a law was necessary; but it stipulates in positive terms for their repeal without consulting or regarding us. Mr. C. here concluded this part of the discussion, by stating, that it appeared to him from the whole complexion of the case, that the bill before the house was mere form and not supposed to be necessary to the validity of the treaty. It would be proper, however, he observed, to reply to the arguments which have been urged on the general nature of the treaty-making power, and as it was a subject of great importance, he solicited the attentive hearing of the house. It is not denied, he believed, that the president, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the senate, have a right to make commercial treaties; it is not asserted that this treaty is couched in such general terms as to require a law to carry the details into execution. Why then is this bill necessary? Because, say gentlemen, that the treaty of itself, without the aid of this bill, cannot exempt British tonnage and goods imported in their bottoms, from the operation of the law, laying additional duties on foreign tonnage and goods imported in foreign vessels; or, giving the question a more general form, because a treaty cannot annul a law. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Barbour) who argued this point very distinctly, though not satisfactorily, took as his general position, that to repeal a law is a legislative act, and can only be done by law; that in the distribution of the legislative and treaty-making power, the right to repeal a law fell exclusively under the former. How does this comport with the admission immediately made by him, that the treaty of peace repealed the act declaring war? He admits the fact in a single case, what becomes of his exclusive legislative right? He, indeed, felt that his rule failed him; and in explanation assumed a position entirely new; for he admitted, that when the treaty did that which was not authorized to be done by law, it did not require the sanction of congress, and might in its operation repeal a law inconsistent with it. He said, congress is not authorized to make peace; and for this reason, a treaty of peace repeals the act declaring war. In this position, he understood his colleague substantially to concur.—He hoped to make it appear, that, in taking this ground, they have both yielded the point in discussion. He would establish, he trusted, to the satisfaction of the house, that the the treaty-making power, when it was legitimately exercised, always did that which could not be done by law; and that the reasons advanced to prove that the treaty of peace repealed the act making war, so far from being peculiar to that case, apply to all treaties. They do not form an exception, but, in fact, constitute the rule. Why, then, he asked, cannot congress make peace? They have the power to declare war, All acknowledge this power. Peace and war are the opposites. They are the positive and negative terms of the same proposition; and what rule of construction more clear, than that when a power is given to do an act, the power is also given to repeal it? By what right do you repeal taxes, reduce your army, lay up your navy, or repeal any law, but by the force of this plain rule of construction? Why cannot congress then repeal the act declaring war? He acknowledged, with the gentleman, they cannot, consistently with reason. The solution of this question explained the whole difficulty. The reason is plain—one power may make war; it requires two to make peace. It is a state of mutual amity, succeeding mutual hostility; it is a state that cannot be created but with the consent of both parties. It required a contract or a treaty between the nations at war. Is this peculiar to a treaty of peace? No, it is common to all treaties. It arises out of their nature, and not from any accidental circumstance attaching itself to a particular class It is no more or less, than that congress cannot make a contract with a foreign nation. Let us apply it to a treaty of commerce, to this very case. Can congress do what this treaty has done? It has repealed the discriminating duties between this country and England. Either could by law repeal its own. But by law they could go no farther; and for the same reason that peace cannot be made by law. Whenever, then, an ordinary subject of legislation can only be regulated by contract, it passes from the sphere of the ordinary power of making laws, and attaches itself to that of making treaties, wherever it is lodged. All acknowledge the truth of this conclusion, where the subject on which the treaty operates is not expressly given to congress; but in other cases they consider the two powers as concurrent; and conclude from the nature of such powers, that such treaties must be confirmed by law. Will they acknowledge the opposite, that laws on such subjects must be confirmed by treaties? And if, as they state, a law can repeal a treaty when concurrent, why not a treaty a law? Into such absurdities do false doctrines lead. The truth is, the legislative and treaty making power, are never in the strict sense concurrent. They both may have the same subject, as in this case, commerce; but they discharge functions as different in relation to it in their nature, as their subject is alike. When we speak of concurrent powers, we mean when both can do the same thing; but he contended, that when the two powers under discussion were confin-

ed to their proper sphere, not only the law could not do what could be done by treaty, but the reverse was true; that is, that they never are nor can be concurrent powers. It is only when we reason on this subject that we mistake; in all other cases, the common sense of the house and the country decide correctly. It is proposed to establish some regulation of commerce, we immediately enquire, does it depend on our will; can we make the desired regulation without the concurrence of any foreign power; if so, it belongs to congress, and any one would feel it to be absurd to attempt to effect it by treaty. On the contrary, does it require the consent of a foreign power; is it proposed to grant a favor for a favor, to repeal discriminating duties on both sides? It is equally felt to belong to the treaty power; and he would be thought insane who would propose to abolish the discriminating duties in any case by an act of the American congress. It is calculated, he felt, almost to insult the good sense of the house, to dwell on a point apparently so clear. What then would he infer from what had been advanced? That according to the argument of gentlemen, treaties, producing a state of things inconsistent with the provisions of an existing *law*, annul such provisions. But as he did not agree with them in the view which they took, he would here present his own for consideration. Why then has a treaty the force which he attributed to it? Because it is an act in its own nature paramount to laws made by the common legislative powers of the country. It is, in fact, a law and something more; a law established by *contract* between independent nations. To analogize it to private life, law has the same relations to treaty, as the resolution taken by an individual to his contract. An individual may make the most deliberate promise—he may swear it in the most solemn form, that he would not sell his house or any other property he may have; yet, if he would afterwards sell, the sale would be valid in law; he would not be admitted in a court of justice to plead his oath against his contract. Take a case of government in its most simple form, where it was purely despotic, that is, all power lodged in the hands of a single individual. Would not his treaties repeal inconsistent edicts? Let us now ascend from the instances cited, to illustrate the nature of the two powers, to the principle on which the paramount character of a treaty rests. A treaty always affects the interests of two; a law only that of a single nation. It is an established principle of politics and morality, that the interest of the many is paramount to that of the few. In fact, it is a principle so radical, that without it no system of morality, no rational scheme of government, could exist. It is for this reason, that contracts, or that treaties, which are only the contracts of independent nations, or to express both in two words, that *plighted faith* has in all ages and nations, been considered so solemn. But it is said, in opposition to this position, that a subsequent law can repeal a treaty; and to this proposition, he understood that the gentleman from N. C. (Mr. Gaston) assented. Strictly speaking, he denied the fact. He knew that a law might assume the appearance of repealing a treaty; but he insisted it was only in appearance, and that, in point of fact, it was not a repeal. Whenever a law was proposed, declaring a treaty void, he considered the house acted not as a legislative body, but *judicially*. He would illustrate his ideas. If the house is a moral body, that is, if it is governed by reason and virtue, which it must always be presumed to be, the only question that ever could occupy its attention, whenever a treaty is to be declared void, is, whether under all the circumstances of the case, the treaty is not already destroyed, by being violated by the nation with whom it is made, or by the existence of some other circumstance, if other there can be.—The house determines this question—is the country any longer bound by the treaty? Has it not ceased to exist? The nation passes a judgment on its own contract; and this, from the necessity of the case, as it admits no superior power to which it can refer for decision. If any other consideration moves the house to repeal a treaty, it can be considered only in the light of a violation of a contract acknowledged to be binding on the country. A nation may, it is true, violate a contract; they may even do this under a form of law; but he was not considering what might be done, but what might be rightfully done. It is not a question of power, but of right. Why are not these positions, in themselves so clear, universally assented to? Gentlemen are alarmed at imaginary consequences.—They argue not, as if seeking for the meaning of the constitution; but as if deliberating on the subject of making one; not as members of a legislature, and acting under a constitution already established, but as that of a convention about to frame one.—For his part, he had always regarded the constitution as a work of great wisdom, and, being the instrument under which we existed as a body, it was our duty to bow to its enactments, whatever they may be, with submission. We ought scarcely to indulge a wish that its provisions should be different from what they in fact are. The consequences, however, which appear to work with so much terror on the minds of the gentlemen, he considered to be without any just foundation. The treaty-making power has many and powerful limits, and it will be found when he came to discuss what those limits are, that it cannot destroy the constitution, our personal liberty, involve us without the assent of this house in war, or grant away our money. The limits he proposed to this power, are not the same, it is true; but they appeared to him much more rational and powerful than those which were supposed to present effectual guards to its abuse. Let us now consider what they are: The grant of the power to make treaties, is couched in the most general terms. The words of the constitution are, that the president shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators concur. In a subsequent part of the constitution, treaties are declared to be the supreme law of the land. Whatever limits are imposed on those general terms, ought to be the result of the sound construction of the instrument. There appeared to him but two restrictions on its exercise; the one derived from the nature of our government, and the other from that of the power itself. Most certainly, all grants of power under the constitution must be controlled by that instrument: for, having their existence from it, they must of necessity assume that form which the constitution has imposed. This is acknowledged to be true of the legislative power, and it is doubtless equally so of the power to make treaties. The limits of the former are exactly marked; it was necessary to prevent collision with similar existing state powers. This country is divided into many distinct sovereignties. Exact enumeration here, is necessary to prevent the most dangerous consequences. The enumeration of legislative powers in the constitution, has relation, then, not to the treaty power, but to the powers of the state. In our relation to the rest of the world, the

case is reversed. Here the states disappear. Divided within, we present the exterior of undivided sovereignty. The wisdom of the constitution appears conspicuous. When enumeration was needed, there we find the powers enumerated and exactly defined; when not, we do not find what would be vain and pernicious. Whatever then concerns our foreign relations; whatever requires the consent of another nation, belongs to the treaty power, can only be regulated by it, and it is competent to regulate all such subjects; provided, (and here are its true limits) such regulations are not inconsistent with the constitution. If so, they are void. No treaty can alter the fabric of our government, nor can it do that which the constitution has expressly forbad to be done; nor can it do that differently which is directed to be done in a given mode, and all other modes prohibited. For instance, the constitution says, no money "shall be drawn out of the treasury but by an appropriation made by law." Of course, no subsidy can be granted without an act of law; and a treaty of alliance could not involve the country in war without the consent of this house. With this limitation, it is easy to explain the case put by my colleague, who said, that according to one limitation a treaty might have prohibited the introduction of a certain description of persons before the year 1808, notwithstanding the clause in the constitution to the contrary. Mr. C. said that he would speak plainly on this point; it was the intention of the constitution that the slave trade should be tolerated until the time mentioned. It covered him with confusion to name it here; he felt ashamed of such a tolerance, and took a large part of the disgrace, as he represented a part of the union, by whose influence it might be supposed to have been introduced. Though congress alone is prohibited by the words of the clause from inhibiting that odious traffic, yet his colleague would admit that it was intended to be a general prohibition on the *government of the union.* He perceived his colleague indicated his dissent. It will be necessary to be more explicit. Here Mr. C. read that part of the constitution, and showed that the word "congress" might be left out, in conformity to other parts of the constitution, without injury to the sense of the clause; and he insisted the plain meaning of the parties to the constitution was, that the trade should continue till 1808, and that a prohibition by treaty would be equally against the spirit of the instrument. Besides these constitutional limits, the treaty power, like all powers, has others derived from its object and nature. It has for its object, contracts with foreign nations; as the powers of congress have for their object whatever can be done in relation to the powers delegated to it without the consent of foreign nations. Each, in its proper sphere, operates with general influence: but when they became erratic, then they were portentous and dangerous. A treaty never can legitimately do that which can be done by law; and the converse is also true. Suppose the discriminating duties repealed on both sides by law, yet what is effected by this treaty would not even then be done; the plighted faith would be wanting. Either side might repeal its law without breach of contract. It appeared to him, that gentlemen are too much influenced on this subject by the example of Great Britain. Instead of looking to the nature of our government, they have been swayed in their opinion by the practice of that government, to which we are but too much in the habit of looking for precedents. Much anxiety has recently been evinced to be independent of English broadcloths and muslins; he hoped it indicated the approach of a period when we should also throw off the thraldom of thought. The truth is, but little anology exists between this and any other government. It is the pride of ours to be founded in reason and equity; all others have originated more or less in fraud, violence or accident. The right to make treaties in England, can only be determined by the practice of that government, as she has no written constitution. Her practice may be wise in regard to her government, when it would be very imprudent here. Admitting the fact to be, then, that the king refers all commercial treaties affecting the municipal regulations of the country to parliament, for its sanction, the ground would be very feeble to prove that to be the intention of our constitution. Strong difference exists between the forms of the two governments. The king is hereditary; he, alone, without the participation of either house of parliament, negociates and makes treaties; they have no constitution emanating from the people, alike superior to the legislature and the king. Not so here. The president is elected for a short period; he is amenable to the public opinion; he is liable to be impeached for corruption; he cannot make treaties without the concurrence of two thirds of the senate, a fact very material to be remembered; which body is in like manner responsible to the people at periods not very remote; above all, as the laws and constitution are here perfectly distinct, and the latter is alike superior to laws and treaties, the treaty power cannot change the form of government or encroach on the liberties of the country, without encroaching on that instrument, which so long as the people are free, will be watched with vigilance.

Mr. *Reynolds* said he rose with some diffidence to express his opinion on the great question now before the house, particularly after the great display made by the gentlemen from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, and from Virginia, Mr. Randolph, who had just sat down. But whenever a great constitutional question is involved, Mr. R. said, he would always take the liberty to deliver his sentiments while he had the honor of a seat in this house—He did not mean, however, to enter into the general discussion, which the question now assumed by the eloquence of the hon. gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) at this late hour, but merely to state the grounds on which his opinion rested. Mr. R. said it was time enough to meet the extreme case, put by the honorable gentleman, when it should really and absolutely occur. And whenever ministers, who were appointed to negociate a treaty with a foreign power, would cede a state, or part of a state, or any territory whatever, and that sanctioned by the president and two-thirds of the senate, he hoped in God, there would always be found a redeeming spirit in this house, to check at once a course so enormous and unconstitutional. Mr. R. admitted, that there are, and may be treaties which this house may be bound to register, if you please to call it, and adopt as the supreme law of the land; and those, in his opinion, are exclusively treaties of peace, that do not require any act of legislation to carry the same into effect. But, he insisted, that all treaties of commerce and alliance, or those which required this house to appropriate the money of their constituents, did, and ought to have the sanction of congress before they could be viewed as complete, or "the supreme law of the land." And it was on this ground, Mr. R. said, he was opposed in toto to the doctrines advanced by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) in favor of the treaty making power. But, said the gentleman with some degree of triumph, the president of the United States has already considered the com-

mercial treaty as complete, because he has published the same to the world as the law of the land, and has merely transmitted a copy of it to this house without any documents to act upon. Sir, said Mr. R. this message is the strongest evidence that can be adduced in favor of the position I have taken. The president of the United States knew well what he was about, and the course he has taken speaks volumes on the subject. What does that message say, Mr. Speaker? It announces to us that the treaty has been duly ratified, and *recommends to this house to pass such laws* as may be required to carry the same *into effect*—Sir, this is a treaty regulating commerce between this country and Great Britain. The constitution has confided the regulation of foreign commerce to the congress of the United States. It is a municipal law, over which the house has a right to act. I shall, therefore, vote for the bill on your table, although I do not deem it of much importance as to the validity of the treaty now under consideration, or that its passage is absolutely necessary on the present occasion, but for the purpose of recording my vote in support of the great constitutional authority of this house.

Mr. *Tucker* said that he should not have risen to offer to the house any remarks on the subject before it, if he had not conceived that there were some important considerations that had not yet been presented to its view. Gentlemen, he said, have so eagerly entered upon the discussion of the *general* question in relation to the treaty-making power, a question of the greatest magnitude and interest, that their attention seems to have been, in a great measure, withdrawn from the bill under consideration. Let us remember, however, that whatever may be our respective opinions on the subject of the powers of the several branches of government, the passage of this bill may in the present state of things become absolutely necessary; let us reflect, that upon our decision on this occasion, the execution of the treaty on our part in the spirit of good faith, may essentially depend, and whilst we look to the question of constitutional power, let us not entirely forget the peculiar character of this treaty, and the provisions of this bill.

Before I call the attention of the house to the treaty itself, and endeavor to explain the necessity of legislative interference on this occasion, let me touch for a moment on the subject of the treaty-making power; without pretending, however, to comprehensive investigation of the constitutional doctrines in relation to it, as such an attempt would lead to too wide a discussion, and might prove both tedious and uninteresting.

I concede, without hesitation, that the treaty-making power is vested in the president and senate; but so far from assenting to the proposition that congress have in no case a right to interfere; I contend that it may be of the very essence of a treaty to engage on the part of the United States that congress will, or will not, do an act, or will, or will not, pass a law.

I understand a treaty made by the executive to be an engagement entered into by the president and senate on the part of the United States with a foreign power, by which something may be engaged *to be done or omitted* on the part of this nation. It is rather a *contract* by which the parties undertake that something *shall* be done, than an *act* by which it *is* done. The stipulations of the instrument which the nation by its executive undertakes to perform, are also of various characters, and separate and distinct natures. Some may be executive merely, some legislative; and indeed, from the treaty made under the old confederation whereby it was stipulated that the creditors of the two nations should meet with no impediment in the recovery of their debts, it seems, that the engagements of the contracting powers may on some occasions be referable to the judiciary department of the government. In either case, the treaty entered into by the president and senate, can be regarded in no other light than as an engagement on the part of this nation, that the stipulations of the contract shall be carried into effect *by that department* of the government within whose province they may respectively fall. Thus if it be agreed, that an executive act shall be done, the executive alone may carry the treaty into full and complete operation. If it be agreed that something shall be done, which falls within the province of the legislative power, then the legislative aid become necessary, because, though the president and senate may make a *treaty*, the constitution no where empowers them to make a *law*. These principles are not only clear and palpable, I conceive, but they have been acted on, and are admitted in effect by the course of argument which has been pursued. Thus, if it be engaged that peace shall be made and armies withdrawn, the executive, by its mandate, *proclaims peace*, or commands the retreat of its forces; yet, however solemn and obligatory a treaty from the moment of its signature becomes upon that department on which it binds, until that department *acts*, it is no rule of action for those under its control. If a treaty of peace, for example, be made, yet if the executive fail to promulgate it—if they refuse to proclaim it—if they refuse to give orders to their armies, and their commanders to suspend hostilities, *no* commander, *no* officer would be justied in acting under it until his orders were received, unless he did so upon his own responsibility. So too in the case of the treaty under consideration.—However conclusive and plain the treaty may be, who will pretend that every collector and deputy collector in the union, may *without orders* from *any* department of the government consider the treaty as the *supreme law*, as *his* supreme rule of conduct, and act accordingly? If not, then *some other act is* necessary to carry this treaty into operation, whether executive or legislative, I will not now stop to enquire. The treaty, then, does *not* execute itself: It is not, (without any thing farther,) the supreme law or rule of conduct for every individual, for if it be, then every individual is justified in acting at once without waiting executive instructions nay, after receiving such instruction, they would in conscience be bound to follow the treaty (thus become the law of the land) rather than the instruction of the president and his secretaries.

These considerations prove, sufficiently, I conceive, that even where stipulations are made which are fully within the province of the executive power, a treaty *does not, cannot* execute itself; that it is in truth a contract *to do* something, not an *act* by which it *is* done.

This distinction, Mr. Speaker, becomes yet more plain, when we come to apply it to a treaty containing stipulations by which the nation engages to do something that falls within the sphere of legislative power. I will not stop to prove by laborious reasoning, that cases may occur in which the legislative body *must* be called on to execute the provisions of a treaty; I will not fatigue the house with an effort to show that there are cases in which the treaty can neither *operate* as a law, nor the executive

enforce its provisions *without a law.* It would be useless, for the position has always been admitted, has often been acted on, and is now most amply conceded. Such, sir, is the case of a treaty, the stipulations of which, calling upon the treasurers of the country, require an appropriation. Such too the case of a cession of territory spoken of in the debate, if we could dream of such a power existing any where in the federal government. Such, too, the case of the stipulation in the convention, by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, whereby on certain terms she was to be admitted into the union. Let us pause for a moment and ask ourselves, whether such traeties can be regarded as executing themselves; whether they can have operation without legislative aid? Can a treaty lay a tax; can a treaty make an appropriation; can a treaty, *ipso facto*, cede territory; can a treaty erect a territory into a state? Can these things be done by the treaty alone, or by the aid and instrumentality of the *executive* without *legislative* assistance? It is admitted on all hands they cannot. Even the most zealous supporters of the treaty-making power acknowledge, that they must in such cases look to the legislature, though they contend that this body is *bound* to pass the necessary laws. I will not stop at this time to examine this principle, but ask, whether it is not palpable from these admissions, that in all such cases a treaty does not *actually make* or *change* the law, but only engages on the part of the United States that it *shall* be made or changed. If so, I am not incorrect in supposing, that a treaty is merely an engagement that certain acts *shall be* done by that department of the government within whose province they may fall; and that it does not operate in cases falling within the sphere of the legislative power, without the aid of that branch of the government.

If it were otherwise, if we were indeed to give into the monstrous construction, that a treaty of itself is to be regarded as a law; that it can repeal a solemn act of the legislature, and *operate directly* upon the community without the agency of that branch of the government, in cases exclusively within the legislative sphere, to what fatal lengths shall we not be led. If treaties have this effect in one case, why not in all? If in taking off a duty, why not in making an appropriation; if in repealing one law, why not in passing another; why not in laying *taxes* granting *subsidies*, making cessions of territory, and even paying tribute to an Algerine dey without consent of congress, if, indeed, our gallant seamen had not procured more honorable terms for us in the late negociation? Can gentlemen draw the line of discrimination? Can they point out that part of the constitution, which, in the supposed concession to the treaty-making power of the legislative authority, says to the former "thus far shalt thou go and no farther?" And if they cannot, this independence of the legislature must exist in *all* cases or none. It is admitted that it does not exist in *all* (as in the cases of appropriation, &c.) and I therefore conclude it exists in *none*.

But if the legislative authority be necessary, is it true that we are *bound* to act in a particular way? Is it true that we *must* pass the laws which the treaty-making power engages we shall pass? Impossible! When our aid is called for, we must have the power to deliberate; If to *deliberate*, we must have a *discretion to pass or to reject*, since without it deliberation is a mockery and legislative solemnities a fair subject of derision and contempt.

There is another point of view, Mr. Speaker, in which I would present this subject to the house.

To whom has the constitutional charter given the legislative power? I answer in the explicit language of the instrument in its commencing clause, "to a CONGRESS of the United States which shall consist of a senate and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES." Is this ample grant restricted by any subsequent part of the instrument?—We are referred by gentlemen to the treaty-making power and to the clause which, as they contend, declares that "treaties shall be made the supreme law of the land." If indeed by any fair construction this clause can be deemed to declare that treaties shall be *superior* to the laws, then our adversaries may claim the victory; otherwise they must yield it. But does it so? It declares the constitution *and* the laws of congress, *and* the treaties, to be the supreme law:—Superior to what? To the *laws of the states:* as we perceive by the conclusion; "*any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary* notwithstanding." It declares all three to be supreme; it does not attempt to graduate the respective authority of each, nor can it be predicated of *either*, that under this clause it is superior to the others. Even the constitution itself, would have no claims to superiority, if it looked only to this passage for its title to supremacy.

If, then, the legislative power be vested in *congress*, and if by this clause it be not taken away or subject to the control of the treaty-making power, I presume it remains unimpaired in the representatives of the nation. If so, their concurrence is not only essential to carry into effect a treaty touching upon legislative powers, but, in acting upon it, they must deliberate with the freedom of independent legislators.

It is contended, however, by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr Calhoun) that a treaty is superior to the law, because it is a contract between our nation and another power. I am ready to admit, Mr. Speaker, the ingenuity of the gentleman in drawing this distinction. It is what may well be expected from his ingenious and active mind. But I think it will appear that it is more ingenious than solid, more true than applicable to the subject.

I admit that where a contract has been entered into and completed by all the necessary powers under our constitution, it is binding upon the nation. But the question still recurs, *when* is it complete? In the case of a treaty containing stipulations merely executive, it is complete when the ratifications are exchanged. In the case of a treaty which requires a legislative act to give it operation, we contend that the legislative sanction must be given before it is complete. Until then it is not a binding contract, and the rights of the third party (the foreign power) do not exist. Is it not the "petitio principii," or (if the gentleman will permit me to use the vulgar translation) is it not begging the question to contend, that *before* the legislative sanction the contract *is* binding, when the very question between us is, whether that sanction *be* necessary to make it binding?

Let it not be said that foreign nations know nothing of these constitutional niceties. My friend from South Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) has already given the proper answer to such a suggestion. The foreign power which contracts with us is bound to look to the constitutional charter to see that they

contract with the proper authority. Suppose the treaty were ratified by the president without the assent of the senate. Could the foreign power complain of broken faith because we should refuse to abide by it? Could it allege that it knew nothing of the necessity of senatorial ratification: that it was not versed in the mysteries of our constitution? By no means. If a foreign power contracts without looking to the authority and constitutional extent of powers of those who undertake to treat with them, the loss be upon *them: We* are not to be the sufferers. So, if, as we contend, all treaties involving legislative power require legislative sanction, foreign powers must look to it, and seeing that the executive are not omnipotent and have no power to bind us absolutely in such cases, they must act accordingly.

Let us in testing the correctness of the principle contended for on the other side of the house, examine moreover whether it does not lead to inevitable inconsistency.—It is asserted that a treaty is superior to a law in conflict with its provisions, and repeals a prior legislative act which is at variance with its stipulations. Here then the *treaty making power* is superior to the *law.* Yet it is admitted that congress can declare war, a prior treaty to the contrary notwithstanding, and by the act of war annul and abrogate a treaty. Here then the *law* is superior to the treaty making power.—Can it at the same time be both *superior* and *inferior?* Can it be true that whilst the president and senate can repeal pre existing laws, the same power which made those pre-existing laws, can in its turn become superior, and abrogate the act of the president and senate? Impossible! it is an inconsistency that cannot be admitted; it is a construction that would beget unutterable confusion.

But it is said by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) that the act of declaring war is rather a judicial than a legislative act. I understand the gentleman's idea and admit the ingenuity of the distinction, though it cannot avail him in answer to the difficulty I have suggested. I suppose the gentleman to mean, that in passing an act declaring war the congress of the United States express their opinion in *judgment* on the state of the relations between this country and its adversary, pronouncing that in their *judgment* subsisting treaties are broken and that such an act is not to be regarded as mere ordinary legislation in which the interest and advantage of the nation are the chief objects in view. Should we admit this subtle distinction, does it avoid the difficulty? Is not the congress if possessed of the power of declaring war, whatever be the nature of the act, superior to the treaty-making power whose contracts it thereby abrogates? And does not the question still recur, whether it can be both superior and inferior—whether the legislative and the treaty-making power can reciprocally and ad infinitum repeal the acts of each other?

Such, Mr. Speaker, are some of the considerations on the subject of the treaty-making power which have presented themselves to my mind; and though it would not be difficult to take a much more excursive range on this interesting subject, yet I shall leave to others to do so and proceed to the second enquiry I proposed to myself.—Does the treaty under consideration require legislative aid to effectuate its provisions? If it *does*, gentlemen on all sides of the house should concur in voting for the bill. *We* should do so, because we all believe it advisable to carry the treaty into complete effect; those on the other side should do so peculiarly, because according to their doctrines they are morally *bound* to legislate where the treaty requires legislative aid. *All* should be solicitous to avoid the slightest imputation on the faith of the nation.

If ever there was a treaty in which legislative aid was necessary, this appears to me peculiarly to require it. Its stipulations not only comprehend subjects within the sphere of the legislative power, but those subjects of legislation which are more peculiarly the province of *this* branch of the government. Whether we consider the question in relation to the peculiar powers of this house in relation to taxation to the pledge of the duties in question to the public creditors, or the particular provisions of the instrument, I can perceive no constitutional means of carrying the convention into effect without legislative co-operation.

Is there, I will ask, any subject of legislation, Mr. Speaker, in which this house has greater interest or greater constitutional control than that which is in any wise connected with taxation and revenue? Can gentlemen point out any thing more important, and more interwoven with all our feelings than the question "on what articles shall the taxes be laid, from what subjects shall the necessary revenues of the government be raised?" What has produced in this house more sensation than whether the revenues shall be raised from whiskey, from sale from merchandize or land? The objects of taxation are equally important and interesting with the quantum to be raised or the approbation of it after it has been raised; and if gentlemen admit that an appropriation by this house is necessary to effectuate the provisions of a treaty, which engages that such an appropriation shall be made, they must equally concede the necessity of a legislative act, where a treaty affects the mode in which the public burdens shall be imposed. And what is the present case? The treaty engages that a part of our revenues which were heretofore raised from taxes and duties on British ships shall be taken from them, and of course shall be raised from other objects. As we *must* raise the amount, and can no longer derive it from British vessels we *must* draw it from still taxes or land taxes, or from some other source which might be equally disagreeable; and thus although this house has a peculiar control over such subjects, the president and senate under the construction given to the constitution by some gentlemen in the debate, would be vested by that instrument with the monstrous power of directing this body in what *manner* taxes shall be laid. This cannot be true;—this cannot be the fair interpretation of the instrument. A law in this case is therefore peculiarly necessary to remove those duties which the legislative body alone can impose, and alone can abrogate.

The necessity of legislative interference on the present occasion is yet more palpable, when we turn our attention to the public creditors. The very duties in question are pledged to them for the payment of their claims, and the nation has solemnly engaged its faith that they shall continue, until the debt is paid off, reserving however to CONGRESS *(not to the president and senate)* the right to substitute others in their stead. Shall this power reserved by the act to CONGRESS, composed of *all* the branches of the legislature, be exercised then by the president and senate alone? Shall they have the authority without our acquiescence, and the powers reserved to us, to sweep away the mortgaged subject, and break the plighted faith of the nation with the public creditor? Will the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) he who has so strenuously contended for the inviolability of contracts, will he assume such a position? I am sure he will not.—But

if the president and senate have the powers reserved to *congress* of *taking off* those duties at their discretion, have they also the power of making the substitute, and of laying the taxes which are to supply their place? If they have—then is the constitutional power of this house gone forever—If they have not, then they have the power of breaking the plighted faith of the nation and annulling the mortgage we have given to our creditors. Either alternative is so pregnant with mischief, that we must renounce the construction which leads to it, and acknowledge the necessity of the agency of CONGRESS, under the provisions of the law I have quoted, to abolish duties which have been solemnly pledged to their creditors.

When we look to the provisions of the convention itself we cannot doubt I conceive of the necessity of the bill before you. What does the convention provide? that the duties on American and British bottoms which are *now unequal*, shall be *equalized*:—And can this equality only be effected in one mode—by *taking off* the additional ten per cent. on British ships? Cannot an equalization be equally effected by *raising* the duties on American ships to the present duties on British vessels? And have we not even the poor privilege of deciding which of the alternatives shall be adopted? Does the treaty making power draw to it this power also? Because the president and senate have bound the nation to effect an object in *one* of *two* ways, have *they* also the power of declaring *which* of the two shall be adopted, to the exclusion of the legislative power of this house? Impossible. If we have not the right *now*, we never can have it hereafter; and according to this idea congress can never lay *any* additional duties on tonnage, however equal in their opperation, because a paramount power (the president and senate) have declared that under this treaty, the extra duties shall be taken off.

I conclude therefore, Mr. Speaker, that for the reasons I have offered, our aid as a legislative body is necessary on the present occasion, and that the bill before the house should be passed. I am ready to give that aid and to vote for the passage of the bill because I believe it will be advantageous to the nation, and because I apprehend that without such an act the treaty must either remain unexecuted, or the executive must assume to itself powers which are not within its province.

Mr. Easton said, he had intended yesterday to deliver his sentiments in relation to the subject matter of the bill upon which the vote of the house was about to pass; not having then been so fortunate as to gain the floor, he now had risen to advocate its passage, and for that purpose, begged the indulgence of the house; he asked not only the indulgence, but the attention of the house to the arguments he was about to urge upon the occasion. He considered the passage of the bill very important, as it regarded the powers, under the constitution, delegated to congress; the powers delegated to the president and senate; the powers delegated to the courts of justice; and highly important as it regarded the rights and liberties of the people of this nation.

He apprehended very injurious consequences might, at some future period, result to the nation by a contrary course. The convention being reciprocal and beneficial, it was the avowed intention and desire of all parties to carry it into effect. It had been said, by gentlemen on both sides of the house, that the convention was, of itself, the supreme law of the land, whilst a majority had inclined to the opinion that legislative provisions are necessary to give it force and efficiency, though some doubted as to the expediency of legislating at all upon the subject. I am of opinion, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. E. that it is not a treaty until it shall have been sanctioned by the congress of the United States, by a legislative act, to carry it into effect.

The precedent about to be established, on the present occasion, was, of all others, the most favorable to the security, or pernicious in the extreme to the future liberties of the American people.

What are the powers by the constitution delegated to congress? And what are those delegated to the treaty-making power? In adverting to the constitution it will be found, that "all legislative powers are vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives." "The congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Surely, then, this power is not granted to any other authority. It cannot be given to two separate, distinct and independent authorities. If it is given to congress, it is not given to the treaty-making power, to the exclusion of congress: it may be given to both to act in concert: it is not given to the one, to act to the exclusion of the other. This is a government of laws; it is not a government by compacts, by conventions, or by treaties concluded independent of the powers of congress, in violation of the constitution, and beyond the control of the supreme authority of the land, the sovereignty of this nation. What is the present convention? It is "a convention to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic majesty;" it is then an agreement upon the face of it "to regulate commerce with a foreign nation." The president "has power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators *present* concur." It is not ordained in this clause of the constitution, that such treaties are made "under the authority" of the United States, nor that a treaty thus made, shall "be the supreme law of the land." It would be indeed extraordinary, if the destinies and liberties of this nation were to rest upon the will of the treaty *forming* power: I say treaty forming power, because it is but another expression to convey a correct idea.

A power composed (as the case might happen) of the executive and thirteen senators, a less number by far than a majority of that honorable body; a power specially given to one authority, under the constitution, cannot be construed to be given to another; such a construction would introduce into the government an irregularity, and an inconsistency fatal to its harmony, and destructive in its consequences. The president has a qualified negative upon the laws of congress; the senate are a part of congress. Is not the regulation of commerce trusted to the proper authority? Is it not in safe hands? Will you—can you treat the authority given to congress, by the constitution, "*to regulate commerce*," as a dead letter?

If this construction prevails, is the treaty made *without* the concurrence of the president and senate? Shall it be binding without the assent of congress? If that assent is given, it is a treaty made under the authority of the United States. If it is withheld, it is a treaty made under the authority of the president and senate, and not a treaty made under the authority of the United States. I should regret, and who are they that would not regret, to see the authority and destinies of this nation placed in the hands of an executive and a senate?

If the treaty-making power possess the authority to make commercial and other regulations, they may go on regulating till they will have *regulated*

this branch of the government (the house of representatives) out of its whole weight of influence upon the councils of the nation; their authority will become a mere *carte blanche*, to be filled up as the treaty-making power may think proper to dictate or direct. Congress may regulate commerce in one manner; the president and senate, at their pleasure, change that regulation.

It is a correct principle, that *subsequent laws, inconsistent with former laws, repeal such former laws*, and is a rule which cannot be controverted. It is a principle as sound and potent as the eternal principles of justice. But the question to be decided is, when does a treaty become a law, when has it efficacy as such, and when shall it be binding as the supreme authority of the nation? Two separate and distinct legislative authorities, independent of each other, possessing equal power, cannot in one and the same government exist together. That is, if the executive and senate alone can legislate, it is perfectly idle to vest the legislative authority in congress. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Congress divided against itself must fall. Congress have power, or they have not power, to legislate. If they do possess the whole power of legislation granted under the constitution, of which there cannot be a question, it follows as a certain and incontrovertible conclusion, that the president and senate alone, forming only two branches of the legislative authority of this government acting in their executive capacities, as necessarily they must do in negociating treaties, do not possess authority to legislate independent of the house of representatives, the immediate representatives of the people; the people have not granted such power.

It would be admitted, he presumed, that ours is the best constitution and government 'here below,' that it is the best to be found among the nations of the earth. It may emphatically be stiled a constitution of checks and balances; the senate in its legislative capacity is a check upon the house of representatives; the president upon the congress. There must be a concurrence according to the provisions of the constitution to form a law, and laws must be made before they can be executed: in the executive and treaty-making capacity of the president and senate, the house of representatives, with the constitution in their hand, hold a check; a treaty cannot become the supreme law of the land which is inconsistent with the constitution or the powers delegated to congress by the constitution.

"The president shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;" suppose they should appoint "swarms of officers" needless and unnecessary. The appointments are complete, the officers are made; they hold the seals of office under the authority of the constitution; they are officers to all intends and purposes, they are commissioned *under the authority of the United States*, their appointments do not infringe any right or trespass upon any authority delegated to congress, and yet in my humble opinion, congress, would not be bound in honor, or otherwise, to sanction such a procedure by originating an appropriation bill for the outfits and expenditures of such officers. Congress are not bound, nor is the nation bound, nor are the courts of justice bound, to consider a treaty as the law of the land, till that law has been made under the authority only competent to make laws for the people of this nation to wit: the congress of the United States.

It has been contended that the treaty repeals the discriminating duties, and it being concerning affairs wholly international, that the legislative acts of this government operate wholly internally, and cannot reach or affect the domestic or internal regulations of the foreign nation; that the convention therefore is a compact, and its subject matter a contract to which the legislative authority of this country cannot extend. I admit, said Mr. E. that all treaties when completed and carried into effect by the supreme authority of a state or kingdom, are compacts, and form a part of the law of nations, but this nation is not bound by a contract to which it has not given its assent; the senate do not go abroad, nor do they negociate the terms of a treaty at home; to an honorable and beneficial treaty, the assent of congress and of this honorable house is as easily obtained as that of the senate: in ordinary legislation committees report bills, they go to different readings, according to the rules prescribed by the different branches of the legislature, are rejected, or finally, with the approbation of the president, pass into laws, and become binding on the nation. The president has no legislative authority strictly so speaking, and yet no bill can become a law without his assent, but by the consent of two thirds of both houses of congress.

There is no expression in the constitution that authorizes the senate to ratify a treaty, the phrase used by the constitution is, *to make treaties*. The question is, when shall a treaty be said to me made? ministers and envoys extraordinary are appointed and commissioned to agree upon the terms of a treaty; they meet the foreign embassy in convention, they conclude a treaty: the convention with Great Britain was concluded on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, it was then moulded, it was not then made, although in common parlance it is said to have been made. It was like dough unbaked. It will not be bread till it is baked. The treaty is forwarded to the president: if he disapproves of it, he returns it to those who framed it; if he likes it, he submits it to the senate; if they approve of it, it is ratified; it is then said to be made. But it is not yet completed under the authority of the United States; it is only a treaty *sub modo;* it is not a treaty in effect. It does not become the property of the nation till it shall have received the sanction of the national consent, through the organs of the national will. The constitution does not declare that a treaty made, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall be the supreme law of the land. It does not say that a treaty so concluded, so ratified, so made, or whatsoever you may please to term it, is made under the authority of the United States. It cannot be a treaty till it shall have received the sanction of the national authority under the constitution; when it shall have received that sanction, it is then, and not till then, a treaty made under the constitution and under the laws of the United States, and such a treaty made under their authority, to which the judicial power shall extend. They are treaties only made under the authority of the United States, which are declared to be the supreme law of the land by the constitution, and which the judges in every state are bound to obey; for example; it might be said, that a piece of parchment in printed form of a commission, filled out with the name of the incumbent, and sign manual of the executive subscribed to it, is a commission; and yet it is not a commission under the authority of the U. States, until the proper seal shall be thereto set, and affixed in due form of law.

Sir, the present convention is a commercial regulation, which interferes with the powers expressly delegated to the legislative authority, and therefore

must receive the legislative sanction, the confirmation of congress, before it can be binding on the people of this nation; and without which, it is not competent to the president and senate, or to the judicial authority, to enforce.

The constitution expressly ordains, that "congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." No department or officer coming in contact with the powers delegated to congress by the constitution, have authority under the government, and it would be a solecism to say we have a government under the constitution, independent of congress. This constitution can do no injury to our republican institution; it may be productive of much good; it is placing it beyond the reach of the treaty-making power; to repeal this treaty by making another no inconvenience will result, as two thirds of the senate have concurred in approving of it; and I should presume there can be no obstacle to the passage of the bill in that honorable body.

I perceive, sir, said Mr. E. by a bill now on the table, that the senate propose to declare by act of congress, "that so much of any act or acts as is contrary to the provisions of the convention, shall be deemed and taken to be of no force or effect." If the treaty is a law, and as such, binding upon the nation, the passage of such a bill is wholly unnecessary, upon the principle that subsequent laws repeal former laws, in all cases where they are inconsistent with each other; and why are two thirds of the senate required to make a treaty? it would appear to me that as this house have not the power to negociate a treaty, it would be scarcely proper that it should be called upon to discuss one, that two thirds of the senate present, would not deem beneficial and honorable to the country. If a contrary construction shall prevail, and it shall be determined that a treaty made and approved by the president and senate, is of itself the supreme law of the land, then indeed can they legislate, then indeed can they regulate commerce, and the supreme authority will be placed in the hands of the executive; the senate, and the courts of justice, who may also legislate without the aid, and beyond the control of congress, make contracts, and carry into effect treaties, however odious they may be to the people, or to their immediate representatives; this may be, I do not say it will be, the effect of this monstrous treaty-making power.

Congress may declare war; no authority is expressly given by the constitution to make peace; if any treaty would be binding, made independent of the legislative authority, he was inclined to believe it would be a treaty of peace, and yet this would only form one exception; it would be a treaty not against the provisions of any article of the constitution, as the power is not delegated to any other branch of the government; it becomes the exclusive province of the treaty-making power, and does not require a law to give it validity, or to carry it into effect: it is a treaty made under the authority of the United States. The great objects in going to war, are the protection of the national rights, and to secure an honorable peace; such a peace would be acquiesced in by common consent; and the power to make peace is not a dangerous power—it is suited to the trust of the executive alone, who would have authority, being the commander in chief of the whole military, to carry it into effect.—But it is perfectly idle to talk of authority to do this, that, or the other thing, under our constitution and form of government, without power to carry that authority into effect. The power to act under the constitution, is evidence of a right to act, and to act with effect. The constitution should be construed to harmonise all its parts, and the construction which he had given would produce such harmony. It is unnecessary, and would be improper in congress to legislate upon the treaty to give it a construction that belongs to another authority, to the courts of judicature, any construction congress might give it would not be binding upon the courts; yet every member who legislates upon a treaty must, in making up his opinion, whether to carry it into effect or not, give it his own construction, in order to form such opinion correctly.

In the 6th article of the constitution it is declared, that the "constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all articles which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby." What is the authority of the United States? the constitution and will of the people expressed through their representatives in the congress of the United States; the legislative authority of the nation is that authority, without which no law or treaty can become the supreme law of the land. An individual officer, a judge, a marshal, or a justice of the peace, may act under the authority of the United States, so long as he keeps himself within the pale of the constitutional limits, and the laws of the United States enjoining the duties to be by him performed. The constitution is the paramount law, but without the aid of congress it becomes inoperative. A person may possess the faculty to play upon an organ, but if he has not that instrument he does not possess either the power or the means to play upon it. The president, by the constitution, shall be commander in chief of the army and navy, when called into the service of the United States; but he cannot command, if there shall not be any army or navy called into the service of the United States.

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties which shall be made under their authority." If the words "*under* their authority" had been omitted, their powers would not have been construed to extend to foreign treaties. Hence the judicial power cannot carry into effect a treaty not made under the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States; a law is as necessary to the validity of a treaty as the constitution itself.

He did not wish to be understood, that a law is necessary in all cases to the validity of a treaty; he meant to extend it only to cases where a treaty would contravene the powers delegated to congress. If the constitution itself gives authority to make the treaty, the treaty thus made becomes the supreme law of the land; the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, and the judicial power of the United States shall extend to it; but a treaty not thus made cannot be carried into execution by the judicial authority; they certainly would not adjudge a treaty to be made under the authority of the United States, when the treaty is made in derogation of that authority; he spoke of the authority expressly delegated to congress.

Suppose a treaty made on a subject not prohibited, nor permitted by the constitution, as in the case of the treaty for the purchase of the province of Louisiana; that power is not expressly delegated to any authority, under the constitution, nor it is for

bidden; the constitution is silent; one of the conditions of the compact is for the payment of 15,000,000 of dollars to France; the convention is ratified; the money is not paid; is it then a treaty? it is not. It becomes a nullity if the money is withheld; but, according to the argument of some gentlemen, it is a treaty, and the supreme law of the land; and yet it is not a treaty; and so, it is a treaty, and it is not a treaty: suppose the money paid, it is then a treaty, and not till then has it received the sanction of the legislative authority, under the constitution, and becomes the supreme law: the treaty contains a stipulation that the inhabitants shall be admitted into the union. It is the supreme law of the land, and yet the courts are not enabled to carry that clause of the treaty into effect: it requires farther legislative provisions.

It has been said, sir, that the president has ratified the convention with Great Britain, that it has been approved of by the senate; and sent forth to the public by a proclamation as a treaty, and if it is not a treaty the president knows not what he is about. Sir, said Mr. E. the president does know what he is about: that wise, intelligent and upright chief magistrate, who has long enjoyed the confidence of this nation, was a member of the convention who framed the constitution, understands the subject correctly; in his communication of the treaty to the senate and house of representatives, on the 23d day of December last, he says, "I lay before congress copies of a proclamation notifying the convention concluded with G. Britain, on the 3d day of July last, and that the same has been duly ratified: and I recommend to congress such legislative provisions as the convention may call for on the part of the United States.

He who helped to make the constitution recommends to congress legislative provisions in relation to this treaty, and such as it may call for, on the part of the United States."

The principles for which I contend, Mr. speaker, said Mr. E. are briefly these: a treaty though made has not force, and cannot be said to be made under the national authority, without a law of congress giving it that authority, or to carry it into effect: that is, in all cases where the treaty in its provisions interferes with, or contravenes any of the powers expressly delegated to the legislative authority, or where from the nature of the treaty itself it requires legislative provision; but if the treaty is not made contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and does not contravene any of the powers delegated to congress, and is of the description that it can be carried into effect by the president alone, or by the president and senate, or by the judicial authority, without the aid of congress, legislation in such cases becomes wholly useless; treaties thus made are the supreme law of the land, which every citizen is bound to respect and to obey.

Mr. Pinkney said, he intended yesterday, if the state of his health had permitted, to have tresspassed on the house with a short sketch of the grounds upon which he disapproved of this bill. What I could not do then, said he, I am about to endeavour now, under the pressure nevertheless, of continuing indisposition, as well as under the influence of a natural reluctance thus to manifest an apparently ambitious and improvident hurry to lay aside the character of a listener to the wisdom of others, by which I could not fail to profit, for that of an expounder of my own humble notions, which are not likely to be profitable to any body. It is, indeed, but too probable that I should best have consulted both delicacy and discretion, if I had forborne this precipitate attempt to launch my little bark upon what an honorable member has aptly termed "the torrent of debate" which this bill has produced. I am conscious that it may with singular propriety be said of me, that I am *novus hospes* here, that I have scarcely begun to acquire a domicil among those whom I am undertaking to address; and that recently transplanted hither from courts of judicature, I ought for a season to look upon myself as a sort of exotic, which time has not sufficiently familiarised with the soil to which it has been removed, to enable it to put forth either fruit or flower. However all this may be, it is now too late to be silent. I proceed therefore, to entreat your indulgent attention to the few words with which I have to trouble you upon the subject under deliberation.

That subject has already been treated with an admirable force and perspicuity on all sides of the house. The strong power of argument has drawn aside, as it ought to do, the veil which is supposed to belong to it, and which some of us seem unwilling to disturb; and the stronger power of genius, from a higher region than that of argument, has thrown upon it all the light with which it is the prerogative of genius to invest and illustrate every thing. It is fit that it should be so; for the subject is worthy by its dignity and importance to employ in the discussion of it all the powers of the mind, and all the eloquence by which I have already felt that this assembly is distinguished. The subject is the fundamental law. We owe it to the people to labor with sincerity and diligence, to ascertain the true construction of that law, which is but a record of their will. We owe it to the obligations of the oath which has recently been imprinted upon our consciences; as well as to the people, to be obedient to that will when we have succeeded in ascertaining it. I shall give you my opinion upon this matter, with the utmost deference for the judgment of others; but at the same time with that honest and unreserved freedom which becomes this place, and is suited to my habits.

Before we can be in a situation to decide whether this bill ought to pass, we must know precisely what it is; what it is not is obvious. It is not a bill which is auxiliary to the treaty. It does not deal with details which the treaty does not bear in its own bosom. It contains no subsidiary enactments, no dependent provisions, flowing as corrollaries from the treaty. It is not to raise money, or to make appropriations, or to do any thing else beyond or out of the treaty. It acts simply as the echo of the treaty.

"Ingeminat voces, auditaque verba reportat." It may properly be called the twin-brother of the treaty; its duplicate, its reflected image, for it re-enacts with a timid fidelity, somewhat inconsistent with the boldness of its pretensions, all that the treaty stipulates, and having performed that work of supererogation, stops.—It once attempted something more, indeed; but that surplus has been expunged from it as a desperate intruder, as something which might violate, by a misinterpretation of the treaty, that very public faith which we are now prepared to say the treaty has never plighted in any the smallest degree. In a word, the bill is a *fac simile* of the treaty in all its clauses.

I am warranted in concluding, then, that if it be any thing but an empty form of words, it is a confirmation or ratification of the treaty; or, to speak with a more guarded accuracy, is an act to which only (if passed into a law) the treaty can own its being. If it does not spring from the "puritus leges ferendi," by which this body can never be afflicted, I am warranted in saying, that it springs

from an hypothesis (which may afflict us with a worse disease) that no treaty of commerce can be made by any power in the state but congress. It stands upon that postulate, or it is a mere bubble, which might be suffered to float through the forms of legislation, and then to burst without consequence or notice.

That this postulate is utterly irreconcilable with the claims and port with which this convention comes before you, it is impossible to deny. Look at it. Has it the air or shape of a mere pledge that the president will recommend to congress the passage of such laws as will produce the effect at which it aims? Does it profess to be preliminary, or provisional, or inchoate, or to rely upon your instrumentality in the consummation of it, or to take any notice of you, however distant as actual or eventual parties to it? No—it pretends upon the face of i , and in the solemnities with which it has been accompanied and followed, to be a pact with a foreign state, complete and self-efficient, from the obligation of which this government cannot now escape, and to the perfection of which no more is necessary than has already been done. It contains the clause which is found in the treaty of 1794, and substantially in every other treaty made by the United States under the present constitution, so as to have become a formula, that, when ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and by his Britannic majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, it shall be binding and obligatory on the said states and his majesty.

It has been ratified in conformity with that clause. Its ratifications have been exchanged in the established and stipulated mode. It has been proclaimed, as other treaties have been proclaimed, by the executive government, as an integral portion of the law of the land, and our citizens at home and abroad have been admonished to keep and observe it accordingly. It has been sent to the other contracting party with the last stamp of the national faith upon it, after the manner of former treaties with the same power, and will have been received and acted upon by that party as a concluded contract, long before your loitering legislation can overtake it. I protest, sir, I am somewhat at a loss to understand what this convention has been since its ratifications were exchanged, and what it is now, if our bill be sound in its principle. Has it not been, and is it not, an unintelligible, unbaptized and unbaptizable thing, without attributes of any kind, bearing the semblance of an executed compact, but in reality a hollow fiction; a thing which no man is held to consider even as the germ of a treaty, entitled to be cherished in the vineyard of the constitution; a thing which professing to have done every thing that public honor demands, has done nothing but practise delusion? You may ransack every diplomatic nomenclature, and run through every vocabulary, whether of diplomacy or law, and you shall not find a word by which you may distinguish, if our bill be correct in its hypothesis, this "deed without a name." A plain man who is not used to manage his phrases, may, therefore, presume to say, that if this convention with England be not a valid treaty, which does not stand in need of your assistance, it is an usurpation on the part of those who have undertaken to make it; that if it be not an act within the treaty-making capacity, confided to the president and senate, it is an encroachment on the legislative rights of congress

I am one of those who view the bill upon the table, as declaring that it is not within that capacity, as looking down upon the convention as the still born progeny of arrogated power, as offering to it the paternity of congress, and affecting by that paternity to give to it life and strength; and as I think that the convention does not stand in need of any such filiation, to make it either strong or legitimate, that it is already all that it can become, and that useless legislation upon such a subject is vitious legislation, I shall vote against the bill. The correctness of these opinions is what I propose to establish.

I lay it down as an incontrovertible truth, that the constitution has assumed (and indeed how could it do otherwise) that the government of the United States might and would have occasion, like the other governments of the civilized world, to enter into treaties with foreign powers, upon the various subjects involved in their mutual relations; and further, that it might be, and was proper to designate the department of the government in which the capacity to make such treaties should be lodged. It has said accordingly, that the president, with the concurrence of the senate, shall possess this portion of the national sovereignty. It has furthermore, given to the same magistrate, with the same concurrence, the exclusive creation and control of the whole machinery of diplomacy. He only, with the approbation of the senate, can appoint a negociator, or take any step towards negociation. The constitution does not, in any part of it, even intimate that any other department shall possess either a constant or an occasional right to interpose in the preparation of any treaty, or in the final perfection of it. The president and senate are explicitly pointed out as the sole actors in that sort of transaction. The prescribed concurrence of the senate, and that too by a majority greater than the ordinary legislative majority, plainly excludes the necessity of congressional concurrence. If the consent of congress to any treaty had been intended, the constitution would not have been guilty of the absurdity of first putting a treaty for ratification to the president and senate exclusively, and again to the same president and senate as portions of the legislature. It would have submitted the whole matter at once to congress, and the more especially, as the ratification of a treaty by the senate, as a branch of the legislature, may be by a smaller number than a ratification of it by the same body, as a branch of the executive government. If the ratification of any treaty by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, must be followed by a legislative ratification, it is a mere nonentity. It is good for all purposes, or for none. And if it be nothing in effect, it is a mockery by which nobody would be bound. The president and senate would not themselves be bound by it—and the ratification would at last depend, not upon the will of the president and two thirds of the senate, but upon the will of a bare majority of the two branches of the legislature, subject to the qualified legislative control of the president.

Upon the power of the president and senate, therefore, there can be no doubt. The only question is as to the extent of it, or, in other words, as to the subject upon which it may be exerted. The effect of the power, when exerted within its lawful sphere, is beyond the reach of controversy. The constitution has declared that whatsoever amounts to a treaty, made under the authority of the United States, shall immediately be supreme law. It has contradistinguished a *treaty* as law from *an act of congress* as law. It has erected treaties, so contradistinguished, into a binding judicial rule. It has given them to our courts of justice, in defining their jurisdiction, as a portion of the *lex terræ*, which they are to interpret and enforce. In a word, it has communi-

cated to them, if ratified by the department which it has specially provided for the making of them, the rank of law, or it has spoken without meaning. And if it has elevated them to that rank, it is idle to attempt to raise them to it by ordinary legislation.

Upon the extent of the power, or the subjects upon which it may act, there is as little room for controversy. The power is to make treaties. The word treaties is *nomen generalissimum*, and will comprehend commercial treaties, unless there be a limit upon it by which they are excluded. It is the appellative, which will take in the whole species, if there be nothing to narrow its scope. There is no such limit. There is not a syllable in the context of the clause to restrict the natural import of its phraseology. The power is left to the force of the generic term, and is, therefore, as wide as a treaty-making power can be. It embraces all the varieties of treaties which it could be supposed this government could find it necessary or proper to make, or it embraces none. It covers the whole treaty-making ground which this government could be expected to occupy, or not an inch of it.

It is a just presumption, that it was designed to be co-extensive with all the exigencies of our affairs. Usage sanctions that presumption—expediency does the same. The omission of any exception to the power, the omission of the designation of a mode, by which a treaty, not intended to be included within it, might otherwise be made, confirms it. That a commercial treaty was, above all others, in the contemplation of the constitution, is manifest. The immemorial practice of Europe, and particularly of the nation from which we emigrated, the consonance of enlightened theory to that practice, prove it. It may be said, indeed, that at the epoch of the birth of our constitution, the necessity for a power to make commercial treaties was scarcely visible, for that our trade was then in its infancy. It was so; but it was the infancy of another Hercules, promising, not indeed a victory over the lion of Nemæa, or the boar of Erymanthus, but the peaceful conquest of every sea which could be subjected to the dominion of commercial enterprise. It was then as apparent as it is now, that the destinies of this great nation were irrevocably commercial; that the ocean would be whitened by our sails, and the "*ultima thule*" of the world compelled to witness the more than Phœnician spirit and intelligence of our merchants. With this glorious anticipation dawning upon them; with this resplendent Aurora gilding the prospect of the future; nay, with the risen orb of trade illuminating the vast horizon of American greatness, it cannot be supposed that the framers of the constitution did not look to the time when we should be called upon to make commercial conventions. It needs not the aid of the imagination to reject this disparaging and monstrous supposition. Dullness itself, throwing aside the lethargy of its character, and rising for a passing moment to the rapture of enthusiasm, will disclaim it with indignation.

It is said, however, that the constitution has given to congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and that, since it would be inconsistent with that power, that the president, with the consent of the senate, should do the same thing, it follows that this power of congress is an exception out of the treaty-making power. Never were premises, as it appears to my understanding, less suited to the conclusion. The power of congress to regulate our foreign trade, is a power of municipal legislation, and was designed to operate as far as, upon such a subject, municipal legislation can reach. Without such a power, the government would be wholly inadequate to the ends for which it was instituted. A power to regulate commerce by treaty alone, would touch only a portion of the subject. A wider and more general power was, therefore, indispensible, and it was properly devolved upon congress, as the legislature of the union

On the other hand, a power of mere municipal legislation, acting upon views exclusively our own, having no reference to a reciprocation of advantages by arrangements with a foreign state, would also fall short of the ends of government in a country, of which the commercial relations are complex and extensive, and liable to be embarrassed by conflicts between its own interests and those of other nations. That the power of congress is simply legislative in the strictest sense, and calculated for ordinary domestic regulation only, is plain from the language in which it is communicated. There is nothing in that language which indicates regulation, by compact or compromise, nothing which points to the co-operation of a foreign power, nothing which designates a treaty-making faculty. It is not connected with any of the necessary accompaniments of that faculty, it is not furnished with any of those means, without which it is impossible to make the smallest progress towards a treaty.

It is self-evident, that a capacity to regulate commerce by treaty, was intended by the constitution to be lodged somewhere. It is just as evident, that the legislative capacity of congress does not amount to it, and cannot be exerted to produce a treaty. It can produce only a statute, with which a foreign state cannot be made to concur, and which will not yield to any modifications which a foreign state may desire to impress upon it for suitable equivalents. There is no way in which congress, as such, can mould its laws into treaties, if it respects the constitution. It may legislate and counter-legislate; but it must forever be beyond its capacity to combine in a law, emanating from its separate domestic authority, its own views with those of other governments, and to produce a harmonious reconciliation of those jarring purposes and discordant elements which it is the business of negociation to adjust.

I reason thus, then, upon this part of the subject. It is clear, that the power of congress, as to foreign commerce, is only what it professes to be in the constitution, a legislative power, to be exerted municipally without consultation or agreement with those with whom we have an intercourse of trade; it is undeniable that the constitution meant to provide for the exercise of another power relatively to commerce, which should exert itself in concert with the analogous power in other countries, and should bring about its results, not by statute enacted by itself, but by an international compact called a treaty; that it is manifest, that this other power is vested by the constitution in the president and senate, the only department of the government which it authorises to make any treaty, and which it enables to make all treaties; that if it be so vested, its regular exercise must result in that which, as far as it reaches, is law in itself, and consequently repeals such municipal regulations as stand in its way, since it is expressly declared by the constitution that treaties regularly made shall have, as they ought to have, the force of law. In all this, I perceive nothing to perplex or alarm us. It exhibits a well digested and uniform plan of government, worthy of the excellent men by whom it was formed. The ordinary power to regulate commerce by statutory enactments, could only be devolved upon congress, possessing all the other legislative powers of the government. The extra-

ordinary power to regulate it by treaty, could not be devolved upon congress, because from its composition, and the absence of all those authorities and functions which are essential to the activity and effect of a treaty-making power, it was not calculated to be the depository of it. It was wise and consistent to place the extraordinary power to regulate commerce by treaty, where the residue of the treaty-making power was placed, where only the means of negociation could be found, and the skilful and beneficial use of them could reasonably be expected.

That congress legislates upon commerce, subject to the treaty making power, is a position perfectly intelligible; but the understanding is in some degree confounded by the other proposition, that the legislative power of congress is an exception out of the treaty making power. It introduces into the constitution a strange anomaly—a commercial state, with a written constitution and no power in it to regulate its trade, in conjunction with other states, in the universal mode of convention. It will be in vain to urge, that this anomaly is merely imaginary, for that the president and senate may make a treaty of commerce for the consideration of congress. The answer is, that the treaties which the president and senate are entitled to make, are such, as when made, become law, that it is no part of their functions, simply to initiate treaties but conclusively to make them, and that where they have no power to make them, there is no provision in the constitution, how, or by whom they shall be made.

That there is nothing new in the idea of a separation of the legislative and conventional powers upon commercial subjects, and of the necessary controul of the former by the latter, is known to all who are acquainted with the constitution of England. The parliament of that country enacts the statutes by which its trade is regulated municipally. The crown modifies them by a treaty. It has been imagined, indeed, that the parliament is in the practice of confirming such treaties; but the fact is undoubtedly otherwise. Commercial treaties are laid before parliament, because the king's ministers are responsible for their advice in the making of them, and because the vast range and complication of the English laws of trade and revenue render legislation unavoidable, not for the ratification, but the execution of their commercial treaties.

It is suggested again, that the treaty making power, (unless we are tenants in common of it with the president and senate, to the extent at least of our legislative rights) is a pestilent monster, pregnan with all sorts of disasters! It teems with "Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire!" at any rate, I may take for granted that the case before us does not justify this array of metaphor and fable; since we are all agreed that the convention with England is not only harmless, but salutary. To put this particular case, however, out of the argument, what have we to do with considerations like these? are we here to form, or to submit to the constitution, as it has been given to us for a rule by those who are our masters? can we take upon ourselves the office of political casuists, and because we think that a power ought to be less than it is, compel it to shrink to our standard! Are we to bow with reverence before the national will as the constitution displays it, or to fashion it to our own, to quarrel with that charter, without which we ourselves are nothing; or to take it as a guide which we cannot desert with innocence or safety? But why is the treaty making power, lodged, as I contend it is, in the president and senate, likely to disaster us, as we are required to apprehend it will? Sufficient checks have not, as it seems, been provided, either by the constitution or the nature of things, to prevent the abuse of it. it is in the house of representatives alone, that the amulet, which bids defiance to the approaches of political disease, or cures it when it has commenced, can in all vicissitudes be found. I hold that the checks are sufficient, without the charm of our legislative agency, for all those occasions which wisdom is bound to foresee and to guard against; and that as to the rest (the eccentricities and portents which no ordinary checks can deal with) the occasions must provide for themseives.

It is natural, here, to ask of gentlemen, what security they would have? They cannot "take a bond of fate;" and they have every pledge which is short of it.—Have they not, as respects the president, all the security upon which they rely from day to day for the discreet and upright discharge of the whole of his other duties, many and various as they are? What security have they that he will not appoint to office the refuse of the world; that he will not pollute the sanctuary of justice by calling vagabonds to its holy ministry, instead of adorning it with men like those who now give to the bench more dignity than they receive from it; that he will not enter into a treaty of amnesty with every conspirator against law and order, and pardon culprits from mere enmity to virtue? The security for all this, and infinitely more, is found in the constitution and in the order of nature; and we are all satisfied with it. One should think that the same security, which thus far time has no discredited, might be sufficient to tranquilize us upon the score of the power which we are now considering.

We talk of ourselves as if we only were the representatives of the people. But the first magistrate of this county is also the representative of the people, the creature of their sovereignty, the administrator of their power, their steward and servant, as you are—he comes from the people, is lifted by them into place and authority, and after a short season returns to them for censure or applause. There is no analogy between such a magistrate and the hereditary monarchs of Europe. He is not born to the inheritance of office; he cannot even be elected until he has reached an age at which he must pass for what he is; until his habits have been formed, his integrity tried, his capacity ascertained, his character discussed and probed for a series of years, by a press, which knows none of the restraints of European policy.—He acts, as you do, in the full view of his constituents, and under the consciousness that, on account of the singleness of his station, all eyes are upon him.—He knows, too, as well as you can know, the temper and intelligence of those for whom he acts, and to whom he is amenable. He cannot hope that they will be blind to the vices of his administration on subjects of high concernment and vital interest; and in proportion as he acts upon his own responsibility, unrelieved and undiluted by the infusion of ours, is the danger of ill advised conduct likely to be present to his mind.

Of all the powers which have been entrusted to him, there is none to which the temptations to abuse belong so little as to the treaty making power in all its branches; none which can boast such mighty safe-guards in the feelings and views and passions which even a misanthrope could attribute to the foremost citizen of this republic.—He can have no motive to palsy by a commercial or any other treaty the prosperity of his country. Setting apart the restraints of honor and patriotism, which are characteristic of public men in a nation peculiarly free, could he do so without subjecting himself as a mem-

ber of the community (to say nothing of his immediate connexions) to the evils of his own work? A commercial treaty too, is always a conspicuous measure. It speaks for itself. It cannot take the garb of hypocrisy, and shelter itself from the scrutiny of a vigilant and well instructed population—If it be bad, it will be condemned, and if dishonestly made, be execrated. The pride of country moreover, which animates even the lowest of mankind, is here a peculiar pledge for the provident and wholesome exercise of power. There is not a consideration by which a chord in the human breast can be made to vibrate, that is not in this case the ally of duty. Every hope either lofty or humble that springs forward to the future; even the vanity which looks no beyond the moment; the dread of shame and the love of glory; the instinct of ambition; the domestic affections; the cold ponderings of prudence; and the ardent insinuations of sentiment and passion, are all on the side of duty. It is in the exercise of this power that responsibility to public opinion, which even despotism feels and truckles to, is of gigantic force. If it were possible, as I am sure it is not, that an American citizen, raised upon the credit of a long life of virtue, to a station so full of honor, could feel a disposition to mingle the little interests of a perverted ambition with the great concerns of his country, as embraced by a commercial treaty, and to sacrifice her happiness and power by the stipulations of that treaty, to flatter or aggrandise a foreign state, he would still be saved from the perdition of such a course, not only by constitutional checks, but by the irresistible efficacy of responsibility to public opinion, in a nation whose public opinion wears no masque, and will not be silenced. He would remember that his political career is but the thing of an hour, and that when it has passed he must descend to the private station from which he rose, the object either of love and veneration, or of scorn and horror. If we cast a glance at England, we shall not fail to see the influence of public opinion upon an hereditary king, and hereditary nobility, and a house of commons elected in a great degree by rotten boroughs and overflowing with placemen.—And if this influence is potent there against all the efforts of independent power and wide spread corruption, it must in this country be omnipotent.

But the treaty making power of the president is further checked by the necessity of the concurrence of two-thirds of the senate consisting of men selected by the legislatures of the states, themselves elected by the people. They too must have passed through the probation of time before they can be chosen, and must bring with them every title to confidence. The duration of their office is that of a few years; their numbers are considerable; their constitutional responsibility as great as it can be; and their moral responsibility beyond all calculation.

The power of impeachment has been mentioned as a check upon the president in the exercise of the treaty-making capacity. I rely upon it less than upon others, of, as I think, a better class; but as the constitution places some reliance upon it, so do I. It has been said, that impeachment has been tried and found wanting. Two impeachments have failed, as I have understood (that of a judge was one)—but they may have failed for reasons consistent with the general efficacy of such a proceeding. I kow nothing of their merits, but I am justified in supposing that the evidence was defective, or that the parties were innocent, as they were pronounced to be:—Of this, however, I feel assured, that if it should ever happen that the president is found to deserve the punishment which impeachment seeks to inflict (even for making a treaty to which his judges have become parties) and this body should accuse him in a constitutional way, he will not easily escape. But, be that as it may, I ask if it is nothing that you have power to arraign him as a culprit? Is it nothing that you can bring him to the bar, expose his misconduct to the world, and bring down the indignation of the public upon him and those who dare to acquit him?

If there be any power explicitly granted by the constitution to congress, it is that of declaring war; and if there be any exercise of human legislation more solemn and important than another, it is a declaration of war. For expansion it is the largest, for effect the most awful of all the enactments to which congress is competent; and it always is, or ought to be, preceded by grave and anxious deliberation This power too, is connected with, or virtually involves, others of high import and efficacy; among which may be ranked the power of granting letters of marque and reprisal, of regulating captures, of prohibiting intercourse with, or the acceptance of protections or licenses from, the enemy Yet farther; a power to declare war implies, with peculiar emphasis, a negative upon all power, in any other branch of the government, inconsistent with the full and continuing effect of it. A power to make peace in any other branch of the government, is utterly inconsistent with that full and continuing effect. It may even prevent it from having any effect at all; since peace may follow almost immediately (although it rarely does so follow) the commencement of a war. If therefore it be undeniable that the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, has power to make a treaty of peace, available *ipso jure*, it is undeniable that he has power to repeal, by the mere operation of such a treaty, the highest acts of congressional legislation. And it will not be questioned that this repealing power is, from the eminent nature of the war-declaring power, less fit to be made out by inference than the power of modifying by treaty the laws which regulate our foreign trade. Now, the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, has an incontestible and uncontested right to make a treaty of peace, of absolute inherent efficacy, and that too in virtue of the very same general provision in the constitution which the refinements of political speculation, rather than any known rules of construction, have led some of us to suppose, excludes a treaty of commerce.

By what process of reasoning will you be able to extract from the wide field of that general provision the obnoxious case of a commercial treaty, without forcing along with it the case of a treaty of peace, and along with that again the case of every possible treaty? Will you rest your distinction upon the favorite idea that a treaty cannot repeal laws competently enacted, or, as it is sometimes expressed, cannot trench upon the legislative rights of congress? Such a distinction not only seems to be reproached by all the theories, numerous as they are, to which this bill has given birth, but is against notorious fact and recent experience. We have lately witnessed the operation in this respect of a treaty of peace, and could not fail to draw from it this lesson; that no sooner does the president exert, with the consent of the senate, his power to make such a treaty, than your war-denouncing law, your act for letters of marque, your prohibitory statutes as to intercourse and licenses, and all the other concomitant and dependent statutes, so far as they affect the national relations with a foreign enemy, pass away as a dream, and in a moment are "with years beyond the flood." Your auxiliary agency was not required

in the production of this effect; and I have not heard that you even tendered it. You saw your laws departing as it were from the statute book, expelled from the strong hold of supremacy by the single force of a treaty of peace; and you did not attempt to stay them; you did not bid them linger until you should bid them go; you neither put your shoulders to the wheel of expulsion nor made an effort to retard it.—In a word, you did nothing. You suffered them to flee as a shadow, and you know that they were reduced to shadow, not by the necromancy of usurpation, but by the energy of constitutional power. Yet, you had every reason for inference then which you can have now. The power to make a treaty of peace stands upon the same constitutional footing with the power to make a commercial treaty. It is given by the same words. It is exerted in the same manner. It produces the same conflict with municipal legislation. The ingenuity of man cannot urge a consideration, whether upon the letter or the spirit of the constitution, against the existence of a power in the president and senate to make a valid commercial treaty, which will not, if it be correct and sound, drive us to the denegation of the power exercised by the president and senate, with universal approbation, to make a valid treaty of peace.

Nay, the whole treaty-making power will be blotted from the constitution, and a new one, alien to its theory and practice, be made to supplant it, if sanction and scope be given to the principles of this bill. This bill may indeed be considered as the first of many assaults, not now intended perhaps, but not therefore the less likely to happen, by which the treaty-making power, as created and lodged by the constitution, will be pushed from its place, and compelled to abide with the power of ordinary legislation. The example of this bill is beyond its ostensible limits. The pernicious principle, of which it is at once the child and the apostle, must work onward and to the right and the left until it has exhausted itself; and it never can exhaust itself until it has gathered into the vortex of the legislative powers of congress the whole treaty-making capacity of the government. For if, notwithstanding the directness and precision with which the constitution has marked out the department of the government by which it wills that treaties shall be made, and has declared that treaties so made, shall have the force and dignity of law, the house of representatives can insist upon some participation in that high faculty upon the simple suggestion that they are sharers in legislative power upon the subjects embraced by any given treaty, what remains to be done, for the transfer to congress of the entire treaty-making faculty, as it appears in the constitution, but to show that congress have legislative power direct or indirect upon every matter which a treaty can touch? And what are the matters within the practicable range of a treaty which your laws cannot either mould or qualify or influence? Imagination has been tasked for examples by which this question might be answered. It is admitted that they must be few, and we have been told, as I think, of no more than one. It is the case of contraband of war.—This case has, it seems, the double recommendation of being what is called an inter-national case, and a case beyond the utmost grasp of congressional legislation. I remark upon it, that it is no more an inter-national case than any matter of collision incident to the trade of two nations with each other. I remark farther, that a treaty upon the point of contraband of war may interfere as well as any other treaty, with an act of congress. A law encouraging, by a bounty or otherwise, the exportation of certain commodities, would be counteracted by an insertion into the list of contraband of war, in a treaty with England or France, any one of those commodities. The treaty would look one way, the law another. And various modes might readily be suggested in which congress might so legislate as to lay the foundation of repugnancy between its laws and the treaties of the president and senate with reference to contraband.—I deceive myself greatly if a subject can be named upon which a like repugnancy might not occur. But even if it should be practicable to furnish, after laborious enquiry and meditation, a meagre and scanty inventory of some half dozen topics to which domestic legislation cannot be made to extend, will it be pretended that such was the insignificant and narrow domain designed by the constitution for the treaty-making power! It would appear that there is with some gentlemen a willingness to distinguish between the legislative power expressly granted to congress and that which is merely implicit, and to admit that a treaty may control the results of the latter. I reply to those gentlemen, that one legislative power is exactly equivalent to another, and that, moreover, the whole legislative power of congress may justly be said to be expressly granted by the constitution, although the constitution does not enumerate every variety of its exercise, or indicate all the ramifications into which it may diverge to suit the exigencies of the times. I reply, besides, that even with the qualification of this vague distinction, whatever may be its value or effect, the principle of the bill leaves no adequate sphere for the treaty-making power. I reply finally, that the acknowledged operation of a treaty of peace in repealing laws of singular strength and unbending character, enacted in virtue of powers communicated *in terminis* to congress, gives the distinction to the winds.

And now that I have again adverted to the example of a treaty of peace, let me call upon you to reflect on the answer which that example affords to all the warnings we have received in this debate against the mighty danger of entrusting to the only department of the government, which the constitution supposes can make a treaty, the incidental prerogative of a repealing legislation. It is inconsistent, we are desired to believe, with the genius of the constitution, and must be fatal to all that is dear to freemen, that an executive magistrate and a senate, who are not immediately elected by the people, should possess this authority. We hear from one quarter that if it be so the public liberty is already in the grave, and from another that the public interest and honor are upon the verge of it. But do you not perceive that this picture of calamity and shape is the mere figment of excited fancy, disavowed by the constitution as hysterical and erroneous in the case of a treaty of peace? Do you not see that if there be any thing in this high colored peril it is a treaty of peace that must realize it? Can we in this view, compare with the power to make such a treaty that of making a treaty of commerce? Are we unable to conjecture, while we are thus brooding over anticipated evils which can never happen, that the lofty character of our country (which is but another name for strength and power) may be made to droop by a mere treaty of peace; that the national pride may be humbled; the just hopes of the people blasted; their courage tamed and broken; their prosperity stuck to the heart; their foreign rivals encouraged into arrogance and tutored into encroachment, by a mere treaty of peace? I confidently trust that, as this never has been so, it never will be so; but surely it is just as possible as that a treaty of commerce

should ever be made to shackle the freedom of this nation, or check its march to the greatness and glory that await it. I know not indeed, how it can seriously be thought that our liberties are in hazard from the small witchery of a treaty of commerce, and yet in none from the potent enchantments by which a treaty of peace may strive to enchant them. I am at a loss to conceive by what form of words, by what hitherto unheard of stipulations, a *commercial* treaty is to barter away the freedom of united America, or of any the smallest portion of it. I cannot figure to myself the possibility that such a project can ever find its way into the head or heart of any man or set of men whom this nation may select as the depositories of its power; but I am quite sure that an attempt to excite such a project in a commercial treaty, or in any other treaty or in any other mode, could work no other effect than the destruction of those who should venture to be parties to it, no matter whether a president, senate or a whole congress. Many extreme cases have been put for illustration in this debate; and this is one of them; and I take the occasion which it offers to mention, that to argue from extreme cases is seldom logical, and, upon a question of interpretation, never so. We can only bring back the means of delusion, if we wander into the regions of fiction and explore the wilds of bare possibility in search of rules for real life and actual ordinary cases. By arguing from the possible abuse of power against the use or existence of it, you may and must come to the conclusion, that there ought not to be, and is not, any government in this country or in the world. Disorganization and anarchy are the sole consequences that can be deduced from such reasoning. Who is it that may not abuse the power that has been confided to him? May not *we*, as well as the other branches of the government? And, if we may, does not the argument from extreme cases prove that we ought to have no power, and that we have no power? And does it not, therefore, after having served for an instant the purposes of this bill, turn short upon and condemn its whole theory, which attributes to us, not merely the power which is our own, but inordinate power, to be gained only by wresting it from others? Our constitutional and moral security against the abuses of the executive government have already been explained. I will only add that a great and manifest abuse of the delegated authority to make treaties would create no obligation any where. If ever it should occur, as I confidently believe it never will, the evil must find its corrective in the wisdom and firmness, not of this body only, but of the whole body of the people co-operating with it. It is after all in the people, upon whose Atlantean shoulders our whole republican system reposes, that you must expect that recuperative power, that redeeming and regenerating spirit, by which the constitution is to be purified and redintegrated when extravagant abuse has cankered it.

In addition to the example of a treaty of peace which I have just been considering, let me put another of which none of us can question the reality. The president may exercise the power of pardoning, save only in the case of impeachments. The power of pardoning is not communicated by words more precise or comprehensive than the power to make treaties. But to what does it amount? Is not every pardon *pro hac vice* a repeal of the penal law against which it gives protection? Does it not ride over the law, resist its command, and extinguish its effect? Does it not even control the combined force of judicature and legislation? Yet, have we ever heard that your legislative rights were an exception out of the prerogative of mercy? who has ever pretended that this faculty cannot, if regularly exerted, wrestle with the strongest of your statutes? I may be told, that the pardoning power necessarily imports a control over the penal code, if it be exercised in the form of a pardon. I answer, the power to make treaties equally imports a power to put out of the way such parts of the civil code as interfere with its operation, if that power be exerted in the form of a treaty. There is no difference in their essence. You legislate in both cases subject to the power. And this instance furnishes another answer as I have already intimated to the predictions of abuse with which, on this occasion, it has been endeavored to appal us. The pardoning power is in the president alone. He is not even checked by the necessity of senatorial concurrence. He may by his single *fiat* extract the sting from your proudest enactments—and save from their vengeance a convicted offender.

Sir, you have my general notions upon the bill before you. They have no claim to novelty. I imbibed them from some of the heroes and sages who survived the storm of that contest to which America was summoned in her cradle. I imbibed them from the father of his country. My understanding approved them, with the full concurrence of my heart, when I was much younger than I am now; and I feel no disposition to discard them now that age and feebleness are about to overtake me. I could say more—much more—upon this high question; but I want health and strength. It is perhaps fortunate for the house that I do; as it prevents me from fatiguing them as much as I am fatigued myself.

Mr. Randolph rose. He said he was certainly very far from being among those, if any there were, who rejoiced in the personal indisposition which deprived the house of the very ingenious, correct, and, he might add able argument with which they had just been entertained. On the contrary, Mr. R. said, he had listened to it with very great pleasure, as a specimen of the powers of the human mind which he was not often accustomed to witness, even in this honorable house. But notwithstanding this display of eloquence, he was disposed to return to an opinion, which he had entertained when he first took his seat on Monday last, that this question was swoln by the strange, not to say injudicious management of it, to an importance which its real merits do not deserve. I give up to the gentleman from Maryland (said Mr R)—I am told he is from Maryland—to his utmost fury and indignation, those fanciful and fine-spun theories which seem to interdict the executive of the United States from negociating a commercial or any other treaty whatsoever with any foreign power. On this point, sir, I agree with the gentleman altogether. I go with him the whole length, that it is competent to the president and senate to negociate a treaty of commerce, alliance and subsidy with any foreign power, from the greatest potentate in Europe, down to a Chickasaw chief. The honorable gentleman will excuse me when I rise to declare that, howsoever I have been gratified in the display which he has made of his abilities, in one respect he certainly has disappointed me. The honorable gentleman will excuse me when I say, he has not *met* the question. The question, said Mr. R. is not, the competency of the executive to negociate commercial or other treaties; but its competency, in doing so, to repeal existing laws of the land, and enact other laws in their stead—in other words, the question is, the competency of the executive to do by treaty that which can be done, as we contend, only by legislative acts. That is the question. If

he understood the gentleman, Mr. R. said, he had declared that the bill before the house was not in execution of the treaty, that it contained no auxiliary enactments; that it was not necessary that the bill should pass at all—that it was a twin-brother of the treaty. If the gentleman had pursued his analogy with respect to laws and treaties, he would have found this second twin-brother worthy of being nurtured and brought to man's estate, instead of being treated as illegitimate and stifled in its birth; that this poor little twin, which came second best in the world, had not that fair division of the patrimonial estate which our laws provide; that it was in short to be put out of the way, that the presidential heir may inherit and enjoy the whole estate. If this bill were necessary, then, the gentleman had said, that the president and senate had been guilty of a tremendous usurpation. How far this view of the question might bear on the ultimate vote of the house, Mr. R. said, he could not say; but it would bear very hard upon the president, if the vote should be to-day as it was yesterday. If the argument of the gentleman from Maryland were correct, unless his representations on this head should materially affect the vote of the house, that decision would bear hard on the president and senate. But a few minutes before the gentleman had delivered his sentiments, the senate themselves had in open court plead guilty to the charge of usurpation; for they had sent down to this house a bill, either something or nothing, which, if any thing, had pronounced their usurpation. If the treaty were, what the gentleman contended, *ipso facto* the law of the land, the bill which the senate had sent down was mere surplusage. We do not deny, said Mr. R. that a treaty, the ratification being exchanged, has existence without the sanction of this house—at least I do not deny it—and I am responsible for no man's opinion but my own, glad enough at times if I were irresponsible for them—but I do contend that a treaty does not deprive this house of one jot, one tittle of its legislative and constitutional authority. I am not in the language of the learned doctor of laws in Padua to Shylock, 'take thou the pound of flesh but not one jot of blood'—I am not for giving to the president and senate the treaty-making power and then denying to them the use of it; but I am for giving to them all the power and all the influence which they ought to have in the government. Whilst the gentleman from Maryland was thinking on the responsibility of the president and senate, why did he not reflect on our own? Go *we* not back to be pressed—I hope not to be oppressed—by laws of our own enaction? If the president and senate go back to the community, to receive their approbation or condemnation—I speak of the theory, of which I may say *odiet arceo;* for I have long lost my faith in theories, and in theorists too—if the president and senate feel their accountability to the people, how much more are we amenable to them, when we return with the same responsibility, and at shorter periods, to our constituents. If there be any truth in the old adage, that short accounts make long friends we shall stand on as good footing with our neighbors as some presidents who have retired to private life. Our responsibility is greater than that of the president and senate. What is the responsibility of a man who is to retire, after a service of eight or ten years, to palaces which he has built with the plunder of his country—of a man who has enriched his relatives by a species of nepotism, and surrounded himself with a society of his own—who can be content to sit down with infamy in private life, provided his bags are swelled to distention, and his appetite pampered with delicacies which habit has made necessary to his enjoyments? But, granting the arguments of the gentleman from Maryland, deeming of the responsibility of the president as he deems, we would make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate for the correct discharge of the executive functions in this respect. The gentleman from Maryland had said, that if the doctrine supported by the friends of this bill were sound, this constitution was an anomaly in government. It is so, Mr. R. said—and he was surprised to hear it found out to-day as if for the first time. It is an anomaly—happily for us that it is, and long might it continue so?

The gentleman from Maryland had said, if the sanction of this house became necessary to carry a treaty into effect, it was not only in their power, but it was their duty to pass a bill for that purpose.—Mr. R. said he would grant the gentleman his position with a small modification—he would grant it, if the gentleman would add a proviso, that the provision of said treaty did not betray the great interests, liberties, or rights of the nation. The gentleman had put the case of a definition of contraband by treaty, as being paramount to a law of congress encouraging the culture of the article declared contraband; a case which would, according to his humble judgment, Mr. R. said, better suit a court of admiralty than a legislative hall. But he ought, he added, to be obliged to the honorable gentleman, for having taken into his argument an idea which Mr. R. had yesterday endeavoured to embody in his own—for, he said, taking the very case the gentleman had put, there could not be a stronger selected to prove that his general argument was untenable. Suppose the executive were to make a treaty, in which tobacco, rice and cotton were declared contraband of war—to which he might add bread stuffs, butter, salt beef, onions, notions of all sorts. Would not this treaty require legislative enactment to carry it into effect; or would it, like a treaty of peace, require no intervention on the part of this house? It would have that effect perhaps in a British court of vice-admiralty at Halifax, Providence, or Bermuda: but, did the gentleman in his heart believe that such a treaty could become the law of the land on the instant of its promulgation? It could not stand; the breath, the tempest of public indignation would in an instant sweep it to eternity. It would go to the tomb of the Capulets. The gentleman demands of us, said Mr. R. to exercise the treaty; to question it whether it brings with it "airs from heaven or blasts from hell;" whether its "intents be wicked or charitable." The treaty, Mr. R. said, came to him in a most agreeable shape; he was disposed to ratify it by legislation—and, if legislative enactment were not necessary, whence the bill which had passed to its third reading in this house; and whence the bill from the senate? If a treaty were of that pervading force, that like Mercury, it searches the remotest parts of the constitution, why the bill which in this house had progressed so far—and which, he hoped, would pass to the senate, whatever imputation, according to the gentleman's argument, it might cast on the executive of rank and tremendous usurpation.

For his part, Mr. R. said, he was extremely sorry that this should happen to be the only occasion, which had come within his cognizance lately, in which, according to the illustration of the honourable gentleman from Maryland, the house had refused, like the clerk in the church, to make the appointed responses to the minister. Mr. R. said, he was not one of those who would construe this oc-

currence into any imputation on the majority, any more than on the minority of the house; for it happened to be a two-edged sword—it cut as much upon the right hand as upon the left, and as much upon the left hand as upon the right. One side, he said, maintained its consistency, because it cost them nothing; and the other side of the house maintained theirs for the same reason. We are each and all of us, said he, maintaining our consistency, and on the best possible terms—for it costs us nothing. The bill before us gives no power; it takes none away—it bestows not praise, it conveys no censure, except what may be inferred from the argument of the honorable gentleman. Mr. R. wished, he said, that in the future progress of their deliberations the consistency of one side of the house might be equally maintained; he wished that the spirit of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, of the first congress assembled under his administration, might be maintained by the majority of this house of the present day—even if the minority should, for the sake of consistency, be obliged to take the other side, and load the country with debts, taxes, armies and navies, and all the constituent elements of federalism, under the name of democracy. Yes, Mr. R. said, he wished that the consistency of one side might be maintained, even at the expense of the consistency of the other—but, he believed he was travelling a little out of the record. To return to the question.

Mr. R. said, he would suppose that this commercial treaty had stipulated that a duty not exceeding a certain amount, should be imposed by the two contracting parties on certain manufactures, peculiar to ourselves only, and operating therefore, on us exclusively. Could there be a doubt that this house would refuse to carry that treaty into effect by passing laws laying the necessary taxes, and would leave it to Great Britain, if she chose, to make it a cause of war with us? Have not this house the power, and would they not use it, of carrying such a treaty into effect; or, if it seems good to them, to refuse to carry it into effect, leaving it to the option of the other party to make it a cause of war or not? But, the gentleman had said, grant these doctrines to be correct, and we are the most unfortunate people under the sun—we could have no treaties! Was there any fear, Mr. R. asked—was the theory of our government so little understood, and the practice so much forgotten, that it could be supposed there would ever be wanting in this house a proper degree of deference (he would not say an improper degree of deference) to the wisdom and counsels of the executive? Let us suppose it possible, however, said Mr. R. that we should be placed in this unfortunate situation; that it should not be in our power to make a commercial treaty with any people under the sun—I believe the sun would still shine as bright, and the grass grow as green as ever. Are, we, sir, to suppose, in this young country, that all diplomatic skill resides with us—and go abroad a treaty-making as Hudibrass and Don Quixotte in quest of adventures, expecting to gain all the advantages and receive no blows in return? No two knights, Mr. R. said, were ever more wofully mistaken; but not more than we should be, entertaining notions equally absurd. No, said Mr. R. if we make a treaty with any people under the sun, we must give a *quid pro quo*, and must always expect to give more than we get. It had been, he said, a maxim in Great Britain before the separation of the United States from that government, and it was a maxim yet, that whatever she had acquired by the valor of her arms, she had lost by negociation. The last treaty of Paris might form an exception to the general rule, but, like all exceptions, it would only prove the rule. The circumstance he had referred to grew out of the form of the government of Great Britain. As the form of our government is more popular than hers, our proceedings more public, and as we are equally liable to that state of faction which is the shadow of liberty, and proves the substance to exist, until it shall be put down by the strong arm of military despotism—whatever we get abroad we may expect to pay for. We must pay, and dearly too, Mr. R. said, for any advantages we should obtain from those wily kings and ministers abroad, who have grown grey in diplomacy, which is but another name for duplicity. After the treaty of 1783, he said, we sent ministers abroad a treaty-making with every power that would treat with us, by way of trying our manhood—we had just come of age, taken our affairs into our own hands—he had known many young heirs try their skill in making bargains with their more wary neighbours, until they bargained away their whole estate. To such, perhaps, it would be no injurious restraint if they were debarred the treaty-making power until they arrived at years of discretion. We shall get nothing at all from these foreign nations, he assured the house, without giving therefor a full equivalent.

The honorable gentleman from Maryland had stated, that if the president and senate had not the power to make a commercial treaty, and that treaty when made did not instantly become the law of the land, then the president and senate have the power to make no treaty—and yet the gentleman had furnished in the course of his own argument an instance in direct contradiction of this position—that is, a treaty of peace, which did not in any shape require the sanction of this house.—The treaty of peace, then, is an exception to the necessity of the intervention of this house to carry treaties into effect; and it might be said that a naked treaty of peace—"let there be peace, and there was peace"—was almost the only treaty which could be negociated, that did not require the consent of this house. Under the old confederation, however, it was said congress had made an alliance with France. This, Mr. R. observed, was a strong case for the gentleman's argument—for it might be said, if the old congress, confessedly inferior in power, possessed the right to make a treaty of alliance which had been near involving us in the vortex of the French revolution, *a fortiori* the president and senate now ought to have the power. He agreed to the force of this argument, if for president and senate the government was substituted. This brought him, he said, to the old opprobrium of legislation, that the question started is seldom the question run down—the question was, do the president and senate possess the power, exclusive and independent of the legislative power, to bind the people in all cases whatsoever, and to make treaties paramount to all law? That was the point—that was the git of the question—there the argument rubbed.

If, instead of a treaty of commerce, the treaty now under consideration had been a treaty of alliance and subsidy, could the troops have been raised or taxes levied without the intervention of the legislative authority of this house? Mr. R. said they could not; and he had understood the gentleman also to admit this. What, then, was the amount of the difference between the gentleman and himself? It was this. That Mr. R. contended, this treaty being in his opinion one requiring legislative enactment to carry it into effect, this house was to exercise its legislative power in this respect under a sound dis-

cretion, and a high responsibility for the public good. It was not in Mr. R's. opinion a sound construction, because it was competent to the president and senate to make a treaty of peace, that they could repeal or modify a law laying a tax. Miserable indeed would be the condition of humanity, if the power to put an end to the calamities of war could not be entrusted to them—and, by the way, Mr. R. said, he had no hesitation in saying that with all the pride, and consequence and airs that the government had given to itself, even in this treaty of peace, in that simple agreement 'let the conflict cease,' our adversary had got a fair and full equivalent; for she got full as much as she gave.

The president and senate may restore the relations of peace, it had been argued—Might they therefore, Mr. R. asked, repeal all the laws of the land, by treaty? But it seemed, the president and senate were controlled by public opinion, and that was a sufficient check—alluding he supposed to the press, the great battery of public opinion. Why then had it not been said in the constitution, let there be a public opinion, and all is safe—it is enough for us, if the acts of our rulers may be freely canvassed. I believe, said Mr. R. that our rights and liberties are safe, but in a very different repository from that referred to—in the state legislatures, in the bosom of the free yeomanry of the country—asserted by their muskets and their rifles, and never yielded unless cautiously and warily attacked—unless the ground be broken at a vast distance from the centinels of public liberty, and the approach secretly made.

Was the sanction of the house necessary to carry this treaty into effect? It was, or it was not. If it was, the president and senate had been guilty, it was said, of gross usurpation. But the gentleman from Maryland had acknowledged that as there are treaties which are self-executory, there are others which require legislative enactment, and which the aid of the house is required to carry into effect. A treaty of peace, by merely restoring the relations of peace and amity, Mr. R. said, did execute itself. But was it so with a treaty, stipulating that duties should be taken off or laid on, or both? The analogy between a treaty restoring the relations of peace between this country and another, and other treaties, cannot be brought in aid of a treaty which is not self-executory, which does require legislative enactment to carry it into effect, as proven by the vote of this house yesterday, and the vote of the senate to-day, [referring to the bill passed by the senate declaring the effect of the treaty.] Mr. R. said, he could conceive a case in which even a treaty, restoring the relations of peace and amity between the United States and another nation, might be received in this house as a breach of national confidence, which the house would not endure. As he liked to bring every case which he presented to this house as near the reality as could be, to liken it to something which had happened, or was very likely to happen—he would take a case which might have happened between the United States and France. It was well known, Mr. R. said, that a very large description of people in the United States, at the breaking out of the French revolution, had been anxious to plunge the United States into a war with Great Britain and her allies—and it was contended, that the public faith was pledged to guarantee the safety of the French West India islands, &c. The demand of our aid had been made in a much more sacred name than that of a sugar island—in the name of the imprescriptible rights of mankind—the liberty of the world was said to be in jeopardy; the tyrants of the world it was said, had conspired against liberty, and we ought no longer to withhold our aid. Mr. R said, he hoped no member of this house, nor the most worthless scribler out of it, would understand him as imputing censure to those who felt thus ardently. By the wisdom of that man, who, alone at that juncture, could have held the reins of empire, who alone could have reigned in the public madness—by his wisdom we had been saved from being involved in the vortex of that tremendous comet, which

——— *From its horrid hair*
Shook pestilence and war.

Every patriot, not the pseudo-patriot, not he who wishes to ride on the surface of the billow, inflated by his own breath—every real patriot, approved and honored his conduct. Suppose, instead of standing in opposition to the feeling of the day, reversing the old adage, *Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*—suppose general Washington had let slip the dogs of war, hallooed them on, and engaged in that war, which was terminated by the truce of Amiens—or suppose general Washington, as was the fact not long after, had been removed from the councils of his country, and succeeded by a gentleman of different political opinions, and that the first act of the new president had been, to patch up a treaty of alliance with the allies, Great Britain particularly, such a treaty as would inevitably, whilst it kept peace with England, have produced war with France—would the people of America have endured this? Mr. R did not think they would. Such was his opinion of the public sentiment of hatred to Great Britain and predilection to republican France, which then existed, that he believed this house, instead of carrying the treaty into effect, would have been made the means of compelling peace with France, and renewing the war with Great Britain. He would take another precedent, however, from a government, the constitution of which was not anomalous; a case anterior to the revolution which, according to the fond idea of British jurists, had fixed the liberty of England on an imperishable foundation; he would take a case from the most corrupt reign of the most corrupt family that, perhaps, God ever permitted to afflict the world; a case from the days of the Stuarts. He averred it as a fact, and all history, he said, would bear him out in it, that the last of the Stuarts lost his throne in consequence of his subserviency to a foreign power, which foreign power was the object of the suspicion, deadly hatred and fear of the nation he governed. He did aver, that the Dutch wars of Charles II.—that base and rotten policy laid open more than a century after that wily man thought the evidence of it buried below the caverns of the deep, would have lost him his crown if he had continued to reign. James II. was little else than the successor in form of Charles II; and James II. lost his crown, as Charles II. would, in the end, have lost his, by making treaties against the wishes of the people, with a foreign power most obnoxious and hateful to the British nation, &c. If such was the case in England, how much more strong is the argument, that in this country the president and senate should never make any treaty, particularly one which requires legislative enactment to carry it into effect, without the previous or subsequent consent of this body

Mr. R. said, he would trespass on the committee only by a few other remarks. He was, he hoped it was unnecessary to say, no drawcansir. He was for peace and good will among men. He understood the honorable gentleman from Maryland, when dwelling on the effect of the power of impeachment, which he (Mr. R.) believed, would have as much ef-

fect on great delinquents as a feather or a flake of snow on the impenetrable hide of a rhinoceros—he understood the gentleman to say, in allusion to a remark that the power of impeachment had been tried and found wanting, that the fact did not necessarily imply—as the honorable gentleman on whom it was tried would have said, it was a *non sequitur* to urge, that the power of impeachment was nugatory. I grant it, said Mr. R. As little versed as I am in dialectics, as little of a logician or methodist in argument as I am, I am willing to admit, that it does not follow, because a felon is acquitted, the law is inefficient; because the acquittal may have arisen from a defect in the evidence, in the law, or in the administration of the law; it may have arisen from another cause, which I would be the meanest and basest of mankind to admit—or it might have arisen from the defect of talents in the prosecuting attorney: and that is one of the crying sins of this nation, which calls loudly for reform. Daily and hourly are felons acquitted because they can give heavy fees to lawyers of great abilities, who know how to make the worse appear the better reason, in the courts at least—whilst the commonwealth is content to have its business let out to the lowest bidder, and its judicial business is managed, I will not say in the same manner, but not always well. I do aver, said Mr. R. that I should be wanting in respect for the gentlemen with whom I was associated on that occasion if I admitted that the inuendo, if I am to understand it as such, if the honorable gentleman had any application to them. I have not the slightest indisposition to admit that it may have application to one, but I believe I see in my eye a much more substantial reason for the acquittal in the case alluded to, than the want of ability with which the prosecution was conducted—he saw in the ability of the defence of the accused at least as probable a cause of the acquittal as the one which had been mentioned. But, it was really paying to the highest court in this nation a very poor compliment—What, sir! our most potent, grave and revered seniors—our very noble and approved good masters of the doctrine of the gentleman be correct that what they approve we must ratify—what, sir! the senate, on the evidence of at least fifty witnesses, not capable of making up an opinion on a question presented to them! the acquittal in that case, Mr. R. said, was referable, not, to the want of ability on the part of some of the gentlemen, at least—let us look back, said he; one of those gentlemen has since filled the office of secretary of the treasury. What, sir! a man placed at the head of the treasury not capable of conducting an ordinary prosecution in a court of justice—I will never admit an insinuation of that sort to wound the fame of one of my colleagues on that occasion Another one is now a judge of the supreme court, civil and criminal, of the state of Maryland---was he not capable of summing up the law and evidence in such a case? I will not admit it. Another of the managers of the impeachment has since illustrated the government of Georgia---he has displayed an independence which does him honor with all feeling and independent men---was he not capable of speaking to an ordinary case before a court? I cannot admit it. No; the acquittal took place, because the constitution required, and wisely, as in the case of a treaty, the assent of two thirds of the court to the condemnation of the accused; and the assent of that two thirds was not found in the case of impeachment alluded to, whilst it never has been and never will be found wanting to the ratification of any treaty which the president may negociate. Mr. R. said, he had received a lesson on that subject which it was not necessary now to repeat, he meant not to tell the secrets of *his* prison house—in the year 1800, he received a lesson, which if he was not better, he trusted he should be wiser for to his dying day, touching the nature of the initiatory and ratifying branches in relation to treaties.

One word more, Mr. R. said, and he had done.---He wished he had followed the example of the honorable gentleman from Maryland in one respect, incapable as he was of following him in any other---he wished, he said, he too had taken his leave and sat down when he found his strength exhausted—He had thought it better, however, to finish what he had to say at once, and then to dinner with what appetite we may. The gentleman had made one statement he wished to notice—that the treaty was a treaty or no treaty; that, the ratifications being exchanged, it was law, or not law. It is a law, Mr. R. said in those respects not requiring the intervention of congress, but it requires legislative provisions, because it requires duties to be lowered or raised—which is equivalent to requiring an appropriation or the imposition of taxes, powers acknowledged to belong exclusively to congress. What faith, the gentleman had asked, could be put by foreign powers in compacts with this government, if a treaty may be rendered void, after its ratifications are exchanged, by the refusal of this house to act on it? there was, Mr. R. said, the widest difference between the possession of a power, and the expediency of exercising it. Suppose a treaty should have received every possible sanction, that of this house included, we still have at any time a right to break it off, without consulting the other party, and go to war. A nation puts faith in other nations, not because of this or that form of government, this or that check, or this or that balance in the operations of a government, but according to its conviction of the disposition of other nations to maintain their faith. By that criterion, by tha standard of character, ours is at least as good as sterling, and, he believed, a carat better. Great Britain put faith in us for the same reason we put faith in her, tempering our faith; for though scepticism be damnable heresy in religion, it is sometimes otherwise in politics—tempering it with a proper degree of distrust on both sides.

If we put faith in a single individual at the head of a government, as in the case of treaties with European powers, how much more reason have they to put faith in the guarantee afforded by the pledge of every branch of a government like ours, representing the whole people of the United States. Before the prince regent in England, can violate a treaty, and make war, he must be supported by a vote of credit from the house of commons; this is some restraint on him—but, Mr. R. said, we have made treaties with the despots of every clime and color, from the lilly and rose of the north to the jet black of Africa; and yet we are under no sort of doubt that these high contracting parties will adhere to their faith so long as they feel it their interest to do so. It then at last turned out, that foreign nations had nothing at all to do with this question; that whether the ratifications are exchanged properly or improperly, was an affair between us at home, with which foreign powers could not be permitted to meddle; and, Mr. R. said, if he was asked for a just cause of war, he could figure to himself none better than an attempt by any foreign power at intervention in our affairs. This treaty of commerce gives us leave to trade to the East Indies, and to touch at St. Helena. In that shape it came to the United States, and was

ratified here by both governments—How? In the shape in which it came? No; the very lowest grade o diplomatic functionary—he spoke of his office only—put his finger on one article, and said beware of St. Helena! A minister of Great Britain can take a treaty, and make a nose of wax, or any thing else he pleases of it—but the house of representatives of the United States are to have no word in it. He asked, whether it was competent to a British minister, after a treaty had been solemnly signed under the eye of his own master, materially to alter the provisions of a treaty?—and the alteration was a material one, because the comfort and refreshment of touching at St. Helena was a matter of some consequence in an East India voyage—it was of little consequence, he said to us, who should be soon dismissed to a good hotel and smoking table; but to the poor scorbutic sea-worn sailor, it was of great value. Was it safer for this house to exercise a controling power on the acts of the president and senate, so as to meet the coming disease; or that it should be entirely restrained from interfering, and the president and senate go on making treaties until an extreme case, when the people would interfere and correct the precedure? Mr. R. said, he was no jacobin—he hoped it was unnecessary to say that: he was no man for a government of mobs, but of order, law and religion—but, he said, there are points beyond which the people cannot be restrained; or should we rather, said he, let the president and senate go on, provided they can find a dey of Algiers to treat with—provided they can find a place to stand on, until they make this sweeping treaty-making power a fulcrum to move the constitution from its orbit? Mr. R. concluded by observing that the senate had sent a bill to this house, a bill which he considered as yielding the question, and on which it would perhaps be best to act in preference to that now before the house.

Mr. Pinkney rose to explain; to make a few observations which he said he should have made before, but that he had understood the gentleman to wish not to be interrupted. Mr. P. said he thought he had not state to the house, that his language had not been liable to the exception which the gentleman from Virginia had shewn a disposition to take to it. The gentleman had said that impeachment had been tried and found wanting; in reference to which remark he (Mr. P.) had said that the example to which the gentleman had referred was not conclusive in support of that position; that impeachment might fail from various reasons; that the party impeached might be innocent—into which question he had not entered. Mr. P. said he was almost wholly unacquainted with the nature of either of the cases—his language was not liable to the imputation of having sought to reprehend the conduct of the gentlemen who conducted either. The gentleman had said, observed Mr. P. that he is no drawcansir. Neither am I, sir. I should not have desired to reflect on the gentleman from Virginia—far from it; I am always disposed to speak in his praise; he has given such proofs of his genius, as command my respect. But if I had a desire, which I had not, to cast a reflection on him, what reason was there to suppose I had a desire to do so on those, some of whose names I do not know? I supposed that the house of representatives had selected men of the first ability, always as competent as any lawyer, to conduct the impeachment. I take it for granted the impeachment was managed with the utmost dexterity and talent. All I meant to say was that the failure of that impeachment did not prove that impeachment would always be found wanting. In the case expressly alluded to (that of judge Chase) I presumed the innocence of the party. This explanation is due not only to the honorable gentleman to whom my remarks apply, but to my own honor and character.

Mr. *Randolph* expressed his happiness at hearing the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland. The gentleman, he said, had misunderstood him in supposing him not to be disposed to allow the gentleman to explain—from his not having done so, Mr. R. confessed he had considered him as sustaining the innuendo. He reciprocated the sentiments of respect, &c. which the gentleman had expressed, &c.

Mr. *Pickering* said, that after so long a discussion of the question before the house, he would not have risen, had not some lights, in which it should be viewed, passed unobserved.

In this country, said he, we hold that all the powers of government originate with the people. Those powers the people might distribute in any manner they pleased. They might have vested all legislative power in one man; in a president, or in a president and senate, or in a president, senate and house of representatives. To see how they have in fact distributed the powers of government, we must look to the constitution, which they have framed for that purpose.

The first clause in the constitution reads thus: "All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives." And the inference of gentlemen on the other side of the house is, that whatever powers are expressly granted to congress, are exclusively granted; or, if any other branches of the government act upon the subjects of those powers, the concurrence of this house is necessary to render their acts valid. But if gentlemen will turn to the seventh section of the first article of the constitution, they will see an important restriction on the sweeping legislative power apparently granted to the senate and house, in the first section: "Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it shall become a law, be presented to the president of the United States" for his approbation; without which it will not become a law, unless, on a reconsideration of it, with the president's objections, it shall be approved by two-thirds of each house. Here, then, is one exception to the sweeping legislative powers granted to congress, as composed of the senate and house of representatives; that is, of bare majorities of the two houses; and a special legislative power is created, and vested in two thirds of the two houses, whose concurrence is, in such case necessary to make a law.

In like manner, is complete legislative power vested in the president and senate. For we see, in the passage of the constitution so often recited, that all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are declared to be the law of the land: and the president and senate are exclusively vested with the power to make treaties, two-thirds of the senators present concurring.*

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*When it is declared, that "this constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;" no more is meant, than that they are supreme in relation to the constitution and the laws of the individual states: and hence, after declaring what shall be the supreme law of the land, the constitution

But it is said, that among the various powers granted to congress, one is "to regulate commerce with foreign nations;" and that if such regulation of commerce be made the subject of a treaty, an act of congress, including the concurrence of this house, is requisite to make it the law of the land. Here the *negociating* of a treaty and the *making* of a treaty are compounded; although they are perfectly distinct. When a minister, or other exclusive agent, has negociated a treaty, it is, by the president, laid before the senate; and when, with their advice and consent, it is ratified by the president, it is *made*, it is *complete;* and no act of the house of representatives can add any thing to its validity. The word *made* is equally applied to laws and to treaties. "This constitution, and the laws of the United States *made* in pursuance thereof, and all treaties *made*, or which *shall be made*, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

As to the subjects of treaties; when the framers of the constitution gave to the president and senate power to make them, without specifying or limiting the subjects to which they should be confined, it is plain the term treaties was intended to embrace the usual subjects of these contracts between nations. At the time when the constitution was ordained, we had four commercial treaties—with France, Holland, Prussia and Sweden; and a treaty of alliance, and a convention or treaty relating to consuls, with France. All these subjects, then, it is certain, are within the treaty-making power of the president and senate. The convention with Great Britain, to which the bill before us refers, embraces but two of them, commerce and consuls.

But, seeing congress have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, why should it be made the subject of treaties? The answer is—to give stability and security to commerce. Suppose the United States and Great Britain, merely by *laws* of the two countries, had equalized the duties on American and British vessels and their cargoes, in the manner provided by the commercial convention, and suppose that, in expectation of the permanency of those laws, the growers of cotton and tobacco in the United States were to ship those articles in vessels of the United States to Great Britain, and, pending the voyage, the government of that country should deem it expedient to repeal her equalizing laws, and restore the discriminating duties of tonage and impost on American vessels and their cargoes; this would bring a very serious loss on those owners. But a treaty would prevent such repeal and consequent injury.

To a just understanding of the question before the house, another distinction should be taken; that is, between the *validity* and the *execution* of a treaty. While gentlemen on the other side (with a single exception) admit that some treaties made by the president and senate are valid, without any act to be done on the part of this house, such as simple treaties of peace, and even of alliance; seeing no special power is granted to congress by the constitution, to make peace and form alliances; yet it is said, that when the intervention of this house is necessary, as in providing and making appropriations of money, to carry treaties into execution; then the sanction of this house is requisite to give them a binding force.

But, let it be supposed, that the constitution, instead of vesting the whole treaty-making power in the president and senate, had ordained that no treaty should be valid, unless approved by the house of representatives; and suppose, also, that all the three branches of government concuring, a treaty of commerce and limits were made—such as that with Spain, in 1795. No one would then question its *validity;* and yet, unless the president and senate appointed commissioners to run the boundary lines, to mark the limits of the respective territories; and unless the house of representatives, concurring with the president and senate, appropriated money to defray the expence thereof, the treaty would remain *unexecuted.*

According to the doctrine maintained by the framer and advocates of the bill before us, there have never been any valid treaties between the United States and foreign nations, since the organization of our government; for no law of congress has reenacted their articles, (as is attempted by the present bill) or by a general enactment pronounced them to be the law of the land. Take up any of those treaties; for instance, the treaties of 1795, with Great Britain and Spain, where the appointment of commissioners, and appropriations of money were necessary to their execution. Congress passed laws making such appropriations; not to give *validity* to the treaties; but simply in the language of those laws *to carry them into effect.*

But shall treaties operate a repeal of a law of the United States? Yes: because treaties being, equally with acts of congress, the law of the land, they must repeal all the provisions of prior laws contravening their stipulations. According to the well-known maxim, that the latter laws repeal all antecedent laws containing contrary provisions; and so long as treaties exist, so long the government and nation are bound to observe them, and the decisions of the judges must conform to their stipulations. But as treaties may thus annul the laws of congress, so may these laws annul treaties; and when congress shall, by a formal act, declare a treaty no longer obligatory on the United States, the judges must abandon the treaty, and obey the law. And why? because the *whole authority*, on our part, which gave *existence* and *force* to the treaty, is *withdrawn* by the annulling act. Such is the effect of a law of congress declaring war against a nation between whom and the United States any treaties had been made. Take for example, the case of France, with whom we had a treaty of amity and commerce, a treaty of alliance, and a consular convention. These treaties having been repeatedly violated on the part of the French

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adds, "and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." In one other sense indeed the constitution is the supreme law; because it is the act of the people in their sovereign capacity, in the several states; and cannot be changed but by a like act of sovereignty. Hence the laws enacted by congress are required to be made in pursuance of the constitution. And although no such restriction is laid on treaties, because treaties embrace some subjects not mentioned in the constitution, (such as the making of peace and forming alliances with foreign nations,) yet a treaty, no more than an act of congress, which should contain any provision violating the constitution, would be of any validity. For the treaty-making power of the president and senate, as well as the legislative power of congress, being derived from the constitution, every exertion of that power in repugnance to it, or involving the abrogation of any of its provisions, must necessarily be void. To maintain the contrary, would be equally absurd as to say, that a superstructure could stand when its foundation was removed, or that a branch could retain life when the root was dead.

government, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed having been refused; and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, having been repelled with indignity; and as the French persisted in their system of predatory violence, infracting those treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation: For these causes explicitly, congress, in July, 1798, passed a law enacting that those treaties should not thenceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States. And two days afterwards, congress passed another law, authorizing the capture of all French armed vessels, to which the commerce of the United States long had been and continued to be the prey. And as in this, so in every other case in which congress shall judge there existed good and sufficient cause for declaring a treaty void, they will so pronounce, either because they intend to declare war, or because they are willing the United States should meet a war, to be declared on the other side, as less injurious to the country than an adherence to the treaty. But should congress, without adequate cause, declare a treaty no longer obligatory, they must be prepared to meet the reproach of perfidy, besides exposing the United States to the evils of war, should the offended nation think fit to avenge the wrong, by making war upon them

A gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) among other reasons why this house should claim and exercise as a right, the giving of its formal sanction to a treaty—said, that foreign nations would place more confidence in treaties so sanctioned.—Mr. Pickering held the contrary opinion. Foreign nations, he remarked, with whom we should negotiate treaties, would look into our constitution, to see where the power to make treaties was lodged; and finding it vested in the president and senate exclusively—if they saw that, in practice, the house of representatives interposed its pretensions, that the assent of that house also was necessary; and if they saw the president and senate yielding to such pretensions, to such a manifest encroachment on their exclusive powers; instead of increasing, it would diminish their confidence in the acts of the government. For confidence is inspired and best secured by the stability of a government, and the adherence of all its branches to their respective rights.

Mr. Pickering concluded his observations in saying, that the senate would feel it its duty to maintain its constitutional rights. That having acted with the president in making the commercial treaty with Great Britain, which had thus become the law of the land, it was not to be expected that the senate would adopt the bill before the house, and thus re-enact the articles it had so recently enacted; and in the last article expressly declared to be binding and obligatory on the United States. It would be better, therefore, not to send the bill to the senate.

Mr. *Robertson* wished to have again tried the question of laying the bill from the senate on the table, but the speaker decided such a motion not now to be in order. Mr R. then remarked, that this was a question of much importance, and he hoped no passion would intermingle in its discussion, or influence the decision of it, which, whatever it might be, ought to be the result of cool, deliberate consideration. He did not consider the act of the senate, in sending this bill to the house, as indecorous, but as a proper exercise of their powers.—However, it again brought up the whole question, [illegible] the permission of the house, he would concisely examine it. I was delighted, said Mr. R. with the eloquence of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Pinkney.) I was pleased with his lucid and fair manner of meeting the question, but I was shocked with his principles. I never did hear, I never did expect to hear, within these walls, principles so dangerous as those to which the gentleman has boldly, I was about to say, daringly, given utterance. The treaty making power, according to his doctrine, is without limit; it is without restraint; prostrates before it all the rights of this house, and tramples under foot opinions heretofore held sacred. Whatever treaty, of whatever kind, fall within the powers of any civilized government, it is competent to our president and senate to form; if the instrument be in itself complete, if it merely annul and abrogate laws, this house cannot interfere; thus the whole of our statutes, the entire code of our laws, lies at their mercy, and may, with the aid of any foreign sovereign who will unite in the scheme, be forever annihilated. Such is the doctrine of the gentleman from Maryland. Whence does it spring; how has it been supported? let us probe it to the bottom, let us examine it with deliberation. Where is the legislative power in this government vested by the constitution? this is the sole and simple question, if it be not the only point in controversy; then my lips are closed, I have nothing more to say. If the president and senate can make treaties, without repealing existing laws or making new ones, why let them do so, let them treat, and treat, and treat; they will not alarm my fears, I shall feel no concern. There may be, for any thing I know to the contrary, many treaties which do not necessarily include legislation; there are treaties of alliance, triple and quadruple, treaties of neutrality, partition, family compacts, &c. give them up these; on these and such as these they may exercise their treaty-making power. But let them not legislate. There are bounds to this authority, as claimed for them. The legislation of congress is defined and limited by the constitution, but treaty legislation has no bounds. The president and senate, with the aid of a few commissioners, and a foreign sovereign, an emperor or a king of France, a lord Castlereagh, or any other despot, may govern this people without check or control, or responsibility. They may? The gentleman from Maryland says they can—they can legislate, although all legislative power is vested in congress, consisting of a house of representatives, senate and president. They may regulate commerce, although the right to regulate commerce is given to congress; they may draw money from the treasury by law, for a treaty is a law. Look to the general powers of congress; look to the specified, look to the limitations imposed upon that body—leave out this house, substitute a foreign government, their general powers are usurped, their specified powers taken from them, the limitations imposed for the good of the people utterly disregarded. The president and senate? Let them not legislate—it is the proudest, it is the only prerogative of republicanism. Legislation and representation in free governments go hand in hand. They are not representatives, they are not responsible. The gentleman from Maryland says they are more responsible than members of this house. How stands the fact? The president is elected for four years, the members of this house for two, but as, under the practice of the constitution, the chief executive magistrate serves but two terms, the last is without a shadow of responsibility; he does not present himself at the bar of the public to receive sentence of approval or condemnation. But the president is

liable to impeachment. Indeed! impeachment? Yes, to be tried by that very body who advised the ratification of the instrument; to be tried by his accomplices! I ask the gentleman from Maryland if he would make himself laughed at by every man, woman and child in the community, by bringing about so futile and farcical an exhibition?—We see then the responsibility of the president, let us examine that of his compeers. The senators are appointed for six years, not by the people, but by some dozens of individuals who form the state legislatures—they are not impeachable, if that were in this case of any importance, neither are they amenable to censure, because they transact their executive business with closed doors—they act in private, no one knows how any senator votes, he is the sole depository of his own secret—he votes and speaks as his caprice, his interests, or his judgment dictates—he fears no punishment, for his course is hidden—his executive powers are exerted in conclave—mark the word, *executive* powers—would it be believed that in the United States of America laws were repealed and enacted in the exercise of *executive* business? Why, what an anomaly is the executive legislative management!

The gentleman from Maryland goes the full length. If the treaty merely repeals laws, if it require not the aid of this house, the instrument is complete—the deed is done; but if, and according to his doctrine it can never happen, it requires some act of ours; then we have no discretion, we receive orders and must obey—if after the stabs inflicted on this body, animation still exist. The gentleman tells you to raise your suicidal arm and perpetrate self murder! worse! your parricidal arm, and plunge a dagger in the bosom of your country—for the republic no more survives! It contains not one single feature to distinguish it from the despotisms of Europe. If this doctrine prevail, and that equally abominable principle, which authorizes the judges to declare the little remnant of your legislation null and void, because in their opinion unconstitutionally exercised; hemmed in thus by the executive and the judiciary, there is no further use for this assembly. If the legislature, the pre-eminent authority in all free government, be thus blocked up, thus circumvented, and that too by comparatively insignificant departments—departments inferior, subordinate, ministerial, then I have no hesitation in saying that I should not regret the flames that blazed around that once splendid edifice now in view, nor that a similar fate should befal this humble building in which we this day are met—for one, I would not disgrace myself by holding a seat in this degraded and miserable body.

The gentleman from Maryland contends, that whatever treaty may be made by any power on earth, may be made by our president and senate; that when made it becomes the law of the land; that in this respect their power is universal and unlimited. In what respect? In making treaties which are the laws of the land: in other words, that the president and senate can make laws of the land on all subjects, and that too without limitation. Surely nothing more is necessary than to state such doctrines to make them universally abhorred. But to deny their truth, is, according to the gentleman, to produce the most extravagant anomaly imaginable in the constitution. Is it not rendering the constitution of the United States a more extravagant anomaly to strip the legislature of the right to legislate, and transfer the law-making power to the executive? If one must yield, if the president and senate must be retrenched in their treaty-making power, or congress deprived of the right to legislate, then is there no room for hesitation; difficulties in regard to intercourse with foreign governments, can only embroil us with them; but an interference with the rights and duties of congress prostrates the only barrier between the people and despotism, and embroils them with each other. Let us preserve the union, the constitution, principles of republicanism, and the privileges of this house; let us guard against the introduction of slavish and European notions of executive supremacy, and we have nothing to fear from the hostility of a world in arms.

But who are they whom we behold in array, supporting the extravagant pretensions of the senate of the United States? What a singular phenomenon they exhibit: we find them ranged against the body of which they form a part; we find them voluntarily surrendering up the essential principle of their existence, and that too in favor of a jealous and a rival department, while the executive magistrate, in all governments sufficiently disposed to claim the full measure of his prerogative, himself admits the power properly to belong to those by whom it is thus so unaccountably abandoned. I assert, that the president of the United States does not believe, with the gentleman from Maryland, that a treaty can repeal or enact a law, and I proceed now to prove it.—In a letter dated July 27, 1812, from Mr. Monroe, then secretary of state, to Mr. Russell, we find the following remarks: "As an inducement to the British government, to discontinue the practice of impressment from our vessels, by which alone our seamen can be made secure, you are authorized to stipulate a prohibition by law, to be reciprocal, of the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the United States. A stipulation to prohibit by law the employment of British seamen in the service of the United States, is to be understood in the sense and spirit of our constitution. The passage of such a law must depend of course on congress, who it might reasonably be presumed, would give effect to it." Can language be more explicit; the renunciation of the power ascribed to the executive more full? Compare it with the language of the gentleman from Maryland? According to him, the treaty might have itself repealed, instead of stipulating that congress should repeal the law in question. There are many other instances of a similar kind; but one, as clear and complete as the present, is of as much value as one thousand. Let it be observed too, that this is not strictly a commercial affair, and how, if it were not competent to the treaty-making power to act independently of congress in this case, shall it be contended it can act independently of that body, in commercial questions, notwithstanding the constitution gives to congress the power to regulate commerce? The doctrine of the gentleman properly understood, amounts to what I have already stated, an exclusive right in the president and senate to legislate for this nation, in all cases; it is neither more nor less, nor can ingenuity give to it any other meaning. And why should this enormous, this overwhelming power be yielded? Cannot the provision of any treaty be declared by law? Will not reciprocal legislation between independent nations supply the place of treaties? Might not a law contain all the provisions of the convention which has given rise to this debate? Might not, do I say? Look at the law passed at the last session by the proper authority, it is merely re-echoed by this treaty; a law of the British government meeting that of ours, would have answered precisely the purposes of their instrument; and the same may be said of all treaties. Why, if congress cannot re-

gulate commerce, was the power given? Why acted upon? Why the act to which I have referred? The conduct of this house may be accounted for easily enough. We deem the subject placed in part under our control—but why did the senate legislate?—why did they originate the act? Did they then think that commerce could not be regulated by the three branches? Was the act an usurpation of the treaty-making power? It commenced with themselves. Was it superfluous, or insufficient? Surely that body will make no such admission.

The house of representatives contends for no exclusive authority—it contends for such a participation in the government as is assigned to it by the constitution. Treaties may be made by legislation—but legislation must not exist through treaties. The right which we assert cannot be productive of irremediable inconvenience. The power contended for by the senate, and their advocates, subverts the very foundation of the government—totally changes its character, and establishes rank and unqualified despotism.

Mr. *Taylor* of N. York, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker—I have listened to the remarks of the honorable member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Pickering) with the attention due to age and experience. The important offices he has held under this government, and the extended period of his political life, claim for his opinions particular respect.—But the tribute of respect is all I can pay—I cannot assent to his construction of the constitution, as it applies either to the legislative or the treaty making power. In my judgment, these powers, under the constitution of the United States, are perfectly distinct in relation both to the authority exercising them, and the subjects upon which they can definitively act. A treaty is a compact of accommodation between independent states, relating to their public affairs. It derives all its efficacy from the consent and agreement of the parties; it operates upon the willing only; it is obeyed by the parties no longer than obedience is voluntary. If its engagements are violated, there is no tribunal competent to afford redress—recompence can be found only in the provisions of a new compact, equally voluntary to the first, or in a resort to the *ultima ratio regum.* The proper subjects of treaty arrangement are, those to which legislative power cannot reach, by reason of its limited jurisdiction. Were it not for this, no treaty would, or indeed could, be made; there could be no parties capable of contracting; freedom of will would be wanting: for it is the nature of legislative power to impose upon all persons, subject to its jurisdiction, an obligation to conform themselves to the rule it prescribes. It possesses within itself a capacity of making all laws necessary to carry its enactments into complete execution; all other power is inferior and subject to its control; it is restrained only by the constitution of the government under which it acts, and limited only by its territorial jurisdiction. "The idea of law necessarily comprehends that of a penalty, consequent upon its violation, of a tribunal which determines the penalty, and a physical force to put it in execution." In a government where the will of a despot is the supreme law, it is immaterial to the subject whether that will be expressed in the annunciation of a treaty or an edict; but in a government where the law-making power is vested in three departments, and the treaty-making or bargaining power in two of them, it may become vastly important to national liberty, that these two departments should not be permitted, in the form of treaties, to exercise the sovereign power of enacting and repealing laws. Does, then, the constitution give to the president of the United States the power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, in the form of a treaty, to legislate for the people of this country, by repealing the laws of congress and enacting others in their stead? The question is important; it should be discussed with temperance, and decided with firmness. I agree with my honorable colleague, (Mr. Gold) that the present occasion is auspicious for both.

It is admitted on both sides of the house, that the treaty now under consideration is well advised, and ought to be carried into full execution on the part of the United States. But it is denied by the honorable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickering) and by most of those who, on this occasion, vote with him, that a law of congress is necessary to give it effect, because the constitution declares, that the president shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and that all treaties made, or to be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Let it be remembered, that municipal law maintains its obligation over all those subjects which are within its jurisdiction, and that a treaty-law enforces its agreements or compacts only on public international affairs which municipal law cannot reach. A law of congress compels obedience to its enactments on all subjects over which legislative power is granted to that body by the constitution; but what power is more clearly granted than that of regulating commerce? And what law is more purely municipal than that which prescribes the sum of money to be paid on the importation into a territory, of a particular article of trade or commerce? It enters into considerations of domestic policy, equally important and various. The wants of the citizens of a state both in peace and war—the encouragement of their home manufactures, and generally their whole domestic concerns are affected by it. It is, therefore, a fit subject of municipal legislation. By whom then is such legislation to be exercised? The constitution, in the first section of its first article, gives the answer, "*all legislative powers* herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and *house of representatives.*" The eighth section of the same article, which grants to congress the power of declaring war, raising and supporting armies, and coining money, grants in terms equally strong and definite, the power also of laying duties and regulating commerce. But it is contended, that as a treaty is the supreme law of the land, so it attaches to itself the essential quality of all other law, that of repealing former laws contradicting its enactments; and gentlemen have attempted to illustrate this position, by calling our attention to the treaty of peace, and asking whether it did not repeal the law declaring war? I answer the enquiry in the negative. The act of declaring war is in most limited governments purely executive. The constitution vests the exercise of that power in congress, and in exerting it congress acts rather executively than legislatively. An act declaring the relations of amity which had existed between two nations, to be terminated, may be prefaced with a recital, that the offending nation had committed acts of hostility against the other, and, therefore, that a state of war existed, as was done at the last session of congress, in passing the act for protecting the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruisers, or, omitting a recital in the law, it may simply enact, *that a state of war is declared to exist* between the two countries, leaving

the publication of its causes to a report or manifesto, as was done in declaring war against Great Britain. In either case the law is purely declaratory. It presupposes hostile acts to have been committed, and does nothing more than promulgate, in an official form, the existing relations between the governments concerned. An act declaring war, is in its nature also of limited duration. The only legitimate end of war is peace: Surely it is the only end contemplated by the constitution of the United States. It is to continue in force until relations of amity shall be restored, in the manner pointed out by the constitution, and no longer. Whenever that event happens, the law becomes inapplicable, and expires by its own limitation: A treaty of peace, therefore, does not repeal an act declaring war.

Neither is a treaty the supreme law of the land, in the same sense that either the constitution or an act of congress is supreme. The second paragraph of the sixth article of the constitution, declares "this constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

First, then, the constitution is supreme as being that charter of liberty proposed to the people of the United States, by their convention on the 17th September, 1787, and afterwards ratified by the people of all the states, which cannot be altered by act of congress, nor by treaty; nor in any other manner than that prescribed by the constitution itself. It is, therefore, superior in dignity and authority to every other law. Second—laws of the United States made in pursuance of the constitution; and third, treaties made under the authority of the United States, although inferior to the constitution, are, within their respective powers of making laws concerning the internal, and making compacts relative to the external affairs of the country, supreme in comparison of constitution and laws of any state, and binding upon the judges thereof. This construction of the constitution preserves the harmony of all its parts. It leaves each department to act within its own sphere, and conforms to the rule that, in expounding an instrument, such construction shall be adopted, that all its parts may stand together, and effect be given to each. But the construction, advocated by those who oppose the passage of this bill, on the ground that legislative interference is unnecessary, is in manifest contradiction of the constitution itself, and the acknowledged powers of this house. If the words "supreme law" are to be applied in precisely the same sense to the constitution, to acts of congress and to treaties, it follows that a treaty is of equal dignity and binding obligation to the constitution. And as a posterior law repeals all of a prior date which contradict its enactments, a treaty may alter, amend, or repeal the constitution itself—but the president and thirteen senators may make a treaty, therefore they may in the form of a treaty make amendments to the constitution which cannot be made without the consent of three fourths of the states in the union. Their construction is in manifest violation also of the acknowledged powers of congress. It is admitted by all that if a treaty contain a stipulation on the part of the United States to make a payment of money, that it cannot be carried into effect without the passage of a law by congress making an appropriation for that purpose—why not? Will gentlemen inform me? The constitution does not say that an appropriation law shall be passed by the senate and house of representatives. No, sir—it only says "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law." But if a treaty is the supreme law of the land, capable of altering, amending or repealing the laws of congress, money drawn from the treasury in consequence of an appropriation contained in a treaty, would be drawn not only legally, but in pursuance of the supreme law itself. A conclusion fraught with such monstrous absurdity has not yet found an advocate on this floor—but such is the inevitable consequence of the construction for which gentlemen in the opposition contend.

Mr. Speaker, it has been asked whether the treaty will not be executed even if congress refuse to pass a law for that purpose. I answer in the negative. By the existing laws, goods imported into the United States from Great Britain in American vessels pay a certain duty, and goods imported in British vessels pay a different duty. By the treaty it is agreed that in both cases they shall be charged with the same duty; the treaty does not, neither could it determine what that duty should be; whether it should be the higher or lower rate, or a modification of both; that could only be decided by municipal law; to make that decision the bill under discussion is introduced; legislation on the subject is thought necessary by the president himself. In his message communicating the treaty, he says, "I recommend to congress such legislative provisions as the convention may call for on the part of the United States." Such is not the form in which treaties capable of executing themselves are communicated. For a proof of this I refer gentlemen to the president's message at the last session of congress announcing the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

We have already seen that the constitution in its first article contains a declaration that all legislative power shall be vested in congress. The eighth section of the same article proceeds to enumerate the subjects over which that power may be exercised. "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." But of what avail is this power if the president and thirteen senators can by treaty abolish a tax or duty laid by congress and establish another? If they can vary the tariff of duties in any particular, they can abolish it altogether. They can agree that all goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the British dominions, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, in consideration that the British government will extend the same privilege to American produce imported into Great Britain; or in consideration that the British government will grant to the United States the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to be governed as the president and senate, or as the president alone, or as any other individual may direct; or in consideration that the British government would pay to the president of the senate, or to the paymaster-general of the army of the United States, an annuity of ten millions of dollars, to be disbursed by the president of the United States—or for any other consideration which they might think proper to accept.

"To borrow money on the credit of the United States."

But of what avail is this power if the president and senate can repeal the revenue laws of congress enacted with a view to pay the interest and repay the principal of money so borrowed, or if they can by treaty borrow money themselves and pledge the public faith or mortgage the public lands for its reimbursement.

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations."

But of what avail is this power, if the president and senate can definitively agree by treaty with a foreign nation, what articles of commerce shall be admitted into the United States, and what excluded; what duties shall be paid, and what remitted; and generally upon all subjects relating to both foreign and domestic commercial transactions?

"To establish an uniform rule of naturalization."

But of what avail is this power, if the president and senate can by treaty stipulate that the subjects of a foreign government either shall not be admitted into the United States, or be admitted, shall not be naturalized, or if they can repeal the naturalization laws enacted by congress and establish others contradictory thereto?

"To declare war."

Even this exalted attribute of sovereignty is of little importance to congress, if the president and senate can, by a treaty of alliance, bind the United States to commit an act of hostility against a nation with which we are at peace, thereby producing a state of actual war as effectually as if declared by the constitutional organ of the government.

"To raise and support armies."

But this grant of power may be rendered useless, if the president and senate can, by treaty stipulation fix the number of men to be retained on the military establishment of this and another country, with a view to the mutual security of both; or by a treaty of alliance determine the contingent of force to be furnished by the United States and the amount of subsidy to be received therefor.

"To provide and maintain a navy."

This power also is annihilated, if the president and senate can agree with the government of another nation, what amount of naval force shall be retained in service by the respective countries.

The constitutional power of congress over the militia, if the construction advocated on a former occasion by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickering,) and his political friends, be correct, (which construction has been sanctioned too by the government of more than one state in the union,) is too contemptible to justify a single remark in regard to its possession.

In fine, there is not a legislative power granted to congress by the constitution which the president and senate may not usurp, nay, which they cannot lawfully exercise under the construction given to that instrument by the gentleman from Massachusetts, except perhaps the power of exercising, "exclusive" legislation over the district of Columbia.

Against such enormous political heresy, I am constrained to enter my solemn protest; if it ever receive the sanction of this house, the charter of American liberty will not be worth preserving; the right, dignity and power of this house, derived not from sovereign states, but from a more noble origin—the PEOPLE themselves, whose representatives we are, whose wants and wishes the constitution presumes us better to know than any other branch of the government, and to whom we are amenable for the exercise of the power confided to us—these rights will be abandoned, this dignity sullied, and our power of standing between the people and oppression will be gone forever. The president and senate, uniting legislative authority to executive patronage, will manage the concerns of the government in their own way, not responsible to any earthly tribunal.

Gentlemen, however, have told us not to be alarmed—all is well—there is no danger—the president and senators are honorable men—good men and true—acting under a high responsibility—with wisdom to discern, and virtue to pursue the best interests of the country. All this may be true, but what security have you, Mr. Speaker, that their seats will always be occupied by men of equal merits? Kings have been bribed and senates corrupted—what has happened to the chief magistrates and senators of other ages and nations may possibly happen hereafter in our own country. God grant that it may not—at least, that neither we nor our children to the hundredth generation may see the evil. But should it be the misfortune of the American people to have the administration of their government committed to corrupt hands, what incalculable mischief would not follow the doctrine of presidential and senatorial legislative supremacy. If a treaty should be made combining in its provisions all the usurpation which I have supposed possible, accompanied with circumstances indicating the most unhallowed ambition, even the poor satisfaction of punishing the offenders would be denied to the people. The senate is the sole judge of its own members, who are not liable to impeachment in any case whatever, and the president, if impeached, would be tried by judges equally criminal with himself—judges, who, in their senatorial capacity, advised the very act, for doing which the president would be arraigned at the bar of their house. The absurdity of such a trial is too manifest to require a comment.

But it is asked, is this house infallible? Is it proof against corrupt and ambitious influence? Is its patriotism above all praise? I answer, that its numerous members elected for a short period by the people themselves, are at least equally unlikely to indulge projects of ambition dangerous to the liberties of their fellow citizens as the members of the senate, which in practice is almost, and in theory altogether a permanent body. The people have therefore some additional security in the public virtue of this house for at least honest legislation, which would be entirely withdrawn by the construction of the constitution, against which I protest. And if it happen contrary to my expectation that the senate shall reject this bill, which I trust we shall shortly send to them for their concurrence, the period will already have arrived when every barrier which this house can erect will be required at our hands to guard the rights of the people against the tyranny of senatorial usurpation.

But we are again told to quit our fears, for "there is no danger." Mr. Speaker, it was one of the first lessons taught me by my parents, not to believe in the doctrine of "no danger." I remember to have read in a good old fashioned book, that it was the doctrine successfully preached by the serpent to "the mother of mankind." It was in substance the language used by Joab, who too was an honorable man, a chief and a captain over the host, while he was preparing to plunge his murderous weapon into the side of Abner, the son of Ner—and, in fine, it was the language of the tories in the revolutionary war.—But, it was never the language of the revolutionary whig. When the British government imposed a three penny tea tax upon the people of this country, the tories, or as they called themselves, the loyalists, said, "no danger," it is an honorable government, and the power will not be abused. But what said the whigs? It is, said they, the principle and not the sum against which we contend.—If we abandon the principle, there is no stopping point; we shall be chained together like manacled slaves, and driven wherever our masters please to drive us.—Such too was the language of republi-

can whigs in 1798. And it will be the language of whig principles to the end of the world; examine the page of all history, and you will find the no-danger creed recommended by the Catalines, Arnolds, and Leonards of all nations, and resisted by their Franklins, Browns, and Jacksons. We, Mr. Speaker, are the people's watchmen—their sentinels. It is our duty to be vigilant, to guard their liberties, and to sound an alarm at every approach of danger; and, while I have the honor to occupy this place, not one jot, nor one tittle of their rights, or of the constitutional power of this house, shall be usurped by the senate, or any other department of the government, by my consent.

Mr. *Wilde* said, he little thought when this debate commenced, that it would have been continued so long, and thought as little, that in the course of it, he should have troubled the house with any remarks. Till now indeed, he had been a mute, as far as he could be, a patient, and he hoped not altogether inattentive listner. Had his views of the subject been presented to the house by any other gentleman, he should still have remained so, content to prefer—however ignoble the choice—the safety of silence to the hazards of debate. As they had not, he would venture to intrude them as briefly as he could, that at least they might not tire those whom they did not please.

He desired previously, however, to offer a word or two in answer to some arguments which had been urged in the course of this discussion. It had been said by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) that the bill upon your table is unnecessary, because an act was passed at the last session repealing our discriminating duties as to all nations who should repeal their discriminating duties as to us. Now, sir, asked Mr. W. what evidence have we that Great Britain has repealed her discriminating duties as to us? The treaty indeed provides that she shall do so, and there is no doubt it will be done. But at present, sir, they are merely suspended by the order in council of the 17th of August, which we have seen in the newspapers, and which does not refer either to the words or the date of the treaty, and can as little be connected with the law of the last session. On the contrary its duration is limited to six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, pointing evidently to a repeal of those duties by act of parliament before the expiration of that period, and by and by, we shall see the act repealing those duties, which it is necessary should be abolished before the law of the last session can operate effectually. Farther sir, a strict examination of that law will shew that however it might have been intended, its words fairly interpreted, reach only to goods wares and merchandize the growth or produce of the foreign nation, and not to the ships or vessels in which they may be imported; whilst the convention stipulates that all discrimination as to both shall be at an end. The law of the last session therefore is not co-extensive with the stipulations of the convention, and cannot supersede the necessity of the present bill.—But the passage of that very law, sir, furnishes an argument against the doctrines of the gentlemen who have alluded to it, so far as any argument can be drawn from the practice and opinions of the last congress. If they believed, as the gentlemen do, that the president and senate had the power of making a treaty which should have the force of a law in repealing those duties, why was it necessary to pass a law providing for their repeal? Evidently, sir, it would not have been thought necessary, for according to such a supposition they must have believed the president and senate had this power independent of all law. Their passing this law therefore is the strongest proof they could have given us of their belief that the president and senate had not this power.

Mr. W. said, if he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Pickering) correctly, he undertook to shew by the uniform practice of the government since the adoption of the constitution, that laws had not been passed to carry treaties into effect, except where an appropriation of money was required, and he thence inferred, that laws for that purpose had not been deemed necessary. Mr. W. declared he had examined all the treaties which had been made, and the laws which have been passed regarding them, in conjunction with his friend and colleague who reported this bill to the house, and who gave a brief statement of the nature of the treaties made and the laws passed, and of the evident reasons why, in certain cases laws had not been thought necessary. His colleague certainly did not go into details, because with such subjects every member of the house was presumed to be acquainted; but the result of their examination was a conviction in them; but that whenever laws had not been passed in conformity with the stipulations of a treaty, it was generally, if not universally because those stipulations did not touch any of the objects committed exclusively to the jurisdiction of congress; or in other words, did not require the enactment of any new or the change of any old municipal regulation. To enter into an examination and comparison of those laws and treaties now, would, Mr. W. observed, be to inflict more upon the patience of the house than it would be willing to endure.—If, however, a positive precedent upon his part was demanded, he would lay his hand upon it at once; and it was not the less welcome, to him at least, on account of its having been established during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, a period of what he had been accustomed to consider as correct principles. It was the stronger, because Mr. Jefferson, when secretary of state, is said to have maintained the opinion now supported by the gentlemen on the opposite side of the house. The Louisiana convention, Mr. W. said was open before him, and he found there a stipulation upon the very same subject, and in form not very unlike that of the treaty now under discussion. That stipulation provided for the admission of French and Spanish vessels into the port of New Orleans for twelve years, upon the same footing as American vessels—the law which was passed on that occasion did contain a provision to the same effect. (Here Mr. Wilde read the law and the convention.)

The bill before you, Mr. W. remarked, has been called "the echo of the treaty, its reflected image, its twin-brother." He would ask if this law and the article in the Louisiana convention are not at least of the same family, and as like one another as Sebastian and Viola?

Having made this reply to some of the arguments of others, Mr. W. said, he would now proceed to offer a few of his own.

If he had not misconceived some of the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Pinkney) it was admitted, that a treaty might be either self executory, or might require a law to carry it into effect.

He agreed perfectly in that opinion, but no rules had been furnished for deciding what treaties were self executory, and what required laws to assist their operation; without such rules it would be impossible to determine the present question, which is to what class does this treaty belong?

What the hand of a master neglected to perform, either because his eye was fixed upon greater objects, or because he deemed it unworthy of his genius, the hand of a novice might venture to attempt; for if he failed he forfeited nothing but a reputation which is not worth preserving—while if he succeeded, he acquires all he can ever hope for, the praise of being useful. The rule which he would offer was probably not such a one as the gentleman himself would have given; certainly not as good a one, possibly little better than no rule at all. He offered it not without hesitation, and it was simply this:

That where the stipulations of a treaty relate entirely to objects purely international or extra territorial, then they are self executory, or at most require nothing more than an exertion of the executive or judicial powers to carry them into effect. But that where they relate solely to objects extra-territorial, objects purely of municipal legislative jurisdiction, there they require the exertion of the municipal legislative authority to assist their operation.

To the first class belonged conventions regulating the reciprocal rights and duties of nations, when one of them shall be belligerent and the other neutral, including the definition of blockade, of contraband of war, of enemy's property, of the right of search, and of all other questions, coming within the jurisdiction of the admiralty or maritime courts of either nation, sitting under, and professing at least, to decide according to the authority of national law. In the same class were included all treaties merely of peace. As to these the president and senate ratify the treaty. The president as commander in chief can suspend hostilities, and the tribunals of prize are competent to do the rest.

To the second class he would refer all treaties, conventions, and agreements, having solely for their object, a change, either reciprocal or otherwise, of any regulations merely municipal, in one or both countries. If the change was to be reciprocal, according to his idea, it would require the interposition of the legislature of each country respectively; if it is not to be reciprocal, it would require the interposition of the legislature of that country only, in which the change was to be effected.

Farther, sir, said Mr. W. treaties may be mixed or compounded of stipulations, relating to objects, some of which belong to one class and some to the other.

Of this description are treaties of guarantee, of alliance, of subsidy, of cession, of boundaries, and many others which I will not attempt to enumerate. So far as these relate to objects purely international, they are self-executory, or at all events, may be executed without the aid of the legislative power. But so far as they concern objects solely of municipal legislation, so far they require the aid of the legislative authority to carry them into effect. If the terms are reciprocal, they will require reciprocal legislation in each country, respectively, so far as they relate to the latter class of objects. If they are not reciprocal they will require legislation in that country only where municipal regulations are to be altered or affected.

Thus a treaty merely of guarantee or alliance, between two nations, both of whom are at peace, is self executory; it is perfected by the exchange of ratifications. Its objects are purely international, and require no legislation, because they require no new municipal regulations, neither do they require the change of any already in existence.

But if such a treaty stipulate that one or both parties shall raise and keep up a certain number of troops, this stipulation if it be reciprocal, must be legislated upon in both countries; if not reciprocal, it must be legislated upon in that country which is to keep up the troops, because as to that country the object of the treaty is a municipal regulation.

As to a treaty of subsidy, that too would require legislation in the country paying the subsidy, because the appropriation of money is a municipal regulation.

With regard to treaties of alliance, with a nation already engaged in a war, as well as to treaties of cession and boundary, they required to be considered as well with relation to the extent of the power vested in the authority making them, as with relation to the objects of the treaties themselves. If the same authority which is invested with the power of making treaties, possesses also the power of declaring war, then that authority may make a treaty of alliance with a nation actually engaged in a war. But if the power of making treaties and of declaring war is not lodged in the same hands, then the authority of the treaty-making power does not extend to such a case; because to make a treaty of alliance with a nation engaged in war, is to make war on the enemy of that nation.—Even if the treaty-making power is also invested with the power of declaring war, still all the stipulations of any treaty of alliance which it may make with a belligerent nation, so far as the same relate to raising troops, paying money, or to other objects of municipal regulation, so far will the stipulations of such a treaty require legislative interposition to carry them into effect. On the other hand, so far as such stipulations concern objects merely inter-national and extra-territorial, so far they are self-executory, or at all events, may be executed by the executive and judicial powers, without any legislative assistance.

With reference to treaties of boundary and cession, he would say, that if the treaty-making power of a nation is constitutionally authorised to fix its boundaries or cede any part of its territory by treaty, and does by treaty contract its boundaries or cede a part of its territory, such a treaty is self-executory —If by a treaty of cession or boundary, it extends the limits of the nation, or acquires new territories, such a treaty, so far as it relates to objects merely municipal, will require legislation; your laws, civil and criminal, cannot be extended over it merely by treaty.

To decide how far any treaty, and particularly the treaty before us, requires legislative assistance to carry it into effect, we must ascertain first, the constitutional extent of the treaty-making power over the objects of that treaty: and secondly, how far the treaty stipulations concern such objects as are purely international, and are for this reason self-executory; and how far those stipulations relate to objects municipal and extra-territorial, and therefore cannot execute themselves or be executed without legislative interposition.

The president and senate have power to make treaties, this is said to mean all treaties—treaties of commerce as well as the rest. Granted. Still this does not decide the question. These treaties when made may be either self-executory, or they may require the aid of laws to carry them into execution. To which class is this treaty? What are the objects of some of its stipulations? Are they purely international or municipal?—Extra or intra-territorial? They relate to the equalization of duties. Can any thing be asked be so entirely an object of municipal regulation? Can any thing be more completely intra-territorial?

Let us consider, said Mr. W. the nature of the treaty-making power. Is it a power to pledge the faith of the nation; to any thing or to every thing? Possible or impossible? Evidently not. It is a power to pledge the faith of the nation for the performance of such things only as are naturally and constitutionally possible. Is it a power to pledge the faith of the nation absolutely and without qualification in all cases? Or only absolutely in some cases and qualifiedly in others? Certainly the latter. And this seemed to him the distinction. The treaty-making power is authorised to pledge the faith of the nation absolutely for the performance of all stipulations, purely international or extra-territorial, because these are either self-executory, and are in fact partly executed by the mere exchange of ratifications, as in a treaty of peace; or, they depend for their execution on the executive and judicial powers, which are sufficient for that purpose as in the restoration of prizes captured after the cessation of hostilities; as in the decision of contraband, enemy's property, blockade, the right of search, the change of property, and all other questions of maritime jurisdiction. But as to all objects of mere municipal regulation, it is not authorized to pledge the faith of the nation absolutely, and without qualification, because these are to be affected only by laws, and cannot make laws, though it can make treaties. But this treaty is a law, and the supreme law. The answer was easy—it had been given a dozen times. If the president and senate could legislate by treaty upon one object, purely municipal and intra-territorial, they could legislate by treaty upon all objects purely municipal and intra-territorial. They could lay taxes by treaty, raise troops by treaty, in short, exercise the whole legislative authority of the country by treaty. What then became of the distinction that has been taken between treaties self-executory and treaties which require laws to carry them into execution? One or the other ground must be abandoned. Either treaties operate as laws upon all objects purely municipal and intra-territorial, or upon none. If upon all, every treaty is self executory. If upon none, then every treaty operating upon such objects requires a law to give it effect. But no object can be more completely municipal and intra-territorial, than the objects of this treaty. What can be more entirely an object of municipal regulation than the imposition of duties? What more completely intra-territorial than the execution of those duties in our own ports? Surely then a law is necessary.

In support of the position that a treaty is a law of the land, and a supreme law, an article of the constitution had been quoted and some stress laid upon the argument. If that article is accurately examined, it would be found to refer only to the states. "The judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution and laws of the state to the contrary notwithstanding." If the framers of the constitution had intended that a treaty should control acts of congress, would they not have added "any thing contained in the act of congress to the contrary notwithstanding?" Could any thing be more obvious? But it has been said, also that a treaty could repeal a law, and the treaty of peace was triumphantly appealed to as evidence of the fact. It is asked, did not the treaty of peace repeal the law declaring war? Mr. W. answered, if it did, still it would not affect his position, which was that no treaty could repeal any regulation, merely municipal. Was war a mere municipal regulation? According to what law is it to be declared and waged? By what law is it regulated? Certainly the law of nations. Can any object be merely municipal which is regulated entirely by the law of nations? Certainly not. There were writers on national laws, whose works were confined to a consideration of the rights of war and peace. Mr W. admitted, that raising troops and money to wage war, were mere municipal regulations, but raising troops was not waging war. It was true, also, that war may be either extra or intra territorial. Still he would enquire by what law was it regulated? Was it an international or municipal object? But he did not by any means admit, that the treaty of peace repealed the law declaring war. He held that a law could be repealed only by a law. He said that the law declaring war expired by its own limitation, as soon as peace was concluded. What was the meaning of the law declaring war? He spoke not of its words, but its effects. Simply, this: "war is hereby declared against Great Britain, and shall be waged and continue until peace is made." Would it admit any other meaning? But if, as gentlemen suppose, the treaty of peace operated by repealing the act declaring war, then nothing more was necessary than to repeal that act, in order to be at peace He once, indeed, had heard a great peace advocate, jocularly maintain this opinion. But he imagined it would not be gravely asserted. No; undoubtedly, would be the reply; for the consent of a foreign nation would be wanting. Well then, Mr. W. added, he could say, even with the consent of that foreign nation, a repeal of the law declaring war, would not make peace, because that would be to transfer the power of making peace from the president and two-thirds of the senate, to the president and a bare majority of both houses. If then, repealing the law declaring war, even with the consent of the foreign nation to make peace, would not have placed us in a state of peace. How could it be said, that the treaty of peace operated by repealing the act declaring war?

Mr. W. said, there was one view taken of this subject by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Tucker;) he would call him his friend, if their intimacy admitted the expression, for he should think himself honored by the friendship of the gentleman; which he would attempt to enlarge.

If a duty might be repealed by treaty, the whole of our duties might be so repealed. The commissioners who made this treaty, had their instructions admitted, might have stipulated that all American vessels and goods should be duty free in England; all English vessels and goods duty free in the United States. Here would have been twelve or thirteen millions of your revenue swept away at once; and as that revenue is pledged, you would have been compelled to provide other funds for the payment of the public creditor.

Having answered several, Mr. W said, he would in turn ask one question of the gentlemen on the opposite side? A distinction had been taken between treaties requiring an appropriation of money, and others, because the article in the constitution is restrictive, "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Whenever money was wanted, therefore, it seemed to be conceded a law must be passed—whereas the article relating to commerce being merely permissive no law was thought necessary. Now the power to regulate commerce, and to make war, were given to congress, in the same form of words. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce; congress shall have power to declare war. Their powers over these objects must be co-extensive. He would ask if the president and senate, under the general treaty making power, were authorized to enter into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive,

with a foreign nation, actually engaged in war? If they were then all the most essential powers of the government belonged to them; they could make war by treaty; they could make peace by treaty; they could raise and keep up troops by treaty; they could lay and collect taxes by treaty, and repeal them by treaty; provide for calling out the militia by treaty; and when gentlemen prided themselves in the check that they could not appropriate money by treaty, they had forgotten that they could borrow money on the credit of the United States, by treaty.

For his own part, Mr. W. did not think they could do any of those things, and he should be sorry if they could; and he did not think so because he believed the sound, the true, the safe and honest interpretation of the constitution to be, that whatever any branch of the government could not constitutionally do directly, it could not do indirectly; and as the president and senate could not make war directly, or regulate commerce directly; they could not make war by treaty, nor regulate commerce (so far as it was municipal and intra territorial) by treaty.

The power of congress to regulate commerce, had been called a residuary power, a power to regulate such parts of commerce as have not been regulated by treaty. He had no objection to the term residuary power. He would admit it to be a residuary power, but he said it was a power to regulate such parts of commerce as could not be effectually regulated by treaty. Such parts as require other sanctions than those of the law of nations to enforce them. The president and senate, Mr. W. said had power to regulate commerce by treaty, so far as it was purely inter national and extra territorial. Congress had power to regulate commerce by law, so far as it was purely municipal and intra territorial.

The president and senate could not lay or repeal duties by treaty. Congress could not extend or limit the right of search, or the definition of blockade, or contraband, by law. Thus each had its proper objects, and over these objects the authority of each was complete.

But the treaty making power necessarily includes the power of pledging the national faith qualifiedly, that certain acts shall be done, which its own authority is not of itself competent to do. If it does so pledge the national faith, for the performance of such acts, then it was for that power whose aid is required to effect them, to say how far it will redeem the pledge. The form of the stipulation, Mr. W contended, makes no difference. Foreign nations treat with us with a knowledge of our constitution, and the stipulations of a treaty are understood with reference to constitutional powers. The pledge given by a treaty is understood to be a pledge to do all which the treaty-making power can, of itself perform, and to cause to be done, if possible, by the other departments of the government, whatever its own power is not competent to do.

A treaty, to be sure, had been said to repeal a law, and, therefore, it would be said that the treaty-making power has in this instance stipulated for nothing more than it was competent of itself to perform. If a treaty could repeal one law, it can repeal another; if it could repeal some it can repeal all; for he called upon gentlemen to recollect what was so clearly and forcibly demonstrated by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) that the restrictions contained in the constitution, were restrictions on the power of congress, not restrictions on the treaty-making power.

He would add nothing further. He had promised not to tire the house, and yet he had only thrown out hints rather than arguments. He was afraid that promise was already broken.

Mr. *Sheffey*, said, he was persuaded that the house was already fatigued with the protracted discussion which this subject had undergone. He should, therefore, in delivering his sentiments, be as brief as was in his power. It was most unquestionably true, as had been stated, that the inquiry which it behoved the house to make, was not what ought to be the proper distinction of the powers of the constitution, but what they really are. If the comprehensive and almost unlimited power contended for, was exclusively vested in the president and senate, it became the duty of the house, in obedience to the supreme will, to yield a ready acquiescence. But he thought it not unreasonable to contend, that unless that power was clearly granted, and in terms wholly unequivocal, a different course ought to be adopted. If there was a rational doubt, or an apparent conflict in the different parts of the constitution, as it respects the subject before the house, that construction ought to be given which best comports with the spirit and genius of the government, and preserves the salutary checks which have been provided against the abuse of power.

The leading features of this constitution, said Mr. S. are strongly and distinctly marked. Its principal characteristics consist in a distribution of its powers to different departments, and in such an organization of each as tends to check abuses. The legislative, executive and judicial powers are confided to different public agents, who, in the exercise of their respective functions, acts as checks upon each other. The legislative power is so organized as to afford great security against the adoption of improper measures. In the ordinary course of legislation, no act is binding on the nation, until it has received the assent of a majority of the representatives of the people, and of the states—and, likewise, the assent of the president, the representative of both. Surely then it is not unreasonable to contend (in the absence of any positive provision) that a treaty, made by the president and senate, embracing the same subjects, confided to the legislature in distinct terms, ought not to have the force of a law, which has received the approbation of all the constituent branches of the legislative power.

Before he proceeded further, Mr. S. said, he wished to be distinctly understood. He did not mean to contend that the house of representatives had any agency in making treaties, or that a direct vote of ratification was necessary or proper; but he meant to contend that a treaty did not operate as an absolute repeal of an existing law, in conflict with it; and that when it contained affirmitive stipulations, in relation to subjects expressly confided to congress, a law was necessary to give it effect. This construction will make every part of the constitution consistent with its own principles and with the spirit which pervades the whole.

In the distribution of its powers, the constitution has expressly provided that all legislative power therein granted, shall be vested in the congress of the United States. In a subsequent part, the objects to which it shall extend, are specially enumerated: No concurrent special authority, in relation to these objects, is granted to any other department of the government. But a general power is given to the president and senate to make treaties, which I admit means all treaties usually among nations. The question then is—does this general power to make treaties, so far as it is exercised, operate to the utter destruction of the special power of legislation; or

shall both have their effect? Among the rules which are adopted, in the construction of instruments, none seems to be better settled, than that general powers cannot destroy those specially granted; but that when there is a conflict, the former must yield to the latter: and a rule equally correct is, that every part of an instrument shall have its due effect, if possible. Can it then be correctly contended, that the power to make treaties, conferred in general terms, annihilates (so far as the provisions of a treaty extend) the power to make laws, specially granted? Is it not more correct to adopt a construction which will equally preserve the power to make treaties, and the power to make laws, which will give to the president and senate the exclusive authority to make all treaties: and leave to the house of representatives a concurrent power in the execution of such, as embrace subjects expressly granted by the constitution to congress. A very extensive field for the operation of the treaty-making power will still exist. Every treaty of peace, of limits—all treaties regulating the conduct of the contracting nations, when either shall be at war—designating what shall be contraband, or what shall be a legal blockade—regulating the right of search, and many others will fall within its exclusive jurisdiction; and as it respects those treaties, embracing legislative objects, it will possess the right to form them, in the first instance; and also a concurrent voice in their execution.

A consideration of the comparative character of the legislative and treaty-making powers tends strongly to support this construction, and to prove, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to myself, that the latter is not superior, not equal, to the former. That which is called sovereign power in every government, is the power to make laws. In Great Britain it is clothed with the character of omnipotence, because, as to the objects which it embraces, it is superior to any other human power, and annuls all that come in collision with it. The executive and judicial powers are under its control, and subject to its direction. In this government the power of legislation is confined to certain objects, but, as it respects those objects, its sovereignty is complete, unless restricted by the spirit or letter of the constitution. Hence I contend, that as to all legislative subjects, the sovereign or supreme power has been confided to congress, and that the treaty-making power, (being an executive power) so far as it acts on those subjects, is inferior and subordinate to it.

But it is said, that a treaty, though the act of the executive department, is elevated to an equality, if not superiority, with an act of congress, by an express provision of the constitution, in which it is declared that the "constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or hereafter to be made, shall be the supreme law of the land." Let us examine this subject. Let us look into the existing state of things when this constitution was framed. The state sovereignties then existed, and were to be preserved to a certain extent. The powers of the general government, in their operation, must frequently and necessarily act on the same subjects over which the states retained some authority, and consequently produce collision. As it respected treaties, there was another consideration, which made it highly necessary that their relative character should be established. It is well known that much discussion had taken place, and a variety of sentiments entertained as to the force and effect of the treaty of peace of 1783. It was contended, (and I think some of the states so construed it) that the stipulations contained in that treaty, conflicting with the laws of the states, merely municipal, did not repeal those laws. In order, then, that these collisions might be prevented, and a due subordination secured to the authority confided to the United States, it became indispensable to declare it supreme in relation to the states. Hence it has provided, that the constitution, laws and treaties, "should be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

That the constitution did not intend to declare what should be the effect of treaties, in relation to the laws of the United States; that it did not intend to elevate an executive act so as to make it equal, or superior, to an act of the sovereign or legislative power, but leave it possessed of its natural character, is susceptible of other illustrations. In the European states, where the whole power of the government is vested in a single individual or in a single body of men, treaties are equal to laws, because they contain a manifestation of the will of the whole sovereign power in which laws themselves consist. In the government of Great Britain, however, where the treaty-making power and the legislative power are lodged in different hands, (and in that respect is like our own,) a treaty, embracing legislative subjects, is not equal to an act of parliament; but depends, so far as those subjects are concerned, for its execution on the legislature. With the British constitution before their eyes (and that they had it steadily in view, the distribution of power and the phrases employed sufficiently attest) can it be supposed that the framers of the constitution, if they intended to give to treaties the extraordinary effect now contended for, would not have declared so in express terms? I say extraordinary effect, because in the only government similar, as it respects this question, to our own, treaties embracing legislative subjects, are not equal to laws. In the clause which declares the constitution, laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties made under the authority of the United States, the relative character of each is not designated; and it may be as readily contended, that treaties are equal to the constitution, as that they are equal to laws If they are equal to the constitution; then, according to the doctrine on the other side, being last in point of time, they must repeal and supercede whatever comes in conflict with it. In relation to treaties, it is not even declared that, in order to become the supreme law, they shall be made "in pursuance to the constitution." This, to my mind, proves satisfactorily, that the clause in question did not intend to fix the relative quality of the constitution, laws and treaties; but to leave it to that construction which the nature of those acts and the character of the government would readily suggest.

Permit me now to examine the extent to which the doctrines advanced on the other side would lead us. It has been said that the cases which have been suggested in argument to shew the vast, and almost unlimited power conferred on the president and senate by the construction contended for in opposition to the bill, are extreme, and ought therefore to be rejected. But to me it appears obvious, that to test the correctness of any principle, you ought to look to the consequences to which it will lead. One honorable member (Mr. Calhoun) has contended, that treaties are superior to acts of congress, and another, (Mr. Pinkney) that they are equal; though there is a difference in the force of these opinions, in substance they are the same. They amount to this, that a treaty repeals all laws opposed to it, and that it executes itself. The latter gentleman has indeed admitted, that it may sometimes be necessary to

pass a law to execute a treaty, but not because there is a defect of power on the part of those who make the treaty, but because its stipulations may not be sufficiently definite. These opinions tend to the utter subversion of the legislative power, at least so far as it is vested in this house. Let us see their tendency. The constitution has confided in congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. On this subject, so highly interesting to the people, their representatives are invested with the right to judge and determine what particular regulations are most conducive to their prosperity. But the opinions stated on this floor, authorise the interposition of the president and senate at any time to supercede this right, partially or entirely, at their discretion—partially, by making treaties of commerce with some nations; entirely, by making treaties with all who have any commercial intercourse with us.

According to the honorable member from Maryland (Mr. Pinkney) if this house should refuse to raise a large military force required by the president, he may accomplish his object by negociating a treaty with some foreign power, in which the raising of such a force shall be made a stipulation. It is only necessary to make the treaty sufficiently definite; to stipulate the number of regiments, the number of companies in each, and the number and quality of the officers to be employed, and the force, with the consent of two-thirds of the senate, will be immediately raised; the treaty will execute itself. Should money be wanting to accomplish the object, it may be obtained in the same way by treaty, a thing not unusual among other nations.

Let me pursue the subject. The constitution has granted to congress the power to declare war. In the exercise of a power in which every thing dear to the people is involved, which causes their blood to flow and their hard earnings to be wrested from them, the co-operation of the representatives was wisely required. But a treaty may make war without their consent, if we admit the construction contended for. A treaty with a foreign power may stipulate that we shall make common cause with her against her enemy; the public force will be employed accordingly and the country thus brought into an actual state of war. The same construction will authorise the president and senate to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises. Many cases might be supposed illustrative of this position. I will beg leave to state one only. Suppose, in the treaty of commerce with Great Britain, it had been stipulated that British cottons, and woollens, should pay a duty of ten or fifteen per cent. ad valorem, in the ports of the United States, and that French goods of a similar description should pay forty, fifty, or sixty per cent. Here it is most obvious that the duty which the people of the United States would pay above the ordinary duty imposed by law, would be levied off them without the consent of their representatives, though the constitution expressly provides, not only that their assent shall be necessary, but that all bills for raising revenue shall originate with them.

Congress are authorised by the constitution to establish an uniform rule of naturalization. In pursuance of which they have passed laws for the purpose of admitting foreigners to the rights of citizens, on certain conditions; among other things, a residence of five years is required. But if a treaty is equal or superior to an act of congress, a whole foreign nation may be naturalized by treaty.

The constitution has committed to congress the duty of defending the country against foreign and domestic violence, and for that purpose has given them power "to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy." Suppose a treaty should be made with a foreign nation, in which it should be stipulated, that our army should be disbanded, and our navy dismantled, and that no other similar force should be substituted; would the treaty disband the army and dismantle the navy without any legislative provision? If so, then the president and senate have the entire control of the public defence, and may lay wholly prostrate a most important power belonging to this house.

The construction contended for, will authorise the president and senate to incorporate a foreign territory as a member of this union. By the constitution, congress are empowered to admit new states; but if a treaty supersedes legislation, then it most unquestionably follows, that by a compact with a foreign nation, foreign territory may be ceded and admitted into the union, invested with all the privileges of a state.

From a candid and serious consideration of the extent to which we should be led by the high-toned doctrines which have been advanced, I cannot for a moment admit their correctness. Can it be possible that it could ever have been in the contemplation of those for whom this government was formed, that the powers of their representatives should be superseded whenever it should please the president and senate to dispense with them? Is it rational to suppose that the constitution which recognizes the sovereignty of the people should intend that a foreign nation, nay, (as has been justly remarked) a Chickasaw chief, might be substituted for this house, and as to all the powers given by the constitution, act in its stead? I think it far more consistent, more reasonable to insist, that all legislative acts designated as such in the constitution, must receive the assent of all the constituent branches of the legislature.

It has been conceded by some gentlemen in the course of this discussion, that an act of congress is necessary to execute a treaty which provides for the expenditure of public money; but that this is the only case. I can see no reason for this distinction; the treaty with Great Britain, now before the house, stipulates, that the discriminating duties as it respects British vessels, shall be abolished; in consequence of which, our revenue will be considerably diminished. Is there any substantial difference between drawing money from the treasury, and preventing an equal annual amount from coming into it? If the president and senate can impose taxes and duties on the people, why not exercise a power far inferior, and apply their proceeds to such objects as they think proper? If a treaty in every other respect is equal at least to an act of congress, why not in this? Why may not money be appropriated by treaty, when, according to sentiments of gentlemen, it is the law of the land? It has been said, that the powers of this house are operative only in ordinary cases, where no treaty provides for the same object. With equal propriety may it be said, that the clause of the constitution which directs that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," applies only to ordinary cases of expenditure, and not when a treaty stipulates for the payment of money.

It has been strongly urged, that because a treaty of peace puts an end to the war without the concurrence of this house, it follows that a treaty repeals an act of congress, as the war must have been declared by that body. But I do not consider a declaration of war as a legislative act—it is not so deemed

in Great Britain; and there is nothing in its nature which gives it that character. Among civilized nations, it has long been usual, as well to apprize the adversary nation that in future she will be treated as an enemy, as to manifest a direct respect for the opinions of mankind, to state in a public manifesto the reasons which had provoked a resort to arms. In imitation of this practice, the constitution has authorised congress to declare war; but the effect of a declaration of war is nothing more than that those who have the direction of the public force become authorised to employ it against the declared enemy. It establishes no new law. During the continuance of the war, the public law of nations must regulate the conduct and the rights of the parties. To put an end to such a state of things, municipal legislation is not competent; it can only be effected by mutual compact between the contending nations.

It will be readily perceived, that if a declaration of war is not a legislative act, then it is not subject to be repealed, as such acts ordinarily are: and the only way in which an end can be put to it is that already mentioned. According to the understanding of all, to declare war is a distinct substantive act; and to make peace is another. We never heard of peace being made by annulling a declaration of war; hence I conclude, that to make peace is not among the delegated powers of congress, either express or implied; and that, therefore, a treaty of peace neither repeals a legislative act, nor interferes with any of the powers belonging to this house.

An honorable member from North Carolina (Mr. Gaston) has said, that our co-operation is wholly unnecessary; that the president will execute the treaty in question, by giving instructions to the collectors of the customs to conform their conduct to the stipulations of the treaty. This appears to me entirely erroneous. The collectors are not the agents of the president, but the officers of the law. They derive their existence from it, and their duty is prescribed by it. They cannot justify themselves in their obedience to the mere instructions of the president. It must first appear that the act of congress imposing discriminating duties is repealed, before they can omit to collect them. Whether the treaty effects this, is the question before the house.

The honorable member from Maryland (Mr. Pinkney) stated, the other day, that congress have not the power to make any compact with a foreign government; that if the president and senate have not the exclusive power to bind the nation, in all cases, by treaty, then there is no power in this government to make treaties of commerce and other treaties, embracing any of the subjects delegated to congress. But it will be observed, that the power on the part of the president and senate to make all treaties, is not denied; the question is, after they are so made, what is their effect? The principle has been very correctly and ably stated by my honorable friend from Virginia, (Mr. Tucker.) Treaties embracing subjects not confided to congress, depend for their execution on no other power than that which made them; as to those treaties which embrace such subjects, their execution belongs to the legislature. In the one case the stipulation is complete; in the other it is only a promise that those who have the power shall make it so.

The honorable gentleman, however, is mistaken in his opinion, that congress can enter into no compact with a foreign nation; at least the practice of this government is against him. We all recollect the act of the first of May, 1810, which enabled France, (to use the language of a gentleman from Tennessee, formerly a member of this house) to twist a cord about our necks which was first scorched by the flames of Moscow, and finally cut asunder by the hands of the allies at Leipsic and Waterloo. By that act it was stipulated, that if Great Britain, or France, should revoke their injurious edicts against our commerce, certain acts should be done by this government. France pretended to accept this overture and a compact was said to be thus formed, from the effect of which we have just escaped. Last year another law passed which provided that the discriminating duties should cease in relation to all nations who should adopt a like liberality towards our navigation; in consequence of which, some of the stipulations in the present treaty with Great Britain were adopted. In these cases the president acts as the agent of the law and not in virtue of his character as superintending our foreign relations.

It has been said that there is greater security in the treaty-making power being exclusively exercised by the president and senate in all cases, than if the opinions of those friendly to the present bill should be adopted. And the honorable gentleman from Maryland entered into a course of reasoning to shew the superior responsibility which attaches particularly to the president, calculated to secure a more wise and more correct exercise of the power. This argument proves too much. It tends to establish, that all the power of this government ought to be vested in the president, because of his superior wisdom and the superior responsibility of his situation. The gentleman has said much of the influence of public opinion on those who stand in high responsible situations, and has referred us to Great Britain where he says public opinion is very powerful. I agree with him, that what is called public opinion has great effect on the administration of the government. It is the unbiassed sentiment of the sound and sensible part of the community, who have not committed themselves to support any set of measures because they have not participated in the creation of the public functionaries, the king and the lords being hereditary, and the commons elected by very few. But in this country there is very little expression of public opinion, distinct from that which is manifested by election; every person thinks himself pledged in some degree to support the conduct of those on whom he has bestowed his suffrage, and the abuses of power must be extreme before the current of public opinion will set against those who are at the head of a predominant party.

If the construction contended for on the other side should receive the assent of this house, I hesitate not to say, that there will be less security, less responsibility, than in Great Britain. On one subject there has always been great jealousy there; I mean the introduction of foreign troops. It is a settled maxim of their constitution, that they cannot be introduced without the consent of parliament; but in this country there would be no such security. Should we refuse to gratify an ambitious president who designed to subvert the liberties of this country with a large army, he may negociate with a foreign power, and, with the assent of two-thirds of the senate, introduce foreign troops. I cannot believe that the people ever did intend to confer power thus tending to jeopardize those liberties for the preservation of which this constitution was adopted.

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[There are several other speeches that we would willingly have given a place, but the preceding, it is presumed, are amply sufficient to give every possible

bearing of the important subject to the reader—the following is added chiefly to introduce the document and opinion of *Washington*.] ED. REGISTER.

The ayes and noes being about to be called—

Mr. *Huger* rose, he assured the house, not to take a part in the debate; nor to offer any argument of his own: it would be unpardonable in him to do so, at that late hour, when the patience of the house must be so nearly exhausted, and the subject had been discussed so ably, so fully, and as it appeared to him, so unanswerably, on that side of the question, which he should support by his vote. Yet, as it had escaped all those who had preceded him, he could not refuse to himself the gratification, before the yeas and nays were taken of directing the attention of the house to an authority which (if the arguments already adduced had not produced conviction on every mind) could not fail to decide the point at issue, and under the shadow of which he should at all events be most happy to record his name. Gentlemen themselves, he was well satisfied, would feel indebted to him, late as the hour was, for offering to their consideration, before the final vote was taken, the extracts he was about to read from the book he had in his hand—when he informed them, that they were from the pen of the immortal Washington.

Without further preface, therefore he begged leave to refer gentlemen to the journals of the 4th congress, page 193—in which they would find recorded, president Washington's message accompanying the treaty with Great Britain, or as it is usually called Jay's treaty of 94—5, in the following words:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, ha[illegible] been duly ratified, and the ratifications having been exchanged at London the 28th of October, 1795, I have directed the same to be *promulgated*, and transmit a copy thereof for the information of congress. G. WASHINGTON.

March 6th, 1796.

Such then was the message of president Washington, which accompanied the copy of the treaty of 94, 5, transmitted to the House of Representatives, for the information of congress, but asking no legislative aid, sanction or co-operation, whatsoever, although the treaty had (in that precisely as in the present instance) been exchanged, ratified, and directed by him to be promulgated.

But it will be further recollected, that in the course of the discussion which afterwards took place on the subject of the treaty, grounds were taken similar to those now contended for, and a resolution was passed, requiring the president to lay before the house of representatives copies of certain papers which it was presumed might throw a light upon the merits of the treaty. In answer to this resolution or request, the president returned a written message on the 30th March, which would be found in the journals, page 292. Mr. H. observed, he would not take up the time of the house by reading the whole message at length, but he earnestly requested, and felt himself authorized, to claim the undivided attention of gentlemen to such extracts as had a particular bearing on the question, now about to be decided, and which he should proceed to submit to them.

"The course which the debate has taken on the resolution of the house, leads to some observations on the mode of making treaties, under the constitution of the United States.

"Having been a member of the general assembly and knowing the principles on which the constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion: that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and that every treaty so made and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land.

"It is thus the treaty making power has been understood by foreign nations, and in all the treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the constitution, every house of representatives has heretofore acquiesced, and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one; nay, they have more than acquiesced—for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect.

"There is also reason to believe, that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the state conventions, when they were deliberating on the constitution; especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required, in commercial treaties, the consent of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the senate, instead of two-thirds of the senators present, and because in treaties respecting senatorial, and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses, respectively, was not made necessary.

It is a fact, declared by the general convention, and universally understood, that the constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession; and it is well known, that under this influence, the smaller states were admitted into an equal representation in the senate with the larger states; and that this branch of the government was invested with great powers—for on the equal participation of those powers, the sovereignty and political situation of the smaller states were deemed essentially to depend.

"If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the journals of the general convention, which I have deposited in the office of the department of state. In those journals it will appear, that a proposition was made, that no treaty should be binding on the United States, which was not ratified by a law; and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

"As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, *that the consent of the house of representatives is not necessary to the validity of the treaty*, &c. a just regard to the constitution, and to the duty of my office, &c. forbid a compliance with your request.

"G. WASHINGTON.

30th March, 1796."

Mr. Huger said, he would not venture to add a single word more on the subject, but resume his seat, lest, perchance, some observation of his might draw the attention of the house from the extracts he had just read, or weaken the effects of the opinion in regard to the point at issue, between honorable gentlemen, so unequivocally given by that immortal man, who was by all acknowledged to have been equally the founder of this great republic, and the father of that constitution, they were about to interpret.

Cobbett's Letters.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF AUGUST 26.

Five letters to lord Sheffield, on his speech at Lewes wool fair, July 26. 1815.—Intended to show,

1. That the real cause of the distress of the farmers is not to be looked for in the low price of wool and grain, nor in the existence of tythes: 2. That his lordship's hopes of a more flourishing trade in consequence of the devastations of other countries are fallacious: 3. That manufactures of all kinds are carried on to a great extent in America, and that machinery has been there put into use, with great success, in the making of woollen and cotton goods: 4. That so extensive is the growth of American wool, that some of that wool is exported to England, and that though the importation of wool is great in proportion to the whole quantity used, to impose a tax upon importation would be injurious to the country: 5. That the situation of England, compared with that of America, is such, and the inducements to emigration so great, that, in order to preserve our manufactures, not only ought there to be no tax imposed on wool imported, but that the corn bill ought to be repealed. [*By William Cobbett.*]

LETTER I.

Intended to show, that the real cause of the distress of the farmers is not to be looked for in the low price of wool and grain, nor in the existence of tythes.

Botley, 9th August 1815.

My Lord—Your lordship's speech, or report, to the wool-growers, at the late fair at Lewes, pressingly invites me to offer some remarks on it, an invitation which I the more readily accept, as it will, for an hour or two, at least, waft my readers and myself, in the respectable company of your lordship, away from the degrading and abominable scenes of Europe, to a country, where mankind seem likely to live unyoked for a century yet to come, and where we may yet hope to see arise the means of avenging in time, the cause of the oppressed.

Your lordship expresses your disappointment that the prosperity of the wool-trade has not returned: "I had," say you, "flattered myself, that after the failure of the American embargo and non importation measures, and also of Bonaparte's attempts by decrees to ruin our trade, and that the difficulties respecting our foreign intercourse were removed, that the trade in wool and woollens would return to its former state, and proceed steadily, as heretofore; but the mischief I had foreseen, and repeatedly represented, as also the necessity of checking that mischief, has increased in a most extraordinary degree, and infinitely beyond even what had been apprehended."

I will stop here, for a moment, to observe that you have omitted any mention of the American war. You will see, by and by, that the American embargo and non-importation measures were not attended with a failure. You will see that they had the wonderful effect of assisting in creating flocks of merino sheep manufactories of cloth, cotton, linen, iron, steel, leather, gun powder, &c. &c. and in the construction of machinery of all sorts. This I shall show you by and by; but, amongst the causes of the depression of wool, why not mention the American war? That war lasted longer than the embargo and non-importation measures. It was far more complete in its operation; and yet you pass it over in silence. My opinion is, that you would not have passed it over in silence, if the events and result of it had not been what they were. If those had not demonstrated to the world the excellence of free government, I am persuaded, that you would have put this war in the list of the impediments to the wool-trade. The omission, however, as far as related to your auditors, was perfectly safe; and if you had ascribed the fall of their produce to the malignity of the stars, they would have been just as attentive and just as full of belief as you had the happiness to find them.

Your remedy for this evil of low price of wool is the old remedy—a tax on all wool imported. To be sure; as the hop growers of Farnham would, if they could, have an additional tax put upon the hops of Kent; and as farmer Gripem would have all the wheat in the country blighted, except his own. You say that the same arguments that were made use of in defence of the corn bill will apply with equal force to a wool bill; and here you are very right. But you should have shown, that these arguments were sound; and, not having done this, you only said that a wool bill would be as wise and as just as a measure, against which petitions were presented from every part of the country, and which was, towards the period of its adoption, discussed with regular troops drawn up round the house of commons.

If, when his majesty, in his wisdom, was pleased to confer a title on your lordship, he had, at the same time, endowed you with a capacity to embrace, in one view, the whole of the interests of a community, to comprehend and to develope abstruse matters of political economy, he would have provided you with a shield against criticism, which, when you venture into the press, that bare title does not afford you. As yet, whatever we find in print about wool, at any rate, we may freely comment on; and, your lordship will be so good as to excuse me, if, upon this occasion, I should sometimes seem to forget the *lord*, while I am answering the author. I am about to lead your lordship into new scenes. The sight, which it is my intention to open to your view, is one of such novelty and such grandeur; I am about to exhibit to you proofs of such astonishing enterprise and improvement; such a wonderful revolution in the most important affairs of human life; that I must beseech you to call to your aid, if possible, an expansion of mind commensurate with the interest and the magnitude of the subject.

But, before I venture to lift you to this point of elevation, let us, if you please, discuss the subject of your projected wool-bill; let us, before we cross the Atlantic and the Allegany, see if we can come to something like common sense on the question which you have now again set in agitation.

You see the farmers distressed; you see them breaking; you see the newspapers filled with notices of sales of their effects. The immediate cause of this is the want of money. The cause of that want, however, you do not seem to understand; and, if you do understand it, you keep it out of sight. You say it is the low price of their produce; you would therefore, compel the mass of the people to pay them a higher price, not seeming to reflect, that, if you could succeed, you would only produce in other classes of men, just that quantity of distress and ruin, of which you wish to relieve the farmer. If your lordship was attacked by a ruffian, who aimed at putting out one of your eyes, and were to aim at your left eye, should you think you had done much by warding his bayonet from that eye to have it thrusted into the other?

But, my lord, the foundation of your reasoning, if reasoning it must be called, is unsound; namely, that the distress of the farmer arises from the low price of his produce. In the time of Mr. Tull, that is to say, 70 years ago, wheat was five shillings a bushel. It is now from eight to nine shillings a bushel. A low price be rain, how could farmers have lived in

his time? It is not, then, positive low price, it is relative low price, which, not to deny your very confined common sense, I must understand you to mean. Well, then, can you show, or can any man living show, that labor, tackle, horses, and seed, do not always bear, upon an average of even a very few years, an exact proportion to the price of wheat? In Mr. TULL's time wheat was five shillings a bushel, and the price of reaping an acre of wheat was five shillings. Wheat is now from eight to nine shillings a bushel; and the price of reaping an acre of wheat in this part of England, is nine shillings. In other parts it may be much less, labor being always higher here than in any other part of the kingdom. This is the price that I and my neighbors are actually giving at this moment. As to the present day, I state facts that are notorious; and, as to the age of Mr. TULL, thousands have his work in their hands.

If, therefore, from the very nature of the thing itself, it were possible that the price of labor (including smiths, wheel-rights, and horses) should not descend and ascend, step for step, with that of wheat which, upon an average of years, is the standard of all other products of the earth, we have proof positive, that such has not been the case in our own country. How, then, must that mind be constructed; how narrow its views; or how perverted its faculties, which can see the cause of ruin to the farmer in the low price of his produce?

You ascribe his ruin to the *want of a sufficiency of money*. Right so far; but, there are *two* ways in which a want of a sufficiency of money may come: the first is by not receiving a sufficiency: the other by the disproportionate greatness of the demands upon what is received. The man who has five hundred a year may be in no want of money; while he who has twenty thousand a year may become a bankrupt. The farmer always does, because he must, receive enough money proportioned to the labour on his farm: its receipts and expenditure here regulate each other with the greatest correctness; but, if there be a demander of money, whose demands never lower with prices; who pays no respect to seasons or any other circumstances; who comes for large sums many times in the year; who will not wait a moment; who needs none of the usual forms of law to obtain payment, but who, at once, lays hold of the crop or the utensils: and, withal, whose demands are continually increasing, if there be such a creditor, it is very clear, that, as prices fall, the farmer must sink into ruin.

Now, has not the English farmer such a creditor? His taxes, direct and indirect, far exceed the amount of all his other out-goings. Let us suppose, then, a man on his own land, who paid a hundred pounds a year for labor and a hundred and fifty pounds in taxes, when wheat was eighteen shillings a bushel. He was then able to live. If the wheat be nine shillings a bushel, his labor will cost him fifty pounds, and if his taxes fell down to seventy-five pounds, he would be still where he was. But his taxes continue to be one hundred and fifty. It is manifest, therefore, that the taxes, and the taxes *only*, are the cause of his ruin.

Your lordship does, indeed, *allude* incidentally to our taxes; but, then, this allusion is accompanied with nothing to induce the belief that you wished to point the attention of your hearers towards them as *a cause* of that ruin, of which you were speaking; much less do you hint at any hope of relief in this all important respect. You say: "If the landed interest (in which I include the land occupier) will not *make known its grievance*, it cannot expect attention *or redress*, and it will be responsible for the ruin that will fall on the growth of fine wool. For if the wool of all countries, *untaxed* and *untythed*, is to be poured in upon us without restriction, every man the least acquainted with the subject will agree with me that it never can be worth while to raise fine wool in this kingdom; and the agriculturalist will aim only at *quantity neglecting the quality* of the wool."

Here, again, what a jumble of ideas. Why should he aim at *quantity* if his prices are depressed by any cause, no matter what, seeing that, upon an average the coarse *must* bear a proportion in price to the fine? These are notions which might be excused in a farmer or wool merchant; but they become not one, who sets himself up as a political economist. They belong to the sheepfold and the carding house. How nature has been thwarted. What mischief has been done by perverse man's setting her laws at defiance!

But, my lord, you talk of *greivance* and of *redress* and then you talk of the "*untaxed* and *untythed*" wool of other countries. Was it not then to be expected, that you were going to propose to make other nations adopt our taxes and tythes, or, to induce our government to remove them? Neither of those do you propose, however; but in their stead, a tax, to be paid on our coats and blankets, and on the goods which our manufacturers export. And, then, the *confounding* of *taxes* and *tythes* as the cause of relative expensiveness; as the cause of the English farmer's inability to contend with foreigners; though not calculated to excite surprise when coming from the lips of a vulgar uninformed farmer, it is so grossly absurd that it really fills me with shame at hearing it uttered by any English gentleman. During six centuries the land of England has yielded tythes; and surely English farmers have seen prosperous days! If the farmer did not yield tythes, would he not pay the full worth of it in additional *rent?*—Where, then, is, where *can be*, the difference to him? If the purchaser of an estate were not to yield tythe, would he not pay the full worth of it in the purchase money? Where, then, can be the difference to him? Far otherwise is it with the taxes. These are not of six centuries standing, and hardly of six years. They are a clear addition to the out-goings of the farmer: their amount like that of the tythe, is not proportioned to the value of the crop; but keeps always to its full height whether the crop be small or great, dear or cheap. If, indeed, you had spoken of tythes as the means of supporting a body of men, having enormous weight on the side of political and military power, you would have spoken of them in a manner becoming a gentleman of liberal ideas; but, to point them out as a cause of the ruin of the farmer, and that, too, in a mere pecuniary point of view, was to emulate the conduct of those grudging and unfeeling clowns, who and whose wives have all along been bawling for war in the cause of "*Religion and Social Order;*" who have been branding as *jacobins* all those that wished to see an end to that war; and which clowns, groaning at last, under its consequences, now, like the much-more-to-be-pitied canine unfortunate, unconscious of the real cause of their sufferings, fly for vengeance on all that falls in their way.

Still, I have taken but a very limited view of the subject. Yet, if your lordship's head turned at the first step of the stair-case, how am I to get you to the top of St. Paul's? The task is hopeless. Unable, therefore, to stretch your mind to the measure of such a view; unable to make you capable of seeing, how, even the taxes laid upon the farmer affect him no more than they effect all the other classes of the community, except those who live upon those taxes, and that it is a general and not a partial, a lasting and not a temporary, depression that the nation now feels; unable to accomplish this object, I shall pro-

ceed to that part of your speech, where you express your expectation of speedily seeing an extraordinary demand for wool. This however, must be the subject of another letter.—I am, your lordship's most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

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LETTER II.

Intended to show, that his lordship's hopes of a more flourishing trade in consequence of the devastations of other countries, are fallacious.

My Lord—After expressing your disappointment that prosperity had not returned to the wool-trade in consequence of the "failure" of the American embargo and non-importation laws, and the cessation of the "continental system" of Napoleon; after skipping over nearly three years of war with America, a strange skip on the part of a person who became known to the literary world by his writings on American navigation and commerce; after ascribing the low price of wool and other produce here, and the consequent depression of the farmer, to the importation of produce from abroad, grown into untaxed and untythed lands; after exhorting the landlords and farmers to apply for a law to make foreign wool pay a duty, or, in other words to make foreign wool higher priced in England, instead of exhorting them to apply for the abolition of tythes and the reduction of taxes, which the premises seemed to point to as the only rational conclusion; after all this, your lordship comes to new grounds of hope; you, discover, in the fall of Napoleon and in the present state of foreign nations, "sufficient ground to expect an extraordinary demand for wool."

The passage I alluded to, is as follows:—"But I should add, that there is sufficient ground to expect an extraordinary demand for wool in consequence of the complete subjugation of those who have so long disturbed the world and deranged its commerce. France, and the other countries which have been overrun by desolating armies, are exhausted, and will not immediately re-establish their former occupations, and settle to manufactures, it is therefore most probable there will be a very unusual demand for those of woollen, not only from the countries alluded to, but also for those countries which *used to be supplied from those parts which have been ravaged by war.*"

Whether it discover any great degree of benevolence, and whether it be wise in an Englishman, thus to describe the hope of our prosperity as built on the devastation and misery produced in other countries by wars, by invasions, of which it is well known that we even boast of having been, by the means of our money, the principal cause, whether this discovers much benevolence and wisdom in an Englishman I leave others to decide. But I think myself able to show, able to convince any rational man, that your lordship is as much deceived in your present expectations as events have proved you to have been in your expectations of four years ago.

The "extraordinary demand for wool," which you anticipate, is to arise from the *exhausted* state of other countries. Now, my lord, we will leave *America* aside for separate observation; and then let me ask you, whether Spain, Saxony, Silesia, Holland, Sweden, are *less* likely to grow wool *now*, than they were *three years ago?* France never exported wool. Whatever may be the *political* evils nows to be expected, is there any reason to suppose, that the continent of Europe, *settled in peace*, will not grow as much wool as it has grown during its years of war? What then, as far as Europe is concerned in the *growth* of wool; is to cause an "extraordinary demand" for our farmers wool?

But, the benignant armies have devastated in such a way, that other nations will not "soon settle to manufactures," and, therefore, woollens will be wanted from England to supply the place of those which were formerly made abroad. Does your lordship think that we shall thresh the French into the wearing of our woollens? And, do you think, that the exhausting of the nations of Europe, that is to say, the making of them poor, will tend to make them better customers than formerly? You should think so, seeing that you tell your hearers, that the ruin of the farmer produces that of the tradesman, seeing that the farmer is the customer of the latter. Observation had enabled you to reason correctly enough upon what was passing just under your nose; but, you appear not to have been able sufficiently to enlarge your mind to extend that same reasoning to a larger scale.

Besides, supposing your notion of the suspension of continental manufactures to be correct, does not that notion make directly against your main hope, namely, an increase in the price of wool at home? If those manufactures were to be wholly suspended, the whole of the wool of the continent must come here; and, would that tend to enhance the price of wool in England? Thus it ever is with a mind incapable of enlarged views. It catches hold of detached ideas; it puts them forth one at a time without combination; it gets entangled in confusion and absurdity.

But, your lordship appears to me to be completely in error, even as to the devastating effects of war and invasion. The injuries of invasion are great, very great; but, as has been proved by numerous examples, these injuries are seldom of lasting duration. Armies pillage, rob, violate, murder; but, in a country of any considerable extent and population, they can actually commit these violences only on a comparatively small part of the property and persons. In the invasions of Napoleon he always took care, not only to protect, but to cherish and promote, every science and every art. He hoped to remain master of the greater part of his conquests, and, therefore, he every where favoured the pursuits of industry. The agriculture and manufactures of Germany suffered but little from his irruptions. He dispersed indeed, but he did not destroy, the flocks of Spain. While he left a sufficiency behind, his invasion stocked many other countries in Europe with fine woolled sheep; and, as I shall by and by show you, the U. States of America. The two staple commodities, in all countries, are, man and the earth. From these all the rest arise. Numbers are killed in wars; but what are two or three millions, and that is beyond all computation, when compared with the population of Europe? The earth, the climate, cannot be changed.—The character of a people for industry cannot be changed very suddenly. Men cannot be made to forget what they know. Invading armies oppress and often murder; but, the invaded soon revive, unless some dead weight on them be left behind. Belgium, the theatre of everlasting wars, conquered and reconquered many times in every century, has always continued to be the most populous and most flourishing part of Europe, even the environs of London not excepted. The United States of America, invaded by English and German armies in every quarter; all their cities and towns alternately taken; a formidable division among the people themselves; intestine as well as foreign war assailing them at one and the same time; a government without credit and without money, not only carried their point in war, but, as

soon as peace returned, started at once in a career of prosperity that astonished the world, and that completely falsified all the predictions of those, who had foretold that feebleness would be the consequence of their independence, amongst which foretellers your lordship occupied a distinguished place.

I have not heard it proposed to burn the several manufactories in France. The Times and Courier newspapers recommend the murder of a great number of people; applaud the requisitions imposed upon the French; would have the country dismembered, but, I have not heard even them point out the burning of the manufactories, though, perhaps, they look upon that as understood amongst "the measures necessary to the security of England." But, even it is would answer us no profitable purpose. These manufactories would soon rise up again; and, if they did not, France would be supplied from other countries than this. If from this, our payment must be in her produce. She would arise again quickly in one way or another; and, nothing that we can do against her will have any very durable effect as to her prosperity, while every day of war is adding to those taxes, which are the real cause of depression, of which your lordship complains, and of which no man living expects ever to see any diminution, except as the consequence of an event, of which most men turn from the contemplation as something too distressing for the mind to endure. England, in following the advice of the writers I have mentioned above, might still add much to the suffering of her neighbours; she might lacerate and tear them a good deal, but still the terrible and incurable disease, which she has contracted during the war, would cling to her bowels, and, in the work of palsying her limbs, would only be assisted by the prolonging of a state of hostility.

One would have imagined, that past experience with regard to France herself would have prevented your lordship from indulging such fond hopes of seeing other nations ruined by devastating armies. The first ten years of her revolution drove all the great proprietors from their houses; stripped them of their estates; reduced all the opulent merchants to beggary; ruined all the manufacturers and broke up their concerns; produced a bankruptcy of the government; laid the people under contributions. Yet, how did we find France in 1814? So full of prosperity; so rich; with so little debt; with such improved agriculture and such flourishing manufactures, that we were compelled to pass a law to stop the importation of her corn, while she stood in no need of either our woollens, linens, or cottons. Nay, it is the recollection of the evidences of prosperity, that we then saw, which is now urging on our base and foolish writers to call for her destruction by means of German armies in our pay.

What becomes, then, of your lordship's hope? What becomes of the "good ground" of your new expectation? Even *now*: already, while there is a civil war in France; while half a million of English and German soldiers are there living at free quarter; even from the departments where some of those soldiers are, the French are now, at this very moment, bringing in their butter, poultry, eggs, fruit, &c. &c. to Portsmouth and Southampton; and after paying a duty upon them, selling them at less than half the price at which we can afford to sell similar articles! To throw such a country back, to make it tributary to our agriculture and manufactures, even for one year, would require the power of the deity and the malignity ascribed to the devil; and though there are persons enough, who manifestly possess the latter, they are happily for mankind, not in possession of the former.

If, then, there be so little foundation for your hope with regard to Europe, on what can you build that hope on the other side of the Atlantic? But, I will reserve the discussion of this question as the subject of another letter, it being of too much importance to be mixed, in any way, with inferior matter.—I am your most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

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LETTER III.

Intended to show, that manufactures of all kinds are carried on to a great extent in America, and that machinery has been put into use with great success in the making of woollen and cotton goods.

My Lord—It is America to which I now solicit the honor of calling your attention. If you will oblige me by laying aside, for only half an hour, your solid columns of exports and imports your laborious details of outward and inward trade, your two-and-two-penny and three-and-three-penny accounts of wool prices, I promise to lead you into scenes of such novelty, such enterprise, and such interest, as shall make you forget, for the time, the tyranny and cruelty, the meanness and baseness, the profligacy, the perfidy, and the hypocrisy, now acting upon the theatre of Europe.

You, my lord, wrote a book, soon after the first American war, the objects of which were, to point out the means of *keeping back* the navigation and commerce of America, and to shew, that she could not become a manufacturing country—I was of this latter opinion about six years ago only. Three years of embargo and non-importations and dispersions of Spanish flocks convinced me of my error, which, as soon as I perceived it, I hastened to retract; and, before the last war began, I endeavored to convince our ministers, that if they still persisted in their right to impress persons out of American ships on the high seas, they would, in the space of a few years, find manufactures rising up in America that would astonish them. In short, I predicted, in my letters to the prince regent, before the war began, that, if he did enter on that war, he would, at the end of seven years, render the United States wholly independent of England for manufactures; or, at least, enable her to dispense with English manufactures.

The war did not last three years and yet this important revolution in human affairs was accomplished; and, be you assured, my lord, that it will form an epoch in the annals of the world.

But, how shall I convince your lordship that what I say is true? That is the great point. Hearsay regarding a country at such a distance is nothing. A newspaper account would not be much better. A book written by some American might mislead; for writers have a point to carry, a doctrine to establish, an opponent to beat, or a bias, at any rate, to yield to. Even an official account, published by the American government, might be incorrect and overcharged; for your lordship and I have seen many such accounts in England. What am I to do, then? Bring some persons who have been upon the spot and have actually seen what they describe? I have no such persons at hand. I have not a single American acquaintance; and besides, I live out of the world. How, then, am I to convince your lordship, that the merino flocks; the fulling mills, some going by steam and some by water; that the cloth manufactories; that the cotton manufactories; that the spinning jennies; that the iron mills; that wire manufactories; that crockery-ware manufactories; that the powder-mills, cannon founderies; that the manufactories of flax and hemp; and that a great many others, and all

others, as far as I know, exist in America? Why, my lord, since you will believe nothing but your own eyes, for which I do not blame you; and, as I cannot take you to America, I will send the merino flocks, the manufactories, and the bales of goods into Sussex to you.

I have taken a parcel of American newspapers, that came to me altogether about a month ago, and which were published in February, March, April, and May, last, or the greater part of them. I have cut out of these, *advertisements* of merino sheep, &c. &c. FOR SALE. They come, as you will see, from almost *every state in the union.* Some are from Boston, some Baltimore, some Philadelphia, some from New-York, some from Albany, some from Pittsburg; thus embracing what may fairly be deemed the whole country. And, besides, these newspapers have come to me quite promiscuously. They have been sent by persons whom I do not know, and without any other motive than that of showing me civility. Of some of these papers I have only a single number; of others two; of others nine or ten. From *Pittsburg* I have only one number, and that is of a paper called the *Commonwealth;* and yet, in this one paper, matter is contained sufficient to establish all I say.

This is certainly a *new* way of describing the state of the manufactures of a country; but, really, I do not know of any other so good. To make such a description correctly, a man must go himself to collect information all over a country. The difficulties of doing this are many and great. Here we ask no questions, rely on no reports, listen to no stories, expose ourselves to no deception. We *know* that these advertisements *speak of things that are.* We have here, indeed, merely a specimen of what is going on. Out of three or four hundred American newspapers, I have received and quoted from only about eight or nine. What, then, must the whole of them present? Besides, we are not to suppose, that a quarter part of the factories and goods, &c. &c. are mentioned in any paper at all. So that, what we have here is a mere specimen; but, it is quite sufficient to enable us to form a sound judgment upon the subject.

That I have *fabricated* these advertisements is not to be believed. I could not have invented so many names, dates, and circumstances. Besides, I put the name and date of each particular newspaper. If falsely, I am exposed to detection on both sides of the water, many of the papers being in other hands, in England, as well as mine. No: the advertisements must be genuine; and they form one of those masses of presumptive evidence, which is preferable to any positive proof upon earth.

Your lordship will soon see, that, in some of the advertisements, American goods and English goods both are offered for sale. I wished to leave each advertisement entire, just as I found it. I have only further to observe here, reserving my further remarks till by and by, that I have not thought it necessary to follow any particular order in placing the several advertisements. They are placed in the order in which they happened to fall under my scissars. They form, as they stand here, an undigested mass of evidence; but, it is evidence of that sort, which is impossible to fail of producing conviction. Attention, in the perusal is all that is wanted. I shall number the advertisements for the sake of more easy reference in my subsequent remarks.

NO. I.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, 13th February, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Cotton Manufactory.

Situate in the county of Philadelphia on the Bustleton turnpike road, ten miles from the city, and upon the Pennepack-creek. There are on the premises, one three story stone mill 40 by 45 feet, having therein 660 spindles, with the necessary preparing machinery—one frame mill occupied as a blade mill, one mansion house with convenient out buildings, seven stone houses substantially built, the greater part new, conveniently adopted for workmen, one weaving shop 60 by 20 feet, one substantial new frame building 3½ stories high, 23 feet by 33 feet, the lower story of which is fitted up as a weaving shop; the second as a store and counting house, the remainder as bed rooms, together with

25 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

Any capitalist disposed to enter into a lucrative business will find here a favorable opportunity.

The distance is short from the city—the seat capable to drive 3000 spindles, the road turnpiked, the neighborhood populous, and producing the necessary laborers for the manufactory. The country fertile, healthy, and pleasant

Apply on the premises to

THOS. F. GORDON.

I cannot resist the temptation to indulge myself, before I go any further, in a few remarks upon this advertisement. I am here at home In this *Bustleton* I lived for some time. My most intimate friends were the principal landowners of the spot. Upon the banks of this *Pennepack* creek I have, I verily believe, shot at more partridges than there were English and Hanoverian soldiers sent against America during the last war. What was my surprize at seeing (for here I really see it) a cotton manufactory upon the *Pennepack* on the Bustleton turnpike road and in a populous neighborhood! Fifteen years ago, there was not a turnpike road, and, as far as I can recollect, here were but eleven houses of all sorts within a mile of the spot here described. Bustleton is on the level, after rising the hill from the creek; and I believe, the principal part of the land on both sides of the road, are owned by my friend *Thomas Paul.* He was a quaker, a sensible, active, and most benevolent and public-spirited man. He was about to erect a *school-house* when I came away; but his town contained only his own houses, a tavern which was his, a large house which he had built for a doctor, and, I believe, two or three small houses besides. Yet, we see, not only that there is at this place a cotton manufactory, but a populous neighborhood, capable of supplying it with hands. Before I have done, I shall show you how towns grow up in America Thus it is that men flourish and increase in a soil of freedom. Taking it for granted, that you will believe these details about Bustleton and the Pennepack to be true, seeing that, if false, I expose myself to the contempt of all America, I shall now proceed, without interruption, to the insertion of the advertisements.

[Mr. Cobbett here introduces at full length, *thirty-eight* advertisements, from various American papers, offering immense quantities of domestic goods for sale, and respecting manufactories of steam engines, the erection of steam mills, roads, canals, &c. exhibiting a mass of evidence of the great and rapid increase of manufactures, and the use of machinery, in every part of the union.—The advertisements fill several pages of Cobbett's register.]

Here, my lord, I close my extracts. Instead of *thirty-nine*, I could have made the number 100 or more. But, not being necessary to any rational purpose, I have declined making the list any longer. And, now, leaving your lordship to pause for a while and to ruminate over these indisputable facts, as they lie heaped up before you, I will, in my next letter, endeavor to show you they apply to the subject of our discussion. I am your most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

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LETTER IV.

Intended to show, that so extensive is the growth of American wool, that some of that wool is exported to England, and that, though the importation of wool is great in proportion to the whole quantity used, to impose a tax upon importation would be injurious to the country.

My Lord—In proceeding to apply to the subject before us the matter contained in my last letter, I must beg your lordship to observe, that it is not only proved, that almost every sort of manufactory was going on in America during the war; but that, as appears from the date of many of the advertisements, if not from all of them, they were neither dropped, nor likely to be either discontinued, or, apparently, to be rendered less active, by the peace; all the advertisements being dated after the peace was proclaimed in America, and many of them in the month of May.

You see, in No. 33, that sugar and indigo are produced on the banks of the Mississippi and in the territories of the United States; you know that cotton is one of the great staple commodities of Carolina and Georgia; that tobacco is the native of Virginia; you see that hemp and flax are largely cultivated and manufactured; you know that Indian corn, the cultivation of which characterizes the fairest and richest part of Europe, and is the criterion of fertile soil and good climate, is produced in abundance throughout the whole country, fourteen hundred miles in length; you know that timber is every where in abundance; you see that salt, iron, lead, copper, and coal mines, are there, and stone, and marble, and slate quarries; you see, that machinery of every sort, and worked by every kind of power, is in motion; and have you still the expectation, or the hope, that America is dependent on England for the means of tilling her land, clothing her people, or furnishing her dwellings, or fighting her enemies?

But, the objects more immediately before us are *wool* and *woollens*. I have shown, I think, pretty clearly, that there is no reason to expect your hoped-for extraordinary demand for English wool from the change of affairs in Europe. And on what does that hope rest when you look at America? No. II. shows you that Merino sheep are in flocks in America. And, observe, that Pennsylvania, a very few years ago, had scarcely any sheep of any sort. The states to the northward, according to Mr. Livingston's account, abound much more in sheep of all sorts. No. XIV. shows you that wool, in all its varieties, is a great article of commerce; and No. XVI. shows you, not only that wool is a great article of commerce, but that it is sent from America to be sold in England! You see here, that there are merchants, who take consignments of wool with orders to ship to England; and this is at Boston; not at New York, which state Mr. Livingston belongs to and resides in. I know, that several cargoes of American fine wool were sent to England more than four years ago. I saw the samples myself. But, this advertisement which proves the frequency of the thing, is worth the personal observation and testimony of a hundred witnesses sworn upon the gospels.

Now, my lord, when I come to treat of the extent to which American manufactures will be carried in peace, and which will depend, perhaps, in a great measure, upon the laws that shall be passed there, I shall speak with great diffidence; because the subject, on the score of foreign policy, as well as on the score of internal prosperity, demands an extent of knowledge as to the whole of the interests of that community, which it would be presumption in me, or in any man not upon the spot, to pretend to possess. But, with regard to the capacity of America to grow wool, and export it to England, I can speak with nearly as much confidence as I should upon her capacity to send us cotton or tobacco.

That the soil of America is fertile is well known; and, it has now been proved, that it is well adapted to the breeding and keeping of sheep. It has been proved, because such numerous flocks already exist. The only question, then, is, whether the American farmer can grow wool cheaper than the English farmer, and, from that cause, can afford to sell it at a lower price. Lower it must be sold, in order to open a market for it here, because it must come loaded with the charges of freight and other expenses, from which our wool is exempted. The price, at which the American farmer does sell wool, I have nothing to prove; but, I know, that the price of wheat is the criterion, whereby to judge of the price, at which he can afford to sell wool. Now, we see from No. XXXVIII. that the price of wheat is one dollar and twenty cents a bushel. That is to say, a dollar and a fifth. Call it six shillings of our money. This is at Pittsburg; but it must be a pretty fair average. If, then, our farmers are sinking in to ruin with wheat at nine shillings a bushel, it is clear that the produce of the earth can be raised one-third cheaper there than it can here. A third, or 33 1-3 per centum, will, I should suppose, amply meet all charges on a raw material like wool. So that, at this moment, with our low prices, our ruinous prices, the the American farmer can meet us in our own market, even in the infancy of his flocks.

But, we must not stop here. We cannot stop here. Produce must rise in England, or the taxes cannot be paid.—Wheat cannot stand at nine shillings a bushel.—Upon an average of the last ten years, it has been twelve shillings a bushel; and, to enable us to pay the taxes, it must go even higher than that. Wool, however, must keep an even pace with the wheat, or wool will not be grown; and, how is it to keep that pace, if importations of "untaxed" wool be permitted, without a tax imposed on it here?

"Well," you will say, "and do I not recommend the taxing of foreign wool?" Yes; but, what would that effect? Why, just as much evil to the manufacturers of cloth, as good to growers of wool? Indeed, in the end, it would be an evil to the former as well as to the latter.

But, before I proceed to show to what extent your proposed measure would affect the manufactures, it is necessary to make a few observations as to the relative quantity of wool grown and wool imported. You say, that of wool imported, the quantity, in 1789, was 2,660,828 lbs. and that in 1814 it rose up to the appalling quantity of 15,712,517 lbs. I dare say that this statement is correct; because you had the actual account of imports to refer to. As to the quantity of wool grown in the country, it is impossible for any one to state it with any thing like precision. The wool is not taxed; neither the grower nor the dealer, nor the manufacturer is compelled to

keep or render an account of it. Yet, a writer in the Courier of the 8th inst. says that "your lordship must be well acquainted with the amount of it, which, so long since as 1800, was 192,000,000 lbs." Hence he is led to ridicule your alarm at the importation of 15,712,517 lbs. in a year.

If this statement of the quantity of the home growth were correct, your proposed tax, would, indeed, have nothing in it very serious to the manufacturers. But, besides, that it is next to impossible that any one should be able to come at the amount of the home growth, this statement s o monstrous as to shock even the credulity that gives a currency to Moore's almanack. This gentleman has heard of millions so unaccountable, that he thinks nothing of hundreds of millions. The average weight of a sheep's fleece is four pounds, consequen ly there must be 48,000,000 of sheep in the country, shorne very year, or 4 1-2 to every human being, including the cities and towns. Ewes are, on an average, killed at four years old, wethers at three, and lambs at four months. They are, then, killed on an average at twenty-nine months old. They live one year before they yield any wool. Thus, for every sheep that is shorne, there is one killed in every seventeen months. So that, including a fraction, there must be killed every year, 84,000,000 of sheep and lambs; or, 3 1-2 to each human being, man, woman, and child, paupers, gypsies, felons and all. The average weight of sheep is about sixty pounds, and of lambs about thirty-six pounds. The number of sheep killed far exceeds that of lambs. But, suppose the average weight to be fifty pounds. Then, there is for each human being one hundred and seventy-five pounds of mutton in a year, or very nearly half a pound a day, for beggars, paupers, babies and all observe But this is not all. The neat cattle nearly equal the sheep in amount of meat. The hogs surpass the sheep in this respect. So that here is one and a half pounds of meat, besides fish and poultry, every day in the year for every human being, sucking babies and all, when it is well known, that millions of even the fathers and mothers do not taste a morsel of animal food from month's end to month's end, and sometimes hardly a morsel of bread, their chief diet being tea and potatoes. What monstrous absurdity!

But, the wool! what shall we do with the wool? Suppose it all be made into the shape of broad cloth, and that each yard in length requires three pounds of wool. It would not require so much, but suppose it did. Here are 64,000,000 of yards in length, and 128,000,000 of square yards of cloth. There are 3,097,600 square yards in a square mile. Leaving out fractions, then, here is cloth enough made in one year, without the wool imported, to cover forty square miles! The very skins of the animals would cover ten square miles! If this statement were correct, the idea of hiding the sun with a blanket would not be so very absurd.

We have, then no means of ascertaining, with any degree of exactness, the quality of the home growth. But, it is rational to suppose, that the 15,000,000 of *lbs.* imported, are not less than a *fourth* of the whole quantity of wool manufactured in the country. The amount of all the woollens exported last year was £5,600,000 sterling; and, suppose only one fourth of the woollens have been sent abroad, leaving three fourths for home consumption, the whole of the *manufactured woollens* would have amounted to £22,400,000 sterling. If we allow a third of the cost of the woollens for the raw material, and put the wool upon an average at 3s. sterling a pound, we shall find that the whole amount of the wool before it was manufactured amounted to 7,400,000 and some odd pounds sterling, and that the whole quantity of it was 54,000,000 of pounds weight which is not four times as much as the quantity of wool imported, and which wool, I believe is nearly all of the fine quality.

Whether I am wrong in my supposition that not less than one fourth of our woollens are exported, and that the raw material amounts to not more than one third of the price of manufactured goods, I must leave, as I do with great deference, for the reader to decide; but I must be very wide indeed of the mark, if the quantity of wool imported does not bear a proportion of at least a sixth in value to the whole of home growth.

It is clear, therefore, my lord, that the importation of wool has a very great effect on the price of wool grown at home But, lay a tax upon wool imported, and the consequence is, a rise in the price of manufactured woollens; for, to suppose as you appear to do, that the manufacturer does not now and always upon an average of transactions, sell at as low a price as he can afford to sell; to suppose that ever-active and all-seeing competition is not sufficient upon an average of years, to apportion with the most scrupulous precision the profits of unfettered trade, is a notion so well known to belong exclusively, and of right divine, to the mob, that for any gentleman to attempt to encroach upon it is to set at open defiance every principle of justice and humanity.

The consequences of a rise in the price of manufactured woollens would be, first, a diminution in the consumption at home, unless you could by some sort of gipsy conjuring trick convey the sums into our pockets necessary to meet the rise of price. The same would take place as to exports. But much more might take place as to our foreign trade; for, if you were to prohibit the importation of wool altogether, it would be manufactured abroad; and as price is the great and true and everlasting regulator, the moment wool became so cheap elsewhere as to enable other countries to work it up and sell it at a lower price than we, that very moment would the export trade disappear. What is true as to total prohibition is true as to prohibition in part. For though the countries sending wool hither would not, all at once, begin to manufacture their own sufficiently to shut out our woollens entirely, they would do the thing by degrees; and so truly would the prohibition operate as to leave not a fraction unaccounted for in the effect.

From this general view of this part of the subject, I should now proceed to the particular case of America; but, I must postpone that till my next, in which I hope to be able to shew, not only that no tax ought to be laid upon imported wool, but that the corn-bill ought to be repealed.

I am your most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

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LETTER V.

Intended to show, that the situation of England compared with that of America, is such, and the inducements to emigration so great, that, in order to preserve our manufactures, not only ought there to be no tax upon wool imported, but that the corn bill ought to be repealed.

My Lord—The situation of England compared with that of the United States of America, is such as to induce every man to emigrate to them, who professes any degree of knowledge in the making of machinery and manufactures, or, indeed, who possesses enterprize in any art or science, and who is not bound to England by ties which cannot be

broken. The number of the former is very great. There are always a great many persons, who wish to better their lot; who aspire to something more than fortune has given them. And the number of these, in agriculture as well as in arts and manufactures, must be greater now than ever, seeing the general depression, which at present reigns in England, with the most gloomy prospect for the future.

Taxes, no matter by what part of the community paid, in the first instance, or in what shape collected, produce, according to their amount, diminution of the means of living in all those who do not share in them after they are collected. The mob, both high and low, are eternally backing on the government to tax what they call luxuries. Just as if the taxes on wearing hair powder, on armorial bearings, and on sporting dogs, did not descend, through the hair-dressers, powder makers, seal-cutters, dog breakers, and game-keepers, to the bakers, butchers, chandlers' shops, taylors, shoemakers, farmers and laborers. We have an additional tax on *Batchelors*.—"Oh! aye! tax them as much as you please," exclaim the ripened spinsters. But, my good ladies, do you think that the taking away of a part of their fortunes will quicken their disposition to indulge in that greatest of all *luxuries*, of a wife? Do you not see, rather, that, what was taken from the batchelor produces a ramification of privations, some of which reach even you, my dears, who so loudly applaud the tax? Such notions as these, as they have had their rise amidst a belief in hob-goblins; amidst all sorts and sizes of superstition; so they will vanish for ever, when common sense shall indignantly kick down the last jug of holy water, and scatter the last manuels of stupidity and deception to the winds.

Taxes are necessary, in some shape or another, to pay for their services, those who carry on the public affairs, in which I include the business of the public defence. But, if they are carried to an enormous amount; if the book-keepers, the overlookers, &c. of a manufactory, for instance, take away so much that the working people are reduced to half allowance; the former may cut a brilliant figure, but the concern must languish and decay; and the working people will, the moment they are able, endeavor, by a change of place, to better their lot.

This is the state in which England now is, including amongst the working people all those who receive no share of the taxes! because they who live upon the proceeds of their private incomes suffer in the same degree, according to their wants, as the poorest laborer suffers. That which is now taken from the people in England forms so large a part of the estates and labor (including that of professional men,) that every one feels the hardship to be the most pressing. And, we all know besides, that this pressure is not now to be of temporary duration. We all know now, that the pressure is to last for ever, unless, which is little less appalling, the burden be shaken off by a total overthrow of the funds.

It is frequently said, with what folly or impudence we shall soon see, that the trade and navigation of the country have kept pace in their increase with that of the taxes. The best way will be, not, to show, by reasoning, the utter absurdity of this; but at once to go to the government's own documents, laid before parliament, and from them to prove its falsehood. In order to take away all pretext for saying, that I am comparing a state of peace with a state of war; that I am reckoning the heavy expences of the present, or late years, as if they were to last for ever, I will take in no taxes at present, but such as are to last for ever. That is to say, the taxes on account of the debt, the capital of which, as all the world now sees, never can be paid off, or diminished, without a *sponge*, Well, then:

In 1789. The taxes raised on account of the debt amounted to - 79,000,000
In 1814. ——————————— to 43,000,000

Now, if the exported produce and manufactures, if the imports, and if the number of men and boys employed in the merchant service, in 1814, were nearly five times as great as in 1789, I should be ready to say, though I see the people sinking every where under the taxes, there is some reason to doubt even the evidence of my own senses. But, the following table, which I take from the accounts laid before parliament, and for the correctness of which table, I am answerable in the eyes of a public who have these authentic documents in their hands, will show what sort of pace the trade and navigation have kept with the taxes demanded by the debt. I have taken three periods; but with regard to the first period, I have in my possession no amount of exports and imports.

YEARS.	1789	1806	1814
Taxes raised on account of the Debt.	79,000,000	21,000,000	43,000,000
Value of Exports of British Produce and manufactures.	69,471,268	125,641,033	86,092,169
Value of Imports into Great Britain.	30,091,801	53,661,[illegible]	51,232,106
Number of men and boys employed in the merchant service in all parts of the British dominions	172,785	[illegible]	544,819

N. B. The account of exports for 1789, embraced produce and manufactures of Great Britain only, while that for 1814, included those of Ireland also. The imports from China and the East Indies are not included in either year, because they are omitted in the account for 1814, in which it is stated, that the time, allowed by law, for presenting an account of those imports was not arrived. The merchant seamen include many thousands employed in the transport service.

Now, to make good the assertion, that the navigation and trade have kept pace with the taxes paid annually on account of the debt, from 1789 to 1814 inclusive, the number of merchant seamen in 1814 ought to have been nearly 544,819 instead of 172,785. And to have made good the same assertion, as relating to the period from 1806 to 1814, inclusive, the exports ought to have amounted, in the latter year, to rather more than 73,943,415*l.* instead of 36,092,157*l.*—and the imports ought to have amounted to rather more than 51,232,106*l.* instead of 30,091,801*l.*

This shows how ignorant, or what cheats, those men are, who would persuade, and who do persuade, this "*most thinking nation in the world*," that the ability of the country keeps pace with the demands of the government.

Here, however, before I proceed to compare our situation with that of America, must observe that a deduction ought to be made from this fearful amount on account of the depreciation of our curren

ey. We pay in paper, which is now, in fact a legal tender. It sometimes requires more, and sometimes less, of this paper to buy a guinea, as bullion is more or less plenty in the market. But as the average price of a guinea of full weight is about 28*s.* in paper, let us take the depreciation at a third.—Then we pay on account of the debt, in the money of 1789, only two-thirds of 43,000,000*l.* or 32,000,000 leaving out the thousands. But this is more than three and a half times what we paid on account of debt in 1789; and, therefore, for the navigation to have kept pace with the taxes on account of debt, from 1789 to 1814 inclusive, there should have been in the last mentioned year, 381,367 merchant seamen, instead of 172,786; and, if we a little mend the matter by this deduction, what a blow do we give to the concern on the other side? For, if we insist on a depreciation in the paper to the amount of a third, for the sake of lightening the burden of the taxes, common honesty calls upon us to deduct a third from the value of the imports and exports.

Thus, it does not signify how much we turn the thing about. On every side it presents a permanent increase of burden without any adequate increase of ability to bear: the certainty of the decline thus far, of present distress, and the most gloomy prospect as to the future.

Compared with this situation of England, how stands that of America? But before I make any observations as to what that situation is, it may not be amiss to remind you of what, in 1783, you foretold she would be. In that year, just after the conclusion of the American war, your lordship wrote a book, the three principal objects of which appeared to be, to keep up the spirits of his majesty under his recent loss of dominion; to keep up the spirits of the nation by causing them to believe, that America was not at all likely to become a manufacturing and commercial country, or a naval power; but that, in order to prevent the latter we ought to employ all the means in our power, among which means was the withholding of all protection of American vessels *from the Barbary powers*, and the inducing of the other great marine powers to do the same.*

* The following has been published (August 19) in the London newspapers, as the list of the American fleet, employed against the Algerines.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Independence	74,	Com. Bainbridge,
Washington	74,	Chauncey,
Guerriere	44,	Decatur,
Java	44,	Capt. Perry,
Macedonian	38,	Jones,
Constellation	36,	Gordon,
Congress	36,	Morris,
Ontario (ship from Holland)	18,	Elliott,
Erie	18,	Ridgely,
Epervier (brig)	18,	Downes,
Fire Fly	18,	Rodgers,
Boxer	16,	Porter,
Chippawa	16,	Reed,
Saranac	16,	Elton,
Flambeau	16,	Nicholson,
Spark	16,	Gamble,
Spitfire	14,	Dallas,
Torch	14,	Chauncey,
Lynx	14,	Storer

N. B. It was stated in the London prints about three weeks ago, that our prince regent had made the dey of Algiers a present of a frigate, completely fitted out with rigging, guns, &c. It would be mortifying enough if this should have been the frigate, which commodore Decatur is said to have captured from his majesty of Algiers.

I will not attempt to characterise this last sentiment, the mind that could have given birth to which must have received appropriate punishment in seeing this same America, not asking protection from any of your "great maritime powers:" but sending a squadron of ships of war across the Atlantic, and chastising the pirates, as far as regards her, into a submission to the principles of humanity.

America has taxes and a debt too. But, this is not a debt that must necessarily last forever, or be wiped off with a sponge. It is a debt, at this time of 27,000,000*l.* sterling, or 108,000,000 of dollars.

The capital of our debt (of Great Britain, for Ireland has her debt too, in an equal proportion,) is now a thousand millions, laying aside odd hundreds of thousands, and out-standing debt. Suppose our population, even now that the foreigners are all gone away, to be ten millions, here is a debt of 100*l.* a soul, taking in babies, paupers, gipseys, beggars, soldiers, sailors, seapoys, prisoners in jails, and convicts on board the hulks; yea all, from those who feast on strawberries, at five guineas a pint, down to the troops of ragged and squalid wretches, whose Sunday's dinner consists of rumps and burrs, from the skinners, or of bullock's liver from the slaughter house. The population of America is now, to your great surprise, eight millions, and, therefore, the capital of her debt amounts to not quite 3*l.* 10*s.* a soul. Whether the skinners and tanners in that country have now any customers for the fragments of flesh, that have been left by the butcher, is more than I can say; but, if she adopt our poor system of laws, and couple with the institution a suitable proportion of cant; if she suffer, in any degree, however small, the quantity of relief of the distressed to be regulated by the quantity of godliness professed by the object of that relief; if she does this, or, in the most trifling degree, lean towards it, she will soon find, that a premium for misery and hypocrisy will operate, as all other premiums do, to increase the quantity of that on which it is bestowed. She, when it is too late, will find, to her sorrow, that fleshy bits of skin, and sheep's trotters, and bullock's liver, are not things to be thrown to the dogs. If her people should live to see that day; if they should live to see the pauperism established by law, they will see all hospitality, all real charity vanish; all the paternal, and filial, and fraternal offices of life exchanged for those of the poor-house; and, instead of an erect and independent race of laborers, proud of their rights and liberties, they will see a crawling, fawning, canting herd, knowing not the meaning of such words, and, like the beasts of the field, caring for nothing but the satisfying of their hunger, without the smallest regard as to the means. If the people of America should live to see that day; if they should be so foolish as to draw over them, though by slow degrees, this blistered shirt, they will wish, that, as in the days of their bold and hardy forefathers, their country were a howling wilderness.

However, as yet, this greatest of all calamities has not made any very considerable progress in America, and it will be the fault of the people if it ever does. There are no common beggars, no gypsies, few soldiers by profession, at present few unproductive sailors, no seapoys, the prisoners in jails are few, none in hulks. But, be there what they may of these several descriptions of persons, the capital of the debt of America amounts to only 3¾ pounds sterling a soul, while that of ours amounts to more than 100 pounds sterling a soul.

Let us now see the progress of the debt in America. The latter had the misfortune to start with a debt; to set out in the world with a debt upon her back. It was a misfortune, and a very serious one,

because it give rise to a spirit of speculation, of adventure, of gambling, which has been productive of lasting and very mischievous effects. The debt, at the outset, or in 1790, amounted to seventy-two millions of dollars, and, before the last war, it was reduced to forty millions of dollars. That war has brought it up to one hundred and eight millions of dollars, or twenty seven millions sterling. But, in the mean while, she has purchased *Louisiana*, so necessary, as we have seen, from the affair at New-Orleans, to her security. And, she has, some how or other, got a pretty tolerable navy, which, as experience has proved, is not less necessary to that security. I am aware, that she must keep augmenting this navy. She will now see, that her bare existence, as an independent nation, depends upon her having, at the end of even five years, a navy of at least thirty ships of the line, with a proportionate number of vessels of war of an inferior size. The notion, that it was her true policy to keep out of the European quarrels must, by this time, be exploded. It was wise to wish it; but wishes and possibilities are different things. She sees what jealousy, what envy, what hatred arising from foreboding fears, she has inspired. She is not to be deceived by the fawning professions, which, for temporary convenience, deep rooted enmity may assume. She knows that her navy is in the infant hercules, and that it must make haste and grow, or be strangled in the cradle: She knows how easily quarrels are hatched, when people have a mind to quarrel. Knowing all this, and a great deal more that might be mentioned, she will not, in peace neglect one moment, to be well prepared for her defence, and thereby preventing, if possible, the recurrence of war. She cannot hide her situation from the world. She cannot go on growing populous and commercial in a corner. The world sees what she will be, if she be left quiet: and therefore she may as well begin to prepare without any attempt at disguise. And all this the American government, and the American people, know as well as I know that I am now writing. I most ardently wish, that there may never more be war between England and America; that the people of the two countries may never more be engaged in shedding each other's blood; that the rivalship may in future consist in the arts of peace and in acts of hospitality and benevolence. But, without reference to particular foreign countries, it is certain, that, for America to have a chance of remaining at peace, for any length of time, she must be well armed, and, in all respects, prepared for war.

This navy will be a considerable expense; but if it were to cost fifty millions of dollars in the space of five years, how amply would that cost be compensated by the preventing of a war with any power in Europe? Yet, even this expence, which I grant must be incurred to render the country safe, would carry the taxes to a mere trifle compared with ours, and would, besides, be met by a more than proportionate increase of population, trade, navigation, and all the other sources, whence taxes are drawn.

How able America is to accomplish this grand object, and to pay the interest of her debt, and even to clear it quite off, at the same time, will appear upon comparing the increase of population and commerce with that of her debt.

My materials for doing this are not so ample as I could wish; but, I think, they are sufficient for the purpose. In 1790 the debt of America was seventy two millions of dollars, her population less than four millions; and her exports, domestic and foreign, nineteen millions of dollars in amount. In 1800, her population exceeded five millions; her exports sixty nine millions; and her debt was 82 millions of dollars, she having in the mean while, built, fitted out, and manned, several frigates and other ships of war. In 1810, her population rose to more than seven millions, and her debt sunk down to less than sixty millions of dollars, owing to causes resembling war. Now her population must exceed eight millions; her debt amounts to one hundred and eight millions; but, then, she has, during the last period, purchased *Louisiana* and acquired a navy of 81 ships of war. What she will naturally be, at the end of a few years, I must leave your lorhsip to say; but what she is now, compared with what she has been, the following table will partly clearly show.

YEARS.	Population.	Amount of Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufactures.	Amount of Exports of Foreign Products and Manufactures.	Total amount of all Exports.	Annual interest of the Public Debt.
		DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
1790	3,929,326	—	—	19,012,040	3,611,865
1800	5,303,666	—	—	69,366,000	4,100,083
1810	7,239,303	36,321,000	24,116,000	60,437,000	2,689,110
1815	1,208,021	—	—	—	5,431,930

N. B. The population of 1815 is computed. The increase from 1810 to 1815 is supposed to have been half as great as that of 1800 to 1810. The cause of the falling off in the exports from 1800 to 1810 was, the sort of half war that was going on at the latter period. Our orders in council had produced the non-importation and embargo measures, which, course, diminished the exports by, probably nearly one half.

Without pretending to ascertain and to state precisely what the exports of the United States now amount to, it is very clear that the capacity of Amer-

ica to bear has far exceeded any increase in the demands of the government. Her exports of domestic produce and manufactures can, at this time, hardly amount to less than sixty millions of dollars, or fifteen millions of pounds sterling; so that, if we regard (as our ministers always pretend to do) the amount of exports as the criterion of the capacity to pay the interest of debt and other taxes, here is America with fifteen millions of exports and an interest of debt of 1,357,982*l.* and Great Britain with an export (including Ireland) of 36,000,000 and interest of debt of 43,000,000*l.*

But, let us put America in the worst possible light, in order to build upon nothing in the way of conjecture. Let us take her exports now to be more than they were in the time of embargoes, orders in council, &c. Even then she has an export of domestic produce and manufactures of nine millions of pounds to set againts our thirty-six millions. Thus, even in this worst of all possible lights, she will stand compared with England:

	Export.	Interest of Debt.
England—	36.092,167*l*—	—43,000,000
America—	9,080,000—	5,431,930

Having thus put the matter in a light not to be misunderstood, and to leave no possible ground for cavil, I venture to offer as an opinion, that peace, which will infallibly give new wings to American commerce and navigation, will clip the wings of English commerce and navigation. Great part of what has lately swelled out the latter, consisted of Transports in the pay of the nation, and did in no wise whatever belong to commerce, and form no part of the means of bearing taxes. We have already seen crowds of sailors going to the admiralty to complain of want of employment. They have been to the lord mayor of London on the same errand! As if he could create commerce! As if he, though a very loyal man could find work for them, or cause bread to decend from the clouds. Is this the case in America? Oh no! There peace makes the wharves full of business. Every man and thing belonging to the sea is called for from twenty voices at once. It is said that in order to procure the chance of employment for our native sailors, all foreign sailors are to be sent home. Those in our navy may be thus disposed of; but, a law must be passed before merchants can be compelled to prefer ours before foreigners; and a law, too, precisely opposed in principle to the laws already in force; and, even in case of the navy; violating the principles of common justice, seeing that our laws make British subjects, (as far as rights and privileges go) of all foreign mariners who may have been a certain time on board of English ships. "Every foreign seaman, who, in time of war serves two years on board a British ship, is *ipso facto* naturalized." This is the law; and, therefore, if it be true, as the newspapers tell us it is, that the government is going to send home all the foreign seamen to make room for the employment of our own, it is going to do a deed, which I will leave your lordship, or any body else to characterize; for I will not beggar my sentiments by doing it in the way in which alone I should dare to do it. But, if this deed were to be done. If it were to take its place in the list of deeds of 1815 the consequence would be, that the seamen, thus sent home, would be ready to man the ships and carry on the commerce of other countries, who will, now that the seas will be open again, stand in need of them.

Peace, so far from reviving commerce, will in all human probability, have a contrary effect in England The late wars have been different in their effects on commerce from former wars. They swept the sea of all commerce but our own. They made all the world tributary to us. The profits of the world's commerce centered here. By the means of our loans and taxes, we obtained a force sufficient to effect these purposes. But, this cannot continue in peace. Other nations will have each its share of commerce. Our navy, withdrawn from the ocean, will leave the nations of the world at liberty to communicate with each other. And as every ship of ours must sail loaded with a part of our debt, other nations will be able to sail and carry goods cheaper. If we attempt to prevent this by force, it is war again. More loans. If we remain, quiet, we sink in the general scale, and [CETERA DESUNT.]

British Rations.

District Marshal's office, Massachusetts,
Boston, July 23, 1814.

Having observed that lately particular civilities to individuals who have been made prisoners of war by the enemy, are published and circulated with great avidity, by which the public mind might be imposed with an idea, that our citizens in general have been and are treated with unexampled humanity; I have believed it proper to present to the American people certain documents in my office, which will place this interesting subject correctly before them.

JAMES PRINCE.

CIRCULAR.

Office of commissary general of prisoners,
Washington, June 23, 1814.

SIR—I hand you enclosed, copies of two letters which passed between the British agent of prisoners of war in this country and myself, in April last, on the subject of rations. Since the date of mine of the 2d April, letters have been received from our agents for prisoners in England, in the West-Indies, at Quebec, and at Halifax; by which it has been seen, with regret, that the British authorities, at their several depots, had reduced the prisoners ration, from that which had been established by the cartel of the 12th of May, 1813, to what is considered not only inadequate to their comfort, but insufficient to preserve the unfortunate captives from actual suffering, as will be shewn by the inclosed tables of daily rations, latterly issued our prisoners at the respective places designated. A similar change in the rations issued to the prisoners in our power, has been, thus long delayed, as well from an unwillingness to inflict pain, or suffering, however justified by the acts of the enemy, as from a hope, that by continuing the former ration, they might be induced to meet such liberality in a proper manner, and return to the system of subsistence regularly agreed upon with an authorised agent on their part, early in the last year, and which, until within a few months past, has been practised by them, at least in their possessions in North America and the West Indies.

Being disappointed in this reasonable expectation, it has become necessary to adopt the course as to their prisoners, which is pursued as to ours, in order that the insufficiency of the ration may be felt by them through their own subjects. I am instructed by the president to require that you will, immediately on receipt of this letter, cause to be issued to all the non-paroled prisoners in your charge, and within your district, daily, the following ration, and no more, viz.

Half a pound of fresh or salt beef;
One and a half pounds of bread;
One quarter of a pint of pease or rice; or
One pound of potatoes, and

One third of an ounce of salt,

Let especial care be taken, however, that the articles composing the rations be of good quality.

You will inform these unfortunate men of the cause of the change in their subsistence, and of the regret, with which the government finds itself compelled to adopt this measure; and you will have published, and kept constantly posted in some proper place, within the limits of the prisons, tables of the ration you shall cause to be served but under the present instructions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
J. MASON.

James Prince, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts.

Office of commissary general of prisoners,
Washington, April 23, 1814.

Sir—One of the objections to the cartel entered into between you and myself, on the 12th May last, made by the commissioners of the British admiralty, as stated to me in your letter of the 1st February is to the allowance to prisoners for subsistence. The daily ration agreed upon in that instrument for prisoners, and certainly little enough to support a hearty man without suffering, was 1lb. of beef, or 12 ounces of pork, 1 lb. of wheaten bread, ¼ pint of peas, or 6 oz. of rice, or 1 lb. of potatoes, 2 quarts of salt and 4 quarts of vinegar; to every hundred rations. In the new project of arrangement, all stipulations about quantity of provisions is rejected; and you inform me, that it is intended to give our prisoners ½ lb. of the coarsest bread a day, and to eat with their bread for two days in the week, no meat, only 1lb. herrings, and 1lb. of potatoes for one of these days, and for the other 1lb. of codfish and 1lb. potatoes; for the other five days only ½lb. of fresh beef, ½lb. greens, 1 oz. Scotch barley, and ¼ oz. onions, with 1-3 oz. salt, no vinegar at any time, and no salt for two days in the week.

I should not have called this subject now separately to your attention, but that in a letter just received from Mr. Storm, agent for American prisoners at Barbadoes, is the following passage. "I now have to state, that Mr. Barker, the British agent here, has officially informed me, that the convention entered into between yourself and col. Barclay has not been ratified by the government of Great Britain, of course our prisoners are not allowed more than two-thirds of what they had, I await your instructions on the subject"

I infer from this, that the British government has come to a determination as to the provision article, and has given orders to reduce the ration to the standard stated by you, since it is actually in practice at Barbados. I beg to be informed on this subject. You are pleased to remark in your letter of the 1st. February in explanation of this article, that the British government so frequently involved in war, has had such an opportunity to ascertain what is a rational and a proper allowance to prisoners, that it is reasonable to suppose the ration used in Britain, as described by you, "is in truth a proper allowance" You must permit me to observe, that this was not your opinion heretofore, and I should hope, cannot now be so, when you reflect on the subject. It is a matter of daily experience, and feeling common to every man of every class in the community; every man can at once decide that ½lb. of coarse bread with the scanty appendages of 1 lb. of herrings, or codfish and 1 lb. of potatoes, will not satisfy for a day the cravings of hunger; and that the ½ lb. of beef, with the pittance of greens, barley and onions allowed, will be very little better. Our prisoners in your hands on such an allowance must suffer constantly and severely from hunger; your prisoners, if reduced to a like allowance, must suffer in an equal degree; and yet, repugnant as it will be to the wishes and feelings of this government, if that course has been determined on by your government, it will be necessarily adopted here. I request your particular and early attention to this case so important to humanity; and shall be much gratified, if you are authorized to make any arrangement upon the subject that may obviate the sufferings, on both sides, which must ensue by a system that will deal out to the unfortunate prisoners less subsistance than is absolutely requisite. The privations of these men are of necessity sufficiently great; let us avoid increasing them, I intreat you by refusing that, which is every where providially, the first call of nature, *enough to eat*, and the want of which sinks deepest into human wretchedness.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. MASON.

Col. Thomas Barclay,

Bladensburg, April 5, 1814.

Sir—Your letter of the 2d. instant, I did not receive until yesterday noon. My letter to you of the 1st of February, was drawn up conformable to the instructions I received from the commissioners. I have long since transmitted to them a copy of my letter to you, and at the same time communicated to them fully my sentiments of each of the articles contained in the cartel of the 12th of May, and the amendments proposed.

I think it probable I shall receive an answer in May or June. In the interim however, I hope to receive your answer to my letter; indeed I have long since expected it. Under present circumstances I cannot return you an answer to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 2d of this month. The 7th article in the draft of the cartel sent you to be submitted to the president, states, "they (the present prisoners) are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provision." I acknowledge the clause is vague, and perhaps it would have been preferable to have specified the articles and quantity Yet the word subsistence intends a reasonable quantity for the support of nature, and the words "sound and wholesome provision," certainly designate the quality.

The precise quantity for each government may readily be ascertained thro' the respective agents of both nations.

You misapprehend me when you state, I inform you it is intended to give the American prisoners 1½ lb. of the coarsest bread a day, &c. &c. By referring to my letters of the 1st of February, you will find I expressed myself in the words following—"I transmit herewith a table of the provisions daily issued to prisoners in Great Britain, and elsewhere in the British dominions, save in such places as the agents have adopted the regulations of the cartel, but which will eventually be countermanded. The quality of the bread is not mentioned, nor did I state, that if the proposed cartel was agreed to by the president in lieu of that of the 12th May, that the American prisoners, under the words of the cartel, would receive subsistence precisely conformable to the copy of the table of provisions sent you.

I beg leave, however, to say, I think it probable, and for the same reasons given in my letter of the 1st of February.

I have received no further information on the subject of the provisions to be issued to prisoners since I wrote you in February.

From what Mr. Storm writes you, it is evident the commissioners have sent orders to the West Indies on the subject.

Lieut. Miller, at Halifax, in his letter to me of March, does not hint that he had received any.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. BARCLAY.

Gen. John Mason, &c.

That the bread to be dealt out to our prisoners is of coarse quality, was ascertained from the following note accompanying col. Barclay's letter of the 1st of February, 1814.

N. B. Bread to be made of the whole wheaten meal, wherein the whole grain is to be preserved, except such parts as will not pass through the London and Bristol seam cloth No. 7, usually called an eleven shilling cloth; and what is considered equal to No. 6 of the patent cloth of fifteen shillings price.

Daily rations issued to American prisoners at different British depots; as stated by letters from the agents of the United States, at the several places, and under the duties shown below, viz:

In England, at the various depots, as by letter from Mr. Beasly, dated March 18, 1814.—½ lb. beef, 5 days in the week, and ½ lb greens or turnips; 1 oz. barley, ¼ oz onions, and 1-3 oz. of salt; 1 ½ lb. bread, each day in the week; 1 lb. cod fish and 1 lb. potatoes for one day; 1 lb. herrings and 1 lb. potatoes for 1 do.

At Jamaica, as by letter from Mr. Stewart, dated February 20th, 1814—½ lb. beef, 1 ½ lb. bread, ½ pint pease or rice, and 1-3 oz. salt.

At Barbados, as by letter from Mr. Storm, dated January 29th, 1814.—Two thirds only of the ration fixed by the cartel of the 12th May, 1813.

In Canada, as by letter from col. Gardner, dated March 26th, 1814—½ lb. salted or fresh beef or pork, ½ lb. biscuit or soft bread, ½ pint pease or 6 oz. rice, 1-3 oz. salt.

In Nova-Scotia, as by letter from Mr. Mitchell, dated May 9th, 1814—½ lb. beef, 1½ bread, 1 gill pease, and 1-3 ounce salt.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

MONTREAL, JULY 30.

Head-Quarters, camp at Chambly, July 2d, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

Several officers of this army having recently returned from the United States, where they were held in close confinement as hostages, and having on their release signed a conditional parole, containing a pledge on their part, to return to captivity, at the expiration of a limited period, unless previously exchanged; his excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces, considering such parole to be inconsistent with the provisions of a convention for the exchange of prisoners, which was entered into by persons duly empowered for this purpose by the government of the United States and his excellency respectively, and has already been carried into complete execution on his part, and has also been in part executed by the American government—is pleased to declare that all these officers, whether of the line, or militia, are absolved from their parole, under and by virtue of the before mention convention, that they are released, and free to serve as if they had never been prisoners of war, and are all and severely included in the general order of the 16th April, directing all prisoners of war, after the 15th May to repair to their respective corps and stations, and to resume their respective military duties.

To destroy any doubts which may by possibility be entertained with regard to the complete execution of the convention above mentioned;—to satisfy the nice and scrupulous sensibility with which a British soldier must ever examine an act professing to relase him from an obligation in which his honor is implicated and pledged, and to remove every apprehension from the minds of those who may come within the scope of the general order, his excellency is pleased to authorise the communication to the army under his command, of the principal circumstances attending the commencement, progress and final conclusion of the convention, to which allusion has above been made.

At the solicitation of the government of the United States, conveyed in a letter to the secretary of state of the 10th March, and not less induced by his anxious desire to alleviate unnecessary severity which the system of retaliation had introduced into the conduct of this war—the commander of the forces did not hesitate in acceding to a proposal which seemed to promise the attainment of an object so desireable. In that spirit, and with that view, his excellency consented to the exchange of brig. general Winder, (a hostage,) in consequence of that officer having been selected by the president of the United States as an agent, vested with full powers to negociate for an exchange of prisoners of war, as well hostages as others, his excellency was also pleased to nominate colonel Baynes as an agent vested with similar powers, on the part of the British army.

The negociation commenced under the most favorable auspices. The basis and conditions of the convention being left to the discretion of the two officers above mentioned, it was agreed, that all prisoners of war, hostages or others, (with the sole exception of the British subjects taken from the ranks of the enemy, and sent to England for legal trial,) should be released in conformity to the regulation of the cartel. General Winder pledged himself that his government entertained the most liberal sentiments, and that the great disparity of prisoners, both with respect to rank and numbers, which the United States would receive, and for which they had no equivalent to return, should be withheld from service on parole, until duly exchanged.

This agreement was on the point of being ratified, when a despatch from the American secretary of state, dated Washington, the 22d March, was received by brig. gen. Winder, and was verbally represented by him to convey a positive prohibition to his consenting to the release of the twenty-three British soldiers held as hostages for the British subjects sent to England for trial, unless it was stipulated that they also should be released, and sent to the United States.

This proposition was instantly answered by a note informing brig. general Winder, that as a new basis had been substituted by the secretary of state, inadmissible in principle, the negociation was, in consequence, at an end, and that his partial exchange as a preliminary measure, was also void, and of no effect, as emanating from the act which had, from the conduct of the proposing party, become a nullity.

This introduction of this new pretension on the part of the government of the United States, had arrested the progress of the negociation, when a note from brig. gen. Winder, (No. 3,) was acceded to by colonel Baynes, as the basis of a convention, (No. 4.)

To ascertain the existence of the power of the final ratification on the part of brig. gen. Winder, the commander of the forces was pleased to direct col. Baynes to address to that officer the note (No. 5,) and although the answer of brig. gen. Winder, as contained in note (No. 6,) did not completely accord with the spirit of candor professed by him, and mani-

cted by his excellency—nevertheless the fair construction of it was such as to carry to his mind that conviction which it must impress on every honorable man who peruses it, that brig. gen. Winder possessed the power of finally ratifying any new agreement for the exchange of prisoners, into which he might think proper to enter.

Under this impression, the commander of the forces was pleased to declare his assent to the immediate release and exchange of brig. gen. Winder; the negociation for the exchange of prisoners on the contracted basis last proposed by brig gen. Winder, was recommenced, and the conditions being arranged, a convention was concluded on the 15th April last, and ratified by the contracting parties

It is under this convention, so begun and so ratified, and carried into effect, according to the tenor of it, with promptitude and good faith on the part of the commander of the forces, and to which no objection has been specified by the American government, in any of the communications to his excellency since the conclusion of it, but which, on the contrary, must have been accepted, since it has been in part executed by that government, that his excellency the commander of the forces has been pleased thus publicly to absolve all the officers, and others, who have recently returned from the United States, from a parole which his excellency conceives to be inconsistent with the terms of the convention, and which he considers to have been entered by persons ignorant of its existence or misconceiving its conditions.

By his excellency's command,

EDWD. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.
British North America.

[The following is the only number of the documents alluded to in the foregoing, which has appeared in the Canadian papers we have received. The rest are promised.]

No. 1.

MONTREAL, APRIL 10.

Colonel Baynes has communicated to his excellency the commander of the forces, the purport and extent of the alterations explained by brig. gen. Winder to exist, between the instruction of the 19th March, addressed to him by the secretary of state, and those of the 22d of the same month received yesterday, and that the omission of the same in the first copy, was owing to error in transcribing it.

His excellency, however, on reference in the letter of the secretary of state of the 19th of March, addressed to him, as it is stated "with the view and in the sincere desire to restore to the mildest practice of civilized nations the treatment of prisoners on both sides," and authorizing brig. gen. Winder on the part of the United States government, to conclude an arrangement which may embrace the exchange, as well as those held as hostages, as of other prisoners; and his excellency learning from the latter that his instructions fully comported with the certified tenor of the proposal made in the secretary of state's letter to him, did not hesitate a moment in acceding to the other arrangements therein suggested, and was prepared to wave just grounds which he conceived he had of complaint against the government of the United States, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, in the hopes of promoting an arrangement so desirable to the cause of humanity and the honor of both nations; and he is much disappointed to find his hopes frustrated by the introduction, at this period of the negociation, of a claim so totally inadmissable, and that had the secretary of state's letter borne the most distant allusion to it, his excellency would have felt himself as he now does, prohibited from proceeding any further on the subject.

The British cannot view the confinement of twenty-three soldiers as the first act of aggression; for the undoubted right that every free nation possesses of investigating and punishing the crimes committed by her own national born subjects, in a due course of law, is too self-evident to require a comment, nor can it by any distortion of sense or justice, be construed into a just ground for an act of fair retaliation exercised on twenty-three British soldiers; the latter are characterised by their patriotism and loyalty, the former stigmatised for their treason and rebellion.

It would be wasting time to enter into further discussion on this subject.—Great Britain has successfully maintained her natural rights unsullied, for twenty years, against the whole world combined; it is not to be supposed, that it is reserved for the United States to stop the course of justice, and to dictate to England what procedure she shall observe towards her own natural born subjects, in her own courts of civil judicature, arrested in her own territories, in the actual commission of acts of treason and rebellion.

It is to be remarked, that as the exchange of prisoners of war now proposed by the United States, no longer has the general character that was at first proposed, but is specially to restore quota for quota—it becomes, on this ground, incumbent on the part of the British government, to demand as a preliminary step, a detailed statement of about 3000 prisoners, of which one third were in the United States' regular service, captured in Canada during the first campaign, given up on good faith to the United States, who at that period had no British prisoners.—and as all subsequent exchanges on the part of the United States, have been acquitted by an equivalent number of prisoners simultaneously exchanged, it is insisted that the American government is bound by honor and good faith, to make full and complete satisfaction for the above debt, in conformity to the fourteenth article of the cartel, before she can in justice retain, or ask an equivalent for a single British prisoner now in her possession, and for this purpose, returns will be prepared, not only of the number of prisoners remaining unexchanged in the possession of either power, but of those given up in good faith, by the British government to the United States, and for which no return has yet been made, or satisfaction offered; and as it appears from the documents now transmitted, that the United States are adding to the number of prisoners placed in restraint as hostages, his excellency is left no alternative, and is under the imperious necessity of ordering into close confinement, all the American officers remaining in his possession, not heretofore considered as hostages.

If the instructions of the secretary of state leave to the discretion of brig. gen. Winder no latitude on the subject of the twenty three British soldiers, considered by Great Britain as the sole just origin of the system of retaliation, the further prosecution of this negociation for the exchange of prisoners must be unavailing, as his excellency, although prepared to wave all minor considerations to meet the American government on a fair and liberal basis, is at the same time unalterably fixed in his determination not to compromise, in the slightest degree, that principle of justice and equity, upon which the measures of his government have been framed.

On a former occasion, col. Baynes communicated to maj. Melville, that if the prisoners of war in Canada were not exchanged previous to the arrival of

transports expected early in the spring, it would become a necessary measure to relieve the Canadas of this charge, and that they would be sent to England, and on the opening of the river navigation, the prisoners now at Montreal will be sent to Quebec for that purpose.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Col. and Adj General.

No. 2.

MONTREAL, APRIL 10.

Brigadier gen. Winder has received col. Baynes's note of this morning, and has read it with close and profound attention, not without considerable surprise and the deepest regret—surprise, because it seems to have been expected that the discussions depending between col. Baynes and himself, were in fact to have settled and adjusted a principal question which will no doubt occupy the congress at Gottenburg—regret because he fears that the beneficial consequences which would result from making exchanges, as far as was practicable under the powers held by general Winder, must be defeated, by persisting in the views held out by the note of col. Baynes. Exchanges, which would restore to liberty and happiness so many brave and honorable men of both nations, who may otherwise linger out a tedious protracted confinement finally to be terminated by an inglorious death, and which, beside, would leave untouched in the fullest extent, the pretention of Great Britain, on the question from whence the system of retaliation has arisen.

It appears to brigadier general Winder from the note of col. Baynes, that he considered an exchange made under the restriction in brig. gen. Winder's power, an abondonment or compromitting the principle in question by the British government. Surely if this was the case as according to brig. gen. Winder's conception it certainly is not, it would have been an abandonment of it on the part of the American government if this restriction had not existed in the power, and would have been extent of power, which is confidently believed, his excellency did not expect would be conferred on the occasion—nor indeed could it be supposed, that a power to treat relative to the adjustment of this principle, would have been conferred upon a person in the situation and under the circumstances which brig. gen. Winder was when he received the power.

Brig. gen. Winder further supposes, that his excellency has, and can have in the ordinary course of things, no power to settle and adjust this question unless by special delegation, and this if known, to the government of the United States, would have drawn from them a correspondent delegation of power with a view to its adjustment.

But the government of the United States were aware that his excellency possessed, as incidental to his military command, the power of making exchanges, relative to the prisoners made from and by his command, which did not compromit the principle of the British government on this point, and therefore had in view to delegate a corresponding power to brig gen. Winder, as it is considered they have entirely done.

The government of the United States conceived that a relinquishment of the twenty-three original hostages taken by them, would be compromitting the principle on their part, and decline to give a power to this extent—they, of the contrary, do not ask a release of the twenty-three men sent to England, because that would be relinquishing it on the part of the British government. The power to take up this question, it is presumed, has been delegated to the commissioners about to assemble at Gottenburg.

But gen. Winder is at a loss to perceive, that because he does not possess this power a negociation is to stop, which could originally only have contemplated the exchange as far as could be done, without broaching the question. And the letter of the secretary of state to his excellency of the 19th March, and his contemporaneous instructions to brig. gen. Winder, while they look to the largest possible exchange, yet reserve, and express to do so, whole and entire the right of this system of retaliation, and he most sincerely believes, his propositions of yesterday's date, entirely attain this object to both parties.

Brig. gen. Winder, conscious it would be useless to submit any observation on the other parts of col. Baynes's note, as he believes them completely embraced in one of the propositions of his note of yesterday entirely conformably to col. Baynes's wishes; and because, possessing no other powers or instructions than those already communicated, he supposes it more important, at the present moment to obviate the objections, to proceed in the negociation, which he flatters himself the foregoing remarks will have a tendency to effect, and which, unless he can effect, would be time uselessly spent, as no result could flow from it.

Brig. gen. Winder submits these remarks in a spirit of unreserved candor, and cordiality, and without the loss of a moment—and flatters himself, that viewed by col. Baynes with the same spirit, they will be found entitled to strong and conclusive weight.

(Signed) WM. WINDER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

No. 3.

MONTREAL, APRIL 11TH, 1814.

Brig. gen. Winder, has received col. Baynes's note of this morning, and has read it with all the attention the subject of it was calculated to awaken, and however much he regrets that he is not able to accomplish all he hoped and wished, yet he is gratified in believing, that much may be accomplished in strict conformity with the principles upon which his excellency feels himself bound to act, as detailed in col. Baynes's note of to-day, and also entirely within the powers and instructions which brig. gen. Winder has received and submitted from his government. Col. Baynes's note states "that the confinement of the twenty-three American officers, and an equal number of non-commissioned officers, considered as the first stage of retaliation on the part of the British government, and will be persevered in so long as the twenty-three soldiers, for which they are held as hostages, are kept in confinement, and cannot be affected by any exchange that does not emancipate the twenty-three British soldiers."

What brig. gen. Winder proposes, therefore, in entire conformity to this principle is, the British officers put into confinement, in retaliation for the confinement of the forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, shall be released and exchanged to such an extent as an equivalent value of American officers confined in retaliation for them, or who may be prisoners of war, other than the above forty-six, shall be released and exchanged.

Brig. gen. Winder, in his note of the 9th, made his propositions as extensive as he was allowed, but considered, at the same time, that if in its whole extent it was not acceptable to his excellency, he would hold himself ready to embrace any modification of them which might be more acceptable, and within brig. gen. Winder's power.

This proposition appearing to brig. gen. Winder to be so entirely within the principles contained in col. Baynes's note, he feels the most sanguine assurance of its acceptance, and, without incumbering it

with any thing else, he hastens to submit it without delay.

(Signed) WM. WINDER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

No. 4.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MONTREAL.

Adjutant General's Office, 12th April, 1814.

Col. Baynes has to acknowledge brig. gen. Winder's note of the 11th inst. and is commanded to acquaint him, that the commander of the forces consents to an exchange of hostages, and all others, prisoners of war, in conformity to the scale of the cartel, under the previously stipulated conditions recited in his note, viz. That the twenty three British soldiers first confined as hostages, and the forty six American officers and non-commissioned officers, confined as hostages, in retaliation for the same, remain untouched, and be not included in the present proposed exchange.

It appearing that the American government asserts to have placed seventy seven British officers in confinement as hostages, and the right to retaliate in an equal number, being assumed by the commander of the forces, it would be necessary to place thirty one American officers in similar restraint, it order to hold seventy seven to restore in exchange; but to avoid the performance of so unpleasant a task, it is proposed that it be taken for granted, that this further act of retaliation has been carried into effect, and that the number of hostages on both sides, being equal in number, amounting to seventy seven, are declared released as hostages, and placed on the footing of ordinary prisoners of war, to be exchanged as such, in conformity to the cartel.

That this measure take place immediately in Quebec, and with the least possible delay in the United States and Halifax.

The exchange contemplated, is to include every individual held as a prisoner of war connected with the army of British north America, commencing from the first act of hostilities on either side, excepting only the twenty three British soldiers, and the forty six American officers and non commissioned officers to be reserved as hostages, it being further stipulated, that the last mentioned forty six will be placed on the footing of ordinary prisoners of war, and exchanged as such whenever the twenty three British soldiers are so released or delivered over for exchange.

The details contained in brig. gen. Winder's note of the 9th inst. are accepted of, as forming the outline for a mutual arrangement for carrying this exchange into effect.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General, N. A.

No. 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL,

Adjutant General's office, 12th April, 1814.

Colonel Baynes has to acknowledge brig. gen Winder's note of this day, and is commanded to acquaint him, that the commander of the forces has no objection to the principle upon which his exchange is proposed by the secretary of state, as a preliminary measure to his entering upon the proposed negociation, provided that the basis upon which that negociation is to be conducted, is in its principle admissable and holds out a fair and reasonable prospect of producing the desired end.

His excellency considered the proposal as stated in the secretary of state's letter of 19th March, as coming under the description, and the accompanying letter of instructions of the same date, comporting with the same, he did not hesitate to grant his consent to the proposed exchange of brig. gen. Winder, as a proper preliminary measure—but a subsequent communication from the secretary of the United States, being received by brig. gen. Winder, and represented by him to have introduced into the first instructions, alterations in themselves inadmissable in principle, and that the same had been omitted by error in transcribing the first copy, and were therefore to be considered as forming the text and spirit of the proposition. The commander of the forces considered himself absolved from his assent to a document, which had, from the act of the proposing party, become a nullity; and thereby cancelling whatever might have emanated from it, and that he was at liberty to revert to the alternative suggested in the secretary of state's first letter, and reject the proposal *in toto.*

Col. Baynes is directed to inform brig. gen. Winder, that it is not his excellency's intention to sanction any partial exchange; except for the express purpose stated in the secretary of state's letter, with which he thinks it highly expedient and proper to comply, but he must require from that officer a most direct and unequivocal assurance, that he is authorised to treat, and ratify, without reservation on the part of his government, a negociation on the principles stated in col. Baynes' note of the 11th and 12th, and to gen. Winder's note of the 11th inst.—in which case his exchange will be declared full and complete.

Brig. gen. Winder will excuse this demand, which has become necessary, from the doubts which he has himself created, as to the nature and extent of the restrictions recently placed upon him by his government.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General N. A.

No. 6.

MONTREAL, APRIL 13.

Brigadier gen. Winder very much regrets that he should have failed in communicating to col. Baynes in the last interview he extent of the powers communicated to him with the requisite precision.

It was the intention of brig. gen. Winder, to have stated that his powers extended, without restriction, to propose and agree to an exchange of all British prisoners of war taken from the command of sir George Prevost, except the twenty-three men put into confinement in retaliation for the twenty-three men sent to England, to which extent he now assures col. Baynes his powers extend, embracing all the subjects contained in col. Baynes' notes, of the 11th and 12th, and brig. gen. Winders' of the 11th.

As it was not the intention of brig. gen. Winder that his excellency should have the least question as to the extent of his powers, he cannot but feel mortified, that an idea should have been entertained for a moment, that he intended to render them in the least degree doubtful, and he trusts this avowal will remove all such impressions, and enable col. Baynes and himself, upon the adjustment of brig. gen. Winder's exchange, to proceed without delay to the arrangement.

(Signed) WM. WINDER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

[It will be recollected that the matters discussed in the above terminated in an amicable convention, by which the United States prisoners sent to England were put upon the condition of ordinary prisoners of war. But the *result* has not made the various proceedings less useless for record.]

Ed. Register.

From the Port Folio.

Biographical Memoirs of
MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Whether he who, by the mere force of his own native talents and personal exertions, has emerged from obscurity and humble birth to honors, wealth, and distinction—or he who, born to all the advantages of opulence and splendid descent, performs actions which tend rather to augment, than to impair his family stock of honor, possesses the higher claim to praise, is a question upon which the opinions of mankind are likely to be forever divided. If we look for authorities upon which to decide, to the corps of biographers, we shall find them alternately adopting and rejecting either side, as it appears to be more or less favorable to the particular subject upon which they are at the time employed, and with a pliability of taste and a spirit of accommodation, which do equal credit to their ingenuity and good nature, no less animated and eloquent in setting off to advantage the superior merits of the hero or the sage, who has sprung into distinction from the humble truckle-bed of poor, but honest parents, than earnest to emblazon the escutcheons of those who were born under canopies of state, and swaddled in purple and fine linen.

To the discriminating moral eye, however, a broad distinction between the two is at once perceptible, and is the more worthy of observation, because it tends to throw additional lustre upon one, without diminishing or drawing off a ray of glory from the other. He who, by an honest and judicious application of strong natural endowments, undismayed intrepidity, and unbending fortitude, has risen superior to the depressions of an early adverse fortune, and surmounted the manifold obstacles with which poverty obstructs the avenues to fame and wealth, has the merit of doing what it seldom falls to the lot of individuals to effect, and which none but men of extraordinary genius can accomplish: but the sons of rank and opulence, are also, by the very conditions of their birth, exposed to difficulties, and beset by obstructions, which tho' of a very different kind, are no less hard to be surmounted. At the call of a generous ambition, or the solication of a virtuous desire to be useful in one's generation, to break from the bewitching embraces of luxury, accommodation and ease, and spring into the cold and rugged arms of hardship, danger, and privation, is an act of heroism which, though it should not evince more genius or animal valor, certainly displays a more refined sentimental courage, and is a stronger proof of an exalted sense of honor, and of lively moral excellence than any exertions, however splendid or successful, made under the impulse of a stern necessity, and with a conviction on the part of him who makes them, that any change they can effect, may render his situation better, but cannot, by possibility make it worse than it was before.

To the value of splendid and useful achievements the adventitious circumstances of opulence and birth can add nothing, nor can they detract from them.—The military glory of a Wellesley can receive no augmentation from his ancient and illustrious pedigree; but as a moral agent, his character derives infinite lustre from his having, by his own early choice, torn himself from the "thrice driven bed of down" in which he had been nurtured and betaken himself to "the steel and flinty couch of war," when he might have lived at home in ease and sloth, and in, what vulgar souls call, dignity.

To the catalogue of those who have distinguished themselves by an early victory over sloth, sensuality and ease, and by a magnanimous oblation of life and personal services at the shrine of patriotism and military glory, it becomes our pleasing task to add the conqueror of Tippacanoe and the hero of the Thames.

Maj. gen. William H. Harrison is descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families of gentlemen in Virginia. Through the earliest records of the colonies, the name of Harrison may be traced in the highest order of office; but our particular information respecting it goes no farther back than the great grandfather of our present subject, who, tho' he died young, filled the chair of the house of delegates of that province. His son too, the grandfather of our William Henry, was a man of considerable wealth, and of vast influence in the colonies; and at his death left several sons, of whom some held considerable rank afterwards, not only in the legislative assembly of the state, but in the provincial army during the revolutionary war. Benjamin the eldest of those and the father of our hero, rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his prompt adoption of the cause of the colonies in defiance of the suggestions of self-interest, which, at that period, would have dictated an adherence to the cause of the mother country. His possessions in the country were large, his personal influence was extensive and commanding, and the consideration in which he was held by the royal government was of a nature to secure to him every advantage he could reasonably hope to derive from the favor of the crown. Insensible, however, to every personal solicitation, he, on the first breaking out of the revolutionary troubles, without hesitation or delay, formed the generous resolution to cling to the cause of his country—in defence of her rights and independence, to put his property, his life, and all his hopes on the hazard of the die, nay, if it should be necessary, to lay them all down as a sacrifice in the struggle—and in a word, to rise or fall with the fortunes of America. Zeal so very disinterested naturally inspired the people with confidence in his fidelity, while of his talents he had already given such ample proofs, as evinced his qualifications for offices of the highest trust; he was therefore elected by his countrymen to represent the state of Virginia in the continental congress during the successive sessions of 1774, 1775, and 1776—and in the year 1777, declining a re-election to congress, was chosen speaker of the lower branch of the state legislature, in which office he continued to act till the year 1782, when he was appointed governor of Virginia in the room of governor Nelson, who had resigned. In all these dignified stations his conduct was so decided and beneficial to the country, and he on every occasion evinced so much, spirit, patriotic zeal and wisdom, that, with each successive gradation of office, he rose in the esteem, affection and confidence of his fellow citizens, till at length he reached the high form graced with the Washingtons, the Henrys, the Randolphs, and the other illustrious men who formed that splendid constellation of worthies, which will immortalize the new world.

In the unwearied discharge of these most important duties we find him employed during the whole of the revolutionary war. Looking to the journals of congress we see them filled with repeated testimonials of the implicit trust reposed in his talents and fidelity by that august body.—There, he appears as one of the three members nominated to proceed to Washington's camp in the year 1775, in order to persuade the army to extend their term of service—again, one of the committee appointed to determine whether New-York should be burned or defended; after that, chairman of that celebrated committee

styled "the board of war,"—and lastly, chairman of the no less dignified than memorable assembly in which that momentous subject, the declaration of independence, was debated.

Thus honored and deserving of honor, lived the father of general Harrison to the year 1791, when at the age of sixty-five he was gathered to his forefathers, leaving behind him three sons, the youngest of whom, is the gentleman of whose exploits we are now to speak, and who was born at the family seat in Virginia* on the ninth of February 1773.

Though the property of Mr. Benjamin Harrison was large, it was not sufficient to place every branch of a numerous offspring in a state of opulent independence suitable to their wonted standing and accord to the customs of the society in which they lived. In his own talents, had they been exclusively devoted to the improvement of his fortune, he had a perennial spring of wealth; but those were so entirely bestowed upon public concerns, and his time was so engrossed by the official duties which he had to perform at a distance from home, that his private affairs were neglected by him, and of course impaired Office, which in all other times and countries has tended to enrich the possessor, brought nothing but glory to our patriots of that day, and Mr. Harrison, while he was asserting his country's independence, was consuming his family's patrimony. Not that he was addicted to any of those wasteful sports, much less to any of those degrading vices, on which splendid fortunes are too often lavished away in that state His establishment at Berkly is represented as a model of elegant comfort, and liberal but correct hospitality—in which, however, plain good sense presided and banished that thoughtless prodigality and extravagance which makes many of the Virginians "traduced and taxed of other nations," and indeed, "soils their addition," yet, owing to the causes already mentioned his fortune began to fall to waste, and this suggested to him the expediency of giving his sons such an education as would qualify them for lucrative as well as honorable pursuits in life.

William Henry, who entered upon his education after his elder brothers had finished theirs and been settled in business, was at an early age placed at a grammar-school, from which in due time he was sent to Hamden-college, where he remained till he completed his fourteenth year, when he was moved to an academy in Southampton county. There he remained till he entered his seventeenth year; at which time, being pronounced by the principal well qualified to commence the study of physic, for which he was destined by his father, he was placed for a short period under the tuition of doctor Leiper, a practising physician of respectable standing in Richmond, and in the spring of 1791, was sent to Philadelphia to finish his medical studies.

It was while he was on his journey to Philadelphia that his father died, and this event determined him to abandon altogether a profession which he had consented to enter upon, merely to gratify that gentleman. The reception he met from all the eminent professors of that day.—Rush, Shippen, Wistar, &c. particularly from the first of these, on account of the services rendered by his father during the progress of the revolution, was insufficient to shake his purpose. But what profession to choose in lieu of the medical was the question which demanded the most prompt decision, as his brother had given him to understand by letter, that the *personal* property left by his father fell short of what would be necessary to the successful prosecution of his original scheme of life

The connexions of this gentleman, however, were respectable: the family influence was great. Besides president Washington's having a warm interest in his welfare—he was related to attorney general Randolph, to colonel Bassett and to Mrs. Washington; and Mr. Randolph, on being appointed secretary of state, offered him a situation in his office. General Henry Lee, of Virginia, however, having about the same time proposed to him to take a commission in the army, he without hesitation agreed to accept it, as infinitely more congenial with his taste and active disposition than any other situation that he could hope to acquire: yet justly apprehensive that his choice would not meet the approbation of his connexions; he settled it that general Lee should solicit the commission at the war office without communicating the matter to either of his friends; Mr. Randolph, or Mr. Morris; but the president happening to men ion the affair to Mr. Morris, the latter immediately required our young gentleman's attendance at his house; upon which our young soldier suspecting that the object of the summons was to dissuade him from going into the army, flew to the war office, received his commission in the first regiment of United States infantry, thence hastening to judge Wilson took the necessary oaths before him, and then proceeded with those documents in his pocket to the house of his patron and friend, who expressed his entire disapprobation of the step he had taken, but said that he would no longer oppose it; and added, 'You are going to a fine country, where, if you should leave the army, you may establish yourself to advantage." The regiment in which he was commissioned was then employed on the western waters, under general St. Clair; and from subsequent events it would seem as if Mr. Morris had spoken in the spirit no less of the prophet than the friend; for that very country soon after became the scene of his fame, and the high-road to his fortune and honor.

After spending in Philadelphia a few weeks, during which he was employed in the recruiting service, he proceeded to join his regiment, and arrived at fort Washington in the north-western territory, a few days after the defeat of general St. Clair's army by the Indians. His arrival is yet remembered by several persons at Cincinnatti, who, when he became a man of consequence and popularity in that country took pleasure in describing his person. The ensign might have been forgotten, but the governor and the major general buoyed up all the minute circumstances which would have sunk with the poor subaltern officer to the bottom of oblivion. Accordingly, we are told that ensign Harrison, when he joined his corps was a stripling of nineteen years of age; tall, thin, puerile in his person, and to all appearance but wretchedly qualified for the hardships to which a soldiery is liable in the wilderness.—Yet with such a frame, softened by all the comfort and delicacy in which the wealthy families of the southern states rear up their children, was our military novice at once exposed to the most trying circumstances.

The broken remains of general St. Clair's army were every day arriving at the fort, naked, broken down and dispirited. The period of service of the militia had expired: the detachment of the second regiment of regulars that was in the action under St. Clair, was entirely cut up, and thus the task of maintaining the line of posts that had been erected of establishing new ones, and of affording convoys

* Called Berkly, it lies on the banks of James's river, twenty-five miles below Richmond.

for provisions, devolved upon an inconsiderable body composed of between three and four hundred of the first regiment, and the miserable fragments of general St. Clair's shattered army. The situation of our young soldier was now such as might well have discouraged the stoutest heart, and disposed him to listen to the admonitions of his friends in Philadelphia—nay, so formidable was the prospect before him that a friend whom he met by accident at the fort, after giving him a lively picture of the excessive hardships to which he must necessarily be exposed, with a frame and constitution so wholly unequal to it, exhorted him to resign his commission and return home again, assuring him that even though he should be able to sustain those hardships, it was scarcely possible he should resist the seductive habits of intemperance which at that time prevailed in the army. All these remonstrances were unavailing. Taking counsel partly from his own private inclinations, and partly from a nice sensibility to shame, which suggested, in exaggerated colors, the impropriety of retreating from his purpose at such a crisis, and perhaps a little too from the apprehension of being ridiculed by his former associates, he determined to persevere, and was soon after appointed to the command of a detachment of twenty men ordered to escort a number of pack-horses to fort Hamilton; a duty which, though it was attended with singular difficulties, distresses and privations, and with all the hardships incident to Indian warfare, such as lying out unsheltered and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to rain and snow and wind by night as well as by day, he accomplished to such perfect satisfaction that he received the public thanks of general St. Clair for his conduct.

Soon afterwards general St. Clair set out for Philadelphia, and early in January, 1792, general Wilkinson being appointed colonel of the second regiment, took the command of the army. Of this event general Harrison always speaks with pleasure, as making a very interesting era in his life. To the goodness of general Wilkinson he never omits a fair opportunity of bearing testimony, or of declaring that, besides a multitude of acts of kindness he owes the preservation of his temperate habits to the indefatigable tenderness and friendly admonition of the general, who not only gave him the best advice, but upon one occasion prevented him from being sent to a distant post, in conformity to his regular tour of duty, lest he should acquire from the example of his commanding officer of that post a habit of dissipation. It was by these means Harrison became so strongly impressed with the difficulty of avoiding habits of intemperance, that he formed a resolution never to drink more than was necessary to allay thirst, to which he has ever since scrupulously adhered.

The successive defeats of Harmar and St. Clair pointed out to government the necessity of adopting a more effectual mode of repressing the Indians, or in other words, of calling into action against them a larger force and a more cautious system of operations. Negociations for peace, therefore, were set on foot, in order, if possible, to bring the savages to reason, at the same time that an act of congress was passed for raising a considerable army: and in order to provide against that error which had occasioned the two past defeats, viz. the want of discipline in the troops, the whole of the year 1792 and the winter and spring of 1793 were employed in raising men, and instructing them in military discipline. The new troops were stationed under general Wayne, at first, a few miles below Pittsburg, and then descending the Ohio, were encamped upon its banks below Cincinnati, where Harrison joined them, in June, 1793, and was appointed second aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, having been in the preceding year raised to a lieutenancy in the first regiment.

In September, it being understood that the negociations with the Indians had failed of effect and were broken off, the army, consisting of four thousand five hundred effective regulars, including some troops of dragoons, and of an auxiliary force of two thousand mounted militia under the command of general Scott, marched to Greenville; but an early setting in of the frost rendered it advisable to put the troops into winter quarters, huts were built, and a system of discipline, calculated for the kind of warfare in which they were to be employed, was diligently put in practice. Here young Harrison devoted himself to the study and practice of his profession with such success, that he obtained the confidence of his commander and the attachment of his associates.

It was not, however, till the latter end of June, 1794, that general Wayne was enabled to march from Greenville, the enemy retreating before him as he advanced. He took and destroyed the town of the Indians, and advanced upon the British fort lately built at the foot of the rapids of the Miami river. The Indians had collected in that neighbourhood, and on the 20th of August opposed the march of the American army, who soon routed them, and driving them to within a short distance of the British fort, encamped in full view of it. In this battle Harrison's conduct received the warmest applause from general Wayne. He had been appointed by the general to assist in forming the left wing of the regular troops; a task of extreme difficulty, owing to the thickness of the woods in which they were posted, and he accomplished it with great skill and effect.

Thus completely vanquished and humiliated, the Indians sued for peace; in the winter an armistice was granted to them, and in the August following a treaty terminated all their differences, and, with those, the war.

In the autumn of 1795, Mr. Harrison, now a captain, was married to the youngest daughter of John Cheeves Symmes, Esq. one of the judges of the north-western territory; and on the departure of general Wayne for the Atlantic states, was continued by him in his post of aid-de-camp, and left in the command of fort Washington. In the former of these offices he remained till the death of general Wayne, which happened in the course of the following year.

In 1797 captain Harrison finding the country reposed in peace, left the army, and was in a few weeks afterwards appointed secretary of the north-western territory in the room of W. Serjeant, Esq. who was raised to the office of governor of the Mississippi territory. In the year 1799 he was sent as a delegate to congress from the north western territory, and had an active share in bringing through congress the law for changing the defective system that had been in use for the sale of public lands, and in introducing the plan now in operation. He was in fact the person who originated that measure, the happy effects of which upon the treasury of the United States are now acknowledged by every one: for it has been ascertained, that the immense growth of population which enabled that territory in a short time after to become one of the states, and at this time not one of the smallest, arose altogether from that plan.

When the Indiana territory was formed out of a part of the north-western, Mr. Harrison was appointed, by Mr. Adams, the first governor of it; and in the year 1801 removed to the capital of it (Vincennes) with his family. At the expiration of the three years for which he had been appointed, he was again nominated to that office by Mr. Jefferson, and continued to retain it under Mr. Madison till he was called to the command of the north-western army after the fall of Detroit.

During his administration he directed his attention to the disciplining of the militia, and exerted himself in endeavoring to civilize and better the condition of the Indian tribes that fell under his superintendance. In his letters to governor Scott of Kentucky, which have been published, and in his speeches to the Indiana legislature, he strenuously recommended the system of the old republics, under which military instruction was commenced at school. In consequence of that recommendation the United States gave a section of each township of Indiana for the use of schools, and an entire township near Vincennes towards the establishment of a college, for the express purpose of military institution.

Of his anxiety to secure the Indians from inquietude and the agressions of the whites, to promote their civilization, and to induce them to raise domestic animals as a substitute for the wild game which was rapidly decreasing, his speeches and messages to the legislature of Indiana bear abundant testimony; while the many advantageous treaties he made with them prove his popularity with that singular race of beings.—But a still stronger proof is this:—A few of the party attached to the prophet gave out that the tribes who signed the treaty at fort Wayne in 1809, were overawed by a large force into that measure, contrary to their inclinations. This was a foul aspersion; for the truth has been established beyond controversy, that at the time of negociating there were no more than thirty soldiers along with governor Harrison, while the Indians amounted to more than eighteen hundred—and he was entirely in their power, having slept at a house half a mile from the fort surrounded by a multitude of Indians.

The civil administration of general Harrison as governor of the territory, though not attended with such splendid circumstances as his military achievements, do him no less credit. A minute detail of his conduct in that high office would be out of its place in such an article as this, and could not be very interesting to the reader. For the present purpose it is sufficient to state that his management of the territory obtained the universal applause of the people, and the unqualified approbation of the general government. One event of it, however, merits particular description, as well on account of its important effects upon the public concerns, as of its serving to illustrate the character of general Harrison—we mean the expedition on the Wabash, in the autumn of 1811, which ended in the victory of Tippacanoe.

A confederation of Indians under the command of a Shawanese imposter of considerable talents and great ambition, who passed for a prophet, and by that means acquired vast influence and a powerful ascendancy over the savages, had for some time excited the vigilance of the Indiana government, and at length proceeded to such an alarming extent as to render it necessary either to bring them to terms of definite accommodation by amicable treaty, or to reduce them by force of arms. Accordingly, governor Harrison collected an army to go against them; and in order to avoid if possible having recourse to the sword, and to take advantage of the alternative of negociation, if the prophet and his people should feel disposed to an amicable adjustment, he headed the army himself. As he approached the prophet's town, he found it necessary to proceed with the utmost caution, not only to avoid an ambuscade which the treachery of the enemy would have provided for his reception, but to procure an interview with them in order to learn their object, and open a negociation with their chiefs. The conduct of the Indians, as he advanced, not only justified but increased his suspicions, and suggested to him the expediency of keeping his men drawn up in constant order of battle, and even of making them sleep ready dressed and accoutred, to prevent their being taken by surprise. During the whole of his last day's march, parties of the savages were seen continually lurking in his way and hovering about the thickets on either side; but every effort to speak with them was found ineffectual.—When our army came near the prophet's town, an American captain, with a flag and an interpreter, was despatched to request a conference; but the Indians appearing on both his flanks, striving to cut him off, the captain was recalled, and the governor, finding every attempt to bring the savages to a parley answered with contempt and insolence, resolved to encamp for the night, and in the morning to take some effectual means of opening a conference. At length a person who was said to be of high estimation with the prophet, came forward, expressed surprise at our troops having advanced so rapidly, and added that his chief was given to understand, by the persons who had been sent to him a few days before, that the governor would not advance to the prophet's town until he had received an answer to his demands—that this answer had been despatched by a chief who accompanied back the governor's messengers, but who had unfortunately missed the army by taking the road on the other side of the river. The governor answered, that he had no intention of attacking them until he should discover their intentions—that he would encamp on the Wabash that night, and on the next morning would have an interview with the prophet. In the meantime he assured the man that no hostilities should be committed on the part of his army. The chief seemed much pleased, and promised that the conditions should be faithfully reciprocated.

That night the governor encamped his army in line of battle, and ordered the troops, even when it was their time to lie down to sleep, to keep their accoutrements on, so that they might on the slightest alarm, be ready for action without a moment's delay. They were regularly called up an hour before day, and kept under arms until it was quite light. In the morning the governor arose himself at a little after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when an attack was commenced by the savages upon the left flank of his camp. Only one gun (says the governor in his letter to the secretary of war) was fired by the centinels, or the guard in that direction who made no resistance, but abandoned their officer, and fled into the camps so that the first notice which the troops had of their danger was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line, but even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake or easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations—others who were more tardy had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents.

Under all those disadvantages the men all took their stations, and governor Harrison mounting his horse rode to the place where the attack was commenced, and made such a disposition of his forces as

soon compelled the savages to repent of their treachery; they were driven before our infantry, at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh where they could not be followed. In fine, they were routed in all quarters, and completely dispersed by the valor and discipline of our citizens, and the very able dispositions of his forces made by the governor.

The conduct of governor Harrison had before this event rendered him extremely popular in all the country that lies upon the banks of the western waters.—And his prompt and decisive measures against the Indians, which, by breaking up what was supposed to be a formidable conspiracy against the peace and security of the inhabitants of the Indiana territory, endeared him still more to their hearts. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain, soon after enabled him to reap fresh laurels, and not only to raise himself still higher in their estimation, but to extend his popularity to all other parts of the union.

The capture of general Hull and his army, and the surrender of the Michigan territory, which happened in August 1812, instead of depressing, gave a new spring to the spirit of the American people, and stimulated to more vigorous exertions, the executive government, who exasperated at the baseness of that transaction, and impatient of the stain which it threatened to fix on the national character, formed a determination to have immediate recourse to measures for retaking that territory and wiping off that disgrace from their arms. Accordingly, without foreseeing the many obstacles which stood in the way of their purpose, and of course without providing means to surmount them, the cabinet issued orders to general Harrison, urging him to advance as far as Detroit, and if possible to reduce Malden, during the fall of the year or in the ensuing winter. The desires of government were seconded by the voice of the people at large—particularly of those on the western waters, whose ardent, hasty, and ungovernable patriotism rendered them intolerant of delay; and the general, anxious to comply with the orders of the one, and to gratify the wishes of the other, collecting all the forces he could, hurried on to the frontier, hastened from post to post, put every thing in motion, and after encountering and overcoming a multitude of difficulties, made with incessant labor, such preparations as afforded the most reasonable assurance of success. A movement, however made prematurely and contrary to his orders, by general Winchester upon the river Raisin, and the consequent defeat and capture of that officer and his army, entirely defeated the projects of Harrison, and frustrated the objects of the campaign for that season. Finding it impossible, and indeed convinced that, though it were possible, it would be improper to transport back again to a post of safety in the interior, the provisions and munitions of war which had been brought forward with so much labor and exertion, and averse to have them destroyed or abandoned to the enemy, the general deemed it expedient to form a post of deposit for them and for the artillery, additional stores, provisions, and munitions of war, yet to be forwarded in preparation for the next campaign. It became necessary also to cover the frontiers from the marauding incursions of the savages in the spring, and seemed an object of the very first importance to secure the navigation of the river Miami, down which the great part of the supplies would be brought. For all these purposes general Harrison selected a fort on the Miami river at the foot of the rapids, to which out of respect to his friend, the governor of Ohio, he gave the name of *Fort Meigs*. Here he had all his stores deposited by the end of the winter, when the British officer who commanded in that quarter, getting intelligence of the situation of the fort and of its contents; resolved to make an attempt to take it, imagining that if he could accomplish their capture, the loss of the artillery, military stores, and provisions, would effectually embarrass, if not entirely prevent the operations of our armies for the following campaign.

General Proctor had been ordered to reinforce the British army on the Niagara, but the contiguity of fort Meigs to Niagara and Detroit, overawed him, and there is little doubt that the establishment of fort Meigs postponed the fate of Niagara. Not daring to leave it in his neighborhood, Proctor resolved to reduce it. General Harrison, on receiving information to that effect, hastened from Cincinnati, where he then was, with all the forces he could collect, and on the twenty second of April arrived at fort Meigs, with three hundred men, which, with those already there, made the whole of his force not more than fifteen hundred men; one third of whom during the siege were on the sick reports. This force was not a third part of what ought to have been assigned to the defence of such an important station. The secretary at war was early enough apprised of it; but neglected to authorize general Harrison, in time, to expedite a sufficient number of troops. Harrison however threw up new batteries; the officers as well as soldiers worked in the ditches, on the 27th the enemy appeared; on the 28th the fort was completely invested—and on the first of May the enemy opened his battery and continued firing till the fifth. The general's quarters were in the centre, and in decidedly the most exposed part of the fort. During the siege several shot passed through his marquee, several of his domestics were wounded, and captain M'Culloch, while sitting by the general's fire, had the back part of his skull carried away. During the whole time general Harrison's fare was the same as that of the common soldiers—in no night during the siege did he sleep more than an hour, and indeed, he in general, when in the neighborhood of an enemy, never slept on an average more than four hours out of the four and twenty.

The defence of fort Meigs may be fairly considered as one of the most brilliant and extraordinary events which distinguish the late war. Exclusive of the vast disproportion of the armies, general Harrison had, at the commencement of the siege, only six hundred shot of all sizes: for the war department thinking a siege unlikely, had made no better preparation However, the general put the best face he could upon the matter, and kept his want of ammunition a profound secret—pretending that he would not harrass his troops by unnecessary firing.

It happened that for the purpose of defending the frontier, general Harrison had made a requisition on the government of Kentucky for fifteen hundred militia. Those he hoped would have arrived in time for his purpose; but only a part of a battalion under the command of major Johnson joined him before the investment of the fort: the residue descended the St. Mary's and the Au Glaize as convoys to large supplies on their way to the lake. An express sent to general Clay to hasten forward those troops, found him at fort Winchester, with his brigade reduced by detachments and sickness to about eleven hundred effective men. To attempt to throw himself into the fort in the face of an army of more than three times his number seemed hazardous, if not rash; yet general Clay resolved to attempt it on the night of the fourth of May, of which he sent notice to general Harrison, stating that he would make the

effort sometime between three o'clock of the morning and day-light. He did not however arrive till nine o'clock the succeeding morning, owing to heavy rains and darkness, and to his pilots having refused to enter the rapids, which are eighteen miles long. Meantime general Harrison considering that a fair occasion was afforded him, of playing off a surprise upon the enemy, despatched captain Hamilton to general Clay with an order to land six or eight hundred of his men on the north side of the river above the enemy's batteries, and marching down under cover of the woods, to storm them, spike the canons, blow up the batteries, and retreat to the boats if practicable, and if not to file off under the foot of the hill, where they would be protected by the artillery of the fort. This order might, and ought to have been executed, and in fact, so far as carrying the batteries and spiking the canon, was executed without the loss of a single man; but colonel Dudley, who commanded the detachment, refused to let the magazine be blown up, and suffered himself to be amused by a few Indians, and drawn off into the bush and swamp, while the enemy brought a force of double his number from the camp, and compelled all but about a hundred and forty to surrender, after an obstinate resistance. In the meantime general Harrison ordered three sorties from the fort; in one of which, two batteries opened by the enemy on the south of the river were carried, the cannon were dismounted, and forty-two men and two British officers were taken. The losses and discomfitures had the effect of convincing the British general (Proctor) of his inability to carry on the siege to any prosperous issue, and suggested to him the necessity of making a precipitate retreat; which he accordingly effected on the 9th of May.

The next great military achievement of general Harrison was that of the 5th of the following October on the river Thames, in Upper Canada—whither he had followed the British army under general Proctor, who, as our army advanced, had retreated before it, abandoning fort Malden and Detroit, after having destroyed all the public buildings in both places. On the second of that month having obtained information of the force of the British, the general left Sandwich with about three thousand five hundred men in pursuit of Proctor, who was posted and said to be fortifying himself on the right bank of the river, at a distance from Sandwich of fifty-six miles, where, however, it would seem as if he did not expect to be followed, as he neglected to take the precaution of breaking up the bridges until the night of the day that our army left Sandwich. On the first night of their march general Harrison with his troops reached one of four streams which crossed their route, and which, being rendered unfordable by their depth and muddiness for a considerable distance up the country, had been necessarily furnished with bridges Of these bridges the first had been left entire. At the second, a British lieutenant of dragoons and eleven privates, sent by Proctor for the purpose of destroying it, were made prisoners during the process; and from them general Harrison learned that the third bridge was broken up, and that the enemy had no certain information of the advance of the American army.

The general also found the second bridge, however, but imperfectly destroyed, and with little difficulty repairing it, marched on up the banks of the Thames and encamped at a place called Drake's farm. In the mean time the baggage of the army was brought up in boats, protected by three gun-boats, furnished by commodore Perry for that purpose as well as to cover the passage of the army over the Thames, or the mouths of its tributary streams. The banks being low and clear and the river deep, those vessels were well calculated for such service: but when, approaching nearer to the enemy, the river changed its character by the stream becoming narrower, and the banks high and woody, general Harrison determined to leave the boats under a guard behind him, and to trust to the bravery of his troops for effecting the passage of the river. At the third unfordable stream the bridge had been taken away, and several hundreds of the Indians disputed the passage and commenced a heavy fire from the opposite bank of the creek as well as from that of the river, upon the advanced guard. A few shot from two six pounders, however, soon dispersed the savages, and served to cover our men while throwing over another bridge. As our army approached them, the enemy set fire to their vessels and stores, filled with ordnance and other valuable property to an immense amount, and left them in flames as they retreated. However, our army took a number of muskets, two twenty-four pounders with their carriages, and a quantity of balls and shells of various sizes, together with two gun-boats and several batteauxs loaded with provisions and ammunition.

Finding it necessary to pass a rapid on the Thames at a place called Arnold's Mills, which was found too deep for the infantry, the general resolved to make use of two or three boats and some Indian canoes he had taken on the spot, and with the assistance of these and by obliging each horseman to take a man of the infantry behind him, he had the whole of his army crossed over by twelve o'clock. He was now within twelve miles of the enemy, and when, advancing forward eight of those, he received information that the hostile detachment headed by gen. Proctor had arrived the day before at the Moravian towns, four miles higher up the river, he immediately directed the advance of Johnson's regiment to hasten their march forward for the purpose of procuring intelligence. In a short time the officer returned with the information that his progress had been stopped by the enemy, who were formed across his line of march. One of the enemy's waggoners also being taken prisoner gave the general very material information.

A more able disposition could not be made under such circumstances than was now made by general Harrison. His conduct on this day is distinguished by a masterly device of his own, purely original, and such as none but a bold and inventive genius, peculiarly formed for the military profession could have hit upon, or would have hazarded. Convinced that the thickness of the woods and swampiness of the ground would render it impossible to act on horseback against the Indians on the flanks, he determined to refuse them, and at once to break the British lines by a charge of the mounted infantry: for, knowing that the American back woods-men ride better than any other people in thick woods, and that in galloping through them a musket or rifle is no impediment whatever to their speed, he reasonably anticipated what actually took place, viz. that the enemy unprepared for and surprised by such a shock, would be unable to resist it. Conformably to this resolution he directed the regiment to be drawn up in close column, with its right at the distance of fifty yards from the road, in order that it might be in some measure protected by the trees from the enemy's artillery, and with its left upon a swamp that ran parallel to the road, and to charge at full speed as soon as the enemy delivered their fire. The rest of the army being disposed with consummate ability, the whole moved forward, general Harrison being

placed in the front line of infantry to direct the movements of the horsemen, and give them necessary support. After having moved forward but a short distance the latter received the fire of the British line and were ordered to charge.—The horses in the front of the column recoiled from the fire. Another volley was given by the enemy, and our column at length getting into motion, broke through the hostile ranks with irresistible force. In one minute the contest in front was over. The British officers seeing no hopes of reducing their ranks to order, and finding that our mounted men wheeled upon them and poured in another destructive fire, immediately surrendered, after a short engagement, in which only three of our troops were wounded. On the left, however, the contest was more severe between the Indians and colonel Johnson's corps; and on the right the Indians made an impression on Desha's division; but the gallant and venerable governor of Kentucky (Shelby) coming to its support with a regiment, the savages were routed with a considerable loss, many being killed in their retreat. Six pieces of brass artillery were taken on this day, three of them being the trophies of our revolutionary war, once captured at Saratoga and York, and lately surrendered to the British by general Hull. While the number of small arms taken by us, and supposed to be destroyed by the enemy themselves, amounted to above five thousand.—As to general Proctor, he escaped by the fleetness of his horses, escorted by forty dragoons and a number of mounted Indians.

The army of the British in that quarter being thus annihilated by the skill and valor of general Harrison, he returned to Detroit to await the further orders of his country. This was the last of his military achievements, and we wish that it may remain so, because we hope that during the lives of those now in existence, the peace with which we are at last blessed, will not be interrupted. But should unfortunately the reverse be the case—should the American people, be again driven to the necessity of throwing open the gates of the temple of Janus, while yet the vigor of manhood remains to general Harrison, unimpaired by infirmity or age, we have no doubt that he will be, as he has hitherto been, among the first, and most distinguished of the heroes and defenders of this republic.

We will conclude this sketch with an extract taken by permission from a letter of an officer of high rank, who served with general Harrison, and was his associate in many a hair's-breadth 'scape.

It was general Harrison's constant practice to address his troops, personally, believing it to be more effectual than the common mode of general orders. —He never omitted an opportunity of setting his troops the example of cheerfully submitting to those numerous and severe privations, incident to the carrying on of military operations, in an almost tractless desert, and in the most inclement seasons.

During the campaign on the Wabash, the troops were put upon a half a pound of bread per day. This quantity only was allowed to the officers of every rank, and rigidly conformed to in the general's own family. The allowance for dinner was uniformly divided between the company, and not an atom more was permitted. In the severe winter campaign of 1812–13, he slept under a thinner tent than any other person, whether officer or soldier; and it was the general observation of the officers, that his accommodations might generally be known, by their being the worst in the army. Upon the expedition up the Thames all his baggage was contained in a valise, while his bedding consisted of a single blanket, fastened over his saddle, and even this he gave to colonel Evans a British officer who was wounded.—His subsistence was exactly that of a common soldier.

On the night, after the action upon the Thames, thirty-five British officers supped with him upon fresh beef roasted before the fire, without either salt or bread, and without ardent spirits of any kind. —Whether upon the march, or in the camp, the whole army was regularly under arms at day break. Upon no occasion did he fail to be out himself, however severe the weather, and was generally the first officer on horseback of the whole army. Indeed, he made it a point on every occasion, to set an example of fortitude and patience to his men, and to share with them every hardship, difficulty and danger.

Dr. Ramsay.

[The following biographical sketch of Dr. Ramsay, will be interesting to many of our readers, and will allay their curiosity until something more full and complete can be proposed. It is copied from the Trenton True American.]

Dr. Ramsay was born in Cumberland county, N. J. in 1748. He entered Princeton college at an early age, and took his degree of batchelor of arts in 1765. He then applied himself to the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Pond, of Philadelphia; and was the fifth person who obtained the diploma of doctor of medicine from the Philadelphia Medical School, then the only institution of the kind in America.

Having completed his studies, he commenced the practice of physic in Cæcil county, Maryland; but not meeting with the desired success in that state, he soon removed to Charleston, in South Carolina, where he continued to reside and to practice until his death.

At the commencement of the American revolution, Dr. Ramsay took a decided part in favor of his country. And when the British obtained possession of Charleston, he was one of the thirty-eight principal citizens of that place, who were, early on the morning of the 27th of August, 1780, seized in their beds by detachments of British troops, hurried on board the Sandwich guardship, and transported to St. Augustine, where they were detained nearly a year. During this gloomy period the active mind of Dr. Ramsay was employed in literary pursuits, and particularly in compiling an Universal History, 20 or 30 volumes.

In 1782, Dr. Ramsay was elected to represent the state of South Carolina in the congress of the United States; in which body he continued for four years, for the last six months of which he performed the duties of president. While he was at the seat of government, he employed every hour which he could spare from his legislative duties to collect the authentic materials from which he afterward composed his History of the American Revolution.

Dr. Ramsay was for many years successively a representative of the city of Charleston in the legislature of South Carolina; and was seven years together president of the senate of that state.

He was married twice if not oftener. One of his wives was the daughter of Dr. Witherspoon, formerly president of Princeton College, and deservedly high in the esteem of the friends of religion, liberty and literature. She died in 1784, of the scarlet fever, five days after the birth of a son who survived her. Dr. Ramsay's letter to his father-in-law on this trying occasion exhibits affection, fortitude and piety in a most exemplary degree.

His next wife was a daughter of Henry Laurens, esq. president of the continental congress, whose services and sacrifices in the cause of his country are recorded in its history, and cherished in its memory, and whose sufferings, while a prisoner in the tower of London, were shared and soothed by this amiable and accomplished daughter, afterwards Mrs. Ramsay. She departed this life in 1811. Her memoirs published by her husband since her death, portray her as one of the brightest ornaments and examples of her sex.

Dr. Ramsay has left a number of children, sons and daughters. One of the former graduated at Princeton College in 1812—and another is now or lately was, at that institution. The daughters have been represented to us as highly accomplished and amiable: and in a letter now before us, Dr. Ramsay acknowledges in grateful terms the assistance he derived from them.

Dr. Ramsay's reputation as a historian, a states man, patriot, and a physician, holds a high rank in this country. As a historian, particularly, it may be truly observed, that no one has ever met with more undivided and unqualified approbation. He has had the singular felicity to satisfy and to please his readers of all political parties and religious sects. Neither in the United States or Great Britain has a critic ever attempted to deny the accuracy of his details or to dispute the elegance of his style, or the general excellence of his historical writings.

Besides numerous orations, reviews, dissertations, and essays for periodical works, Dr Ramsay published during his life, a history of the American Revolution in two volumes, which is unquestionably the most popular history of that great and glorious event which has been published—a history of South Carolina, from its first settlement in 1670 to 1808, in two large volumes—a history of George Washington; in one volume—memoirs of his wife, Martha Laurens Ramsay—and an historic and biographic chart of the United States, representing the outlines of American history from 1807 to 1809.

Of his works left unpublished we are informed of but two—an universal history, mentioned above—and a history of the American Revolution, on a more extensive scale than that which has been published; and of the United States from that period to the present.

Of Dr Ramsay's private character, the Charleston papers present us a delightful portrait. We shall conclude this article with the following extract from an ordinary notice which appeared in the Patriot of that city.

"In the domestic circle, Dr. Ramsay was a fond husband and an anxious father. Dedicating every moment of leisure that was spared to him by an extensive practice, in teaching his children the maxims of honor and religion—in opening their minds to the light of science, and the calm joys of literature—in forming their hearts to the love of mankind, and to the especial love of the land that gave them birth. In all these relations and duties of society, his own illustrious example, was the best rule to imitate.—Religious without bigotry, humane and active in all his undertakings—ardent in pursuit of knowledge and indefatigable in its application for the benefit of man—he was indeed a being whom to know, was to love and respect. His loss is deplored by a large family, who will only inherit his name and the benefit of his virtuous example—by his friend, who profited by his wisdom and his advice: by science, who must deplore the absence of his piercing, prying intellect—and by his country, who will in vain look for an equal in his warm and practical patriotism."

The late Dr. Ramsay—In the following letter will be found the affecting and shocking circumstances which attended the last scene of his life:

Charleston, May 25.

"You have ere this been informed of the death of Dr. Ramsay, but not as minutely, perhaps, as might have been. Every circumstance respecting the fatal death of such a man, must be interesting to all who know how to respect merit. The particulars were these. About noonday, this venerable and excellent man was passing by St. Michael's, near the corner of Broad and Meeting-streets, (as public a place as any in our city) when a man by the name of Linning, approached him, unseen by himself, and shot him with a large pistol, in the back. The good old man fell, and was directly conveyed to his house, about one hundred and fifty yards distant. The murderer was instantly apprehended, and lodged in prison. I presently heard an indistinct account of what had happened, and hastened through the streets, enquiring for one, whom age, learning, piety, exemplary conduct and friendly attention, had rendered dear to my heart. Understanding that he had been carried to his own house, I hastened thither. The first persons I met, were his excellent daughters; worthy their father and their mother. They were at the door of the chamber into which their wounded parent had been conveyed, and in which several physicians and other friends had already assembled. I was unable to speak, for I did not then know whether the doc. was dead or alive; but holding out both my hands, these daughters, equally distinguished by merit and misfortune, meeting me in convulsing agony, exclaimed, "O Mr.——— what has happened unto us!" For a moment I paused, speechless—then entering the room, I beheld him whom every good man loved, and every learned man revered, extended on a bed, with one of his wounds exposed to view. I walked round the bed until his eyes caught me, when, turning his head, which for twenty or thirty years had been adorned with the flowers of old age, and reaching forth his hand to me, "You see, sir," said he, "an old man, who did not know that he had an enemy in the world, shot down in the public streets." Then relating to me, that several years before, he and some other physicians were officially called upon, to express their opinion in a professional manner, before a court of law, respecting the sanity of one Linning, who then stood arraigned at the bar for having attempted to murder a Mr. Baily; and that they then gave it as their opinion, that the prisoner did not possess the right use of his intellects. Upon which he was discharged from trial, and escaped the penalty of the law: That he had been informed that Linning had declared he would take his life, for his having expressed such an opinion. But regarding his threats as the unmeaning declaration of a deranged man, he took no precaution to guard against him. He has, however, said the old gentleman, "put it into execution. I am not alarmed—I know my situation. If I have received but a flesh wound, I may recover—if not, the will of God be done. I would have it however, remembered," said the good old man, "if I die of this wound, that it is my last request that Linning be not hurt; for I did think, and do still believe that he is a deranged man." At that time but one wound had been discovered, which was ascertained by the surgeons to be only a flesh wound, just above his left hip. I went to his daughters to comfort them, by letting them know that no fatal consequences were to be apprehended. But alas! on my return to the chamber, a second wound was discovered, which damped all our hopes. Another ball had entered about midway his back, near the spine. As we feared, this

wound proved fatal—he languished in excruciating pain for about thirty hours; during which he hardly uttered a word, except occasionally to comfort his daughters, in anticipation of his death. He has gone to his long home, and the mourners literally go about the streets.

With a view to the immediate support of eight children, left in very destitute circumstances, as well as to favor the world at an early period with a work of forty years' labor, the inclosed proposals have been hastily issued. Will you, dear sir, take charge of the inclosed paper, and endeavor to interest the learned and charitable of Raleigh, in behalf of the most interesting and distressed family I ever knew? It will be an act of charity; and I pray that He, who has promised, that he will not fail to remember any one who, in his name, may give a cup of water to one of his distressed followers, will condescend to regard with peculiar compassion every one who may, in any manner, exert himself for the immediate relief of four pious and forlorn young women, and four boys who are too young even to support themselves. They are the children of those who feared the Lord. And I confidently trust that the God of all grace and compassion, will raise them up friends amongst his people, who have no relations that can and will assist them. God be merciful unto them; and bless all who may reach forth the arm of protection."

Marshal Blucher.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Genhart Lebrecht Von Blucher, the descendant of a noble family in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, was born at Rostock, December 16, 1742, being the youngest of six brothers. His father was captain of dragoons in the service of the elector of Hesse Cassel, and when young Blucher was twelve years old, four of his brothers were serving in the Prussian, Russian and Danish armies. At this early period he became a cadet in the Swedish regiment of Muruar Hussars; but being sent with a detachment of ten men, he was surprised and made prisoner, after having had a horse shot under him.—When he was brought before colonel Von Belling, that officer asked him many questions, and finally offered him a commission in the Prussian service. This, however, Blucher refused, unless he could gain his dismission from that to which he owed allegiance. This the colonel succeeded in obtaining by an exchange; and immediately appointed his young friend to a lieutenancy, purchased for him the equipage that had belonged to his predecessor, and finally made him his adjutant. Under that officer, Blucher acquired a thorough knowledge of military duty—but when the colonel incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, and was displaced, his friend experienced some ill treatment in consequence of the zeal manifested by him in the defence of one whom he justly regarded as a parent. Blucher was at that time a captain, and when the major of his regiment died, a junior officer was placed over his head; on which he remonstrated earnestly with Frederick the Great, but received no redress. He then wrote a letter to the king, requesting permission to "resign rather than expose himself to the most acute sensations during every hour of his life."—To this letter Frederick wrote the following note, addressed to the commandant of the regiment:—

"Captain Von Blucher has leave to resign, and may go to the devil as soon as he pleases.

"FREDERICK."

Our hero was at this time about to be married to a lady of great merit but small fortune, and his means were also contracted, the disappointment he had sustained in the loss of his majority was severe. However, the union took place, and Blucher farmed an estate in Pomerania, where by his diligence he in a few years acquired a considerable landed property. Of that province he was also chosen high bailiff; and it should be mentioned to the honor of Frederick, that however harshly he had behaved towards Blucher in the army, he acted liberally towards him in other respects, particularly by giving him such pecuniary assistance as enabled him to purchase advantageously, and to improve his estates. On the death of that monarch, fifteen years after the retirement of Blucher, he was again called to the service, and appointed major of the second battalion of his former regiment of black hussars. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1793, being then full colonel, he was invested with the Order of Merit. His career of glory may be said to have commenced in the campaign on the Rhine in 1793, where he distinguished himself so conspicuously as to receive the year following the regiment of black Hussars as a reward for his services.—The same year he was promoted to the rank of major general, and invested with the grand order of the Red Eagle. At this period he became an author in the line of his profession, by publishing a valuable book, "On a war of posts and skirmishes, with observations on ambuscades."

In 1801, he was made lieutenant general, at which time he took possession of Erfurth and Mulhausen, being also appointed governor of Munster. At the battle of Jena, Blucher performed wonders, though some blame has been unjustly cast upon him for his precipitancy, when in fact the whole miscarriage of that day was owing to marshal Mullendorf. After that battle, Blucher was appointed to the command of the Prince of Wirtemburgh's corps, with orders to conduct it across the Oder; and while engaged in this service, he fell in with the French light troops, under general Klein, when, by great presence of mind, he completely deceived the enemy, with a declaration that peace had been concluded between France and Prussia. Bonaparte particularly noticed this occurrence in one of his bulletins, accompanied by a severe animadversion on the conduct of his officers. After a succession of skirmishes and forced marches, Blucher threw himself into Lubec, which he defended with great obstinacy, against superior numbers, under Bernadotte, to whom at length the Prussian hero was obliged to capitulate. After the peace of Tilsit, the king entrusted him with the command of the Silesian army, with which he has performed deeds that have astonished all Europe. After the victory of Leipsic, our veteran was made field marshal; and a few days before his landing in England, he was raised to the dignity of prince Blucher of Wahlstadt.

On the death of his first wife, Blucher married the daughter of Mr. Von Colomb, counseller of the finances.—By his former lady he had three children—two sons, Francis and Genhardt, and one daughter, who are all living. Count Francis Von Blucher is colonel commandant of the Brown Hussars; and the second son served as captain in his father's regiment, but having resigned, he now lives on the family estates in Pomerania. The daughter married count Von Schiienburg, on whose death she took for her second husband, in 1814, baron Von der Afrebarg.

Oliver Cromwell.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

A more just idea of the real disposition of Cromwell cannot perhaps be formed than from the following letter, sent with a petition, to his secretary. Its authenticity may be relied upon, and it is revived here as an illustration of that part of his character given by lord Clarendon, in the following words:—"What he once resolved, in which he was not rash, he could not be dissuaded from, nor endure any contradiction of his power and authority, but exterted obedience from them who were not willing to yield it."

"To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, the humble petition of Margery, the wife of William Beacham, mariner,

"Sheweth that your petitioner's husband hath been active and faithful in the wars of the commonwealth, both by sea and land, and hath undergone many hazards by imprisonment and fight, to the endangering his life; and at last lost the use of his right arm, and is utterly disabled from future service, as doth appear from the certificate annexed, and yet he hath no more than forty shillings pension from Chatham by the year—

"That your petitioner having only one sonne who is tractable to learn, and not having wherewith to bring him up, by reason of her present low estate, occasioned by the publique service aforesaid—

"Humbly prayeth, that your highness would vouchsafe to present her sonne, Randolphe Beacham, to be a schollar in Sutton's Hospital, called the Charter House."

"OLIVER P.

"We refer this petition and certificate to the commissioners of Sutton's Hospital.

"You receive from me this 28th inst. a petition of Margery Beacham, desiring the admission of her son into the Charter House. I know the man, who was one day employed in an important secret service which he did effectually, to our great benefit and the commonwealth's. The petition is a brief relation of facts, without any flattery. I have wrote under it a common reference to the commissioners: but I mean a great deal more—that it shall be done without debates or considerations of the matter, and so do you privately hint to * * * * *

"I have not the particular shining bauble, or feather in my cap, for crowds to gaze at or kneele to, but I have power and resolution for foes to tremble at. To be short, I know how to deny petitions, and whatever I think proper for outward form, to refer to any officers or office, I expect that such my compliance with custom shall also be looked upon as an indication of my will and pleasure to have the thing done.

"See therefore that the boy be admitted.

"Thy true friend,

"OLIVER P.

"*July* 28, 1657."

This letter, written in confidence, and without dissimulation, forms a strong contrast to the cant and hypocrisy which are generally the distinguishing marks of Cromwell's correspondence. To write a great deal, and mean nothing, seems to have been his usual practice—in the present instance he says little, but "means a great deal more;" and that he was in earnest, is perhaps proved from the total absence of all scriptural quotations and spiritual ejaculations, with which his public letters so pre-eminently abound.

Michilimackinac.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent officer in the United States' army to his friend in Kentucky, dated 17th November, 1815.

"The situation of this island is most beautiful and interesting, affording a very extensive prospect uninterrupted on the expansive lake in one direction, and enlivened on the other by the main, on the right and left, with beautiful islands, scattered around. This is the most elevated island on the lakes; its highest ground is several hundred feet above the lake, and resembles a naked ridge terminating abruptly at its extremities of about one mile in length. Below, and a half mile nearer the margin of the lake, is situated fort Makina, which, although more than an hundred feet lower than the elevation first mentioned, is yet upwards of 100 feet above the lake. The British, when last in possession of this island, erected a small work on the summit of this ridge, and at that extremity nearest the fort, consisting of a block house surrounded by a circular parapet of earth, but left unfinished. It is, however, intended to be completed, with some improvements, and occupied by a guard. Its distance from water, and the impracticability of obtaining any by digging, prevented the main fortifications being erected on this position, which is capable of being rendered impregnable; from whence, with a few pieces of ordnance, the fort, with any garrison, is entirely untenable.

"I have examined the ground where Crogham landed, and the lamented Holmes fell. The retreat must have been most timely and fortunate, or his command would inevitably have been destroyed; fifty men could have prevented his force ever reaching the fort. The land intervening being covered with a small growth of wood impenetrably thick. There are many individual advantages attending a residence on this island, from the healthiness of its climate, which I doubt not is equal to any known; the air and water, both of the springs and lake, being as pure as can exist. The military forces here exceed ———, and the sick report seldom exceeds one to a company. A variety of the finest fish I ever saw, can be procured in tolerable abundance every season of the year, and the vegetables of the island are superior in size and nutriment, although the soil which produced them is gravelly. About fifteen families reside here, who do not generally possess sufficient accomplishments to render their society desirable; being in one branch descended from the aborigines, possessing cunning and depravity, and who are no less devoted to British interest. However, in the milder seasons of the year, the society here is more refined, genteel and numerous. The British are erecting a fort on Drummond's island, which lies about two miles S. W. of St. Joseph, and about 35 from this. No intercourse has yet been introduced between the officers of this and that post, nor has any disposition been manifested by those of either for its commencement. Few Indians are now here, they having gone to their hunting ground, but those I have seen are extremely humble and timid."

Epigram.—The following was written says a London paper, on the first leaf of Walter Scott's poem of "Waterloo."

Nap and myself one common fate may rue;
We both have lost a *crown* by Waterloo.

Arch-bishop Carrol.

This venerable and respected man died at Baltimore on the 3d of December 1815.—The following notice of his decease was published in the papers of that city the next day.

"*Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like unto his.*"

The death of the venerable prelate which it is our task to record to day, will be felt and sincerely lamented as an individual loss by all who had the happiness to know him personally; for it was indeed a source of real happiness to have a personal acquaintance with a man so truly amiable.

To him the change was joyful—a change from pain to bliss and glory which will know no interruption, the consciousness of which made his last moments a scene of christian triumph, the knowledge of which will tend to console and comfort those, who feel most sensibly for his departure.

COMMUNICATED.

Died yesterday, about 6 o'clock in the morning, the MOST REVEREND DOCTOR JOHN CARROLL, *Arch Bishop of Baltimare*, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited, without further notification, to attend his funeral to-morrow, the 5th inst. at ten o'clock; the procession will move from St. Peter's church down Saratoga street to Eutaw-street, thence to Franklin-street, thence to the church of the seminary, the place of interment.

☞No carriage will be admitted into the procession.

When such a man as arch bishop Carroll dies, a man who filled so large a space in the public eye, and leaves so great a void in the community, something more than a mere notice of the event is justly expected. Without presuming, therefore, at this time to enter into a detailed account of his long and useful life, or to portray at large the features of his distinguished character, a brief and very imperfect biographical memoir of this illustrious individual is now given, which is submitted to the public, in the hope and expectation, that it will soon be gratified with a much fuller and more satisfactory account of his life and character from some more skillful and competent hand. Arch bishop Carroll was born at Upper Marlborough, in the state of Maryland, in the year 1735, and was sent at the age of ten or twelve years to a grammar school at Bohemia, in Cecil county. Even at this early period he gave striking presages of his future worth and eminence, by the mildness and innocence of his manners, his docility and assiduity.

From this school he was sent to the college of St. Omers in France, whence, after going through the studies of that celebrated institution with the most distinguished success and honors, he was transferred to the college of Liege, and was there ordained a priest; and, after surrendering his patrimonial estate to his brother, became a member of the society of Jesus. Upon the dissolution of that society, he acted as the secretary of the dispersed Fathers, in their remonstrance with the court of France respecting the temporal interests of the abolished order. For this station he was peculiarly qualified as well by his distinguished learning and talents, as by the remarkable purity and elegance of his style, in the French as well as Latin language. He then went to England and was selected by the late lord Stourton (a Catholic nobleman) to accompany his son, the present lord Stourton, as his preceptor and governor on the tour of Europe. During this tour, he wrote a concise and interesting history of England, for the use of his pupil, still preserved in manuscript, he also kept a journal of his travels, which strikingly displays that good sense, sound judgment, and enlightened intelligence, which ever distinguished him.

Upon his return to England, he resided some time in the family of lord Arundel (another Catholic nobleman); but upon the approach of the revolutionary war he withstood the earnest and pressing solicitations of his noble and beneficent patron, and came back to his native country. Shortly after his return, at the request of the American congress, he accompanied Dr. Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrolton, (his relative and friend) and the late judge Chase, on a political mission to Canada, and throughout the arduous and hazardous conflict which ensued, he remained fervently attached to the cause of his country. He did not at any time, however, neglect his clerical duties, the primary object of his care and solicitude. Upon his arrival in his native country, he lost no time in taking upon himself the laborious care of several Catholic congregations, widely separated from each other; where his memory is cherished with the most enthusiastic affection.

Sometime after the establishment of our independence, the Catholic body in this country, (before that time subject to a spiritual hierarchy in England) solicited the pope to erect the U. States into an Episcopal See; and the subject of this memoir was nomiated to the sovereign pontiff as the bishop. There was no hesitation on the part of the pope, to whom his character and talents were well known, in confirming the nomination. At a later and recent period, at the solicitation of the Catholic clergy of his diocese, he was raised to the dignity of arch-bishop.

In the exercise of his sacred functions he displayed a spirit of conciliation, mildness and christian humility which greatly endeared him to those under his charge.

His manners and deportment in private life were a model of the clerical character; dignified yet simple, pious but not austere. This secured him the affectionate attachment of his friends and the respect of *all*.

In him religion assumed its most attractive and venerable form, and his character conciliated for the body over which he presided, respect and consideration from the liberal, the enlightened, and the virtuous of all ranks and denominations; for they saw that his life accorded with the benign doctrines of that religion which he professed.

The members of his own church, to whom he was in truth a guide and a father—who daily witnessed the kindness, the beneficence, and the tenderness of his heart—who in the purity of his doctrines and precepts saw the purity of his own unsullied character—who saw him on his death bed, with the meekness, the patience, and the cheerfulness of a saint and a martyr, view the sure and rapid approaches of his own dissolution; concerned not for himself, but anxious only for the welfare of those, whom he was soon to leave, will long remember him with the most profound, heartfelt grief, gratitude and veneration.

He taught us how to live—and oh, too high
The price of knowledge, *taught us how to die.*

Death, the terrors of which he had so often dispelled from the minds of others, had no power to disturb his serene and tranquil soul.

But long will his bereaved and disconsolate flock mourn the loss of him, who was the succour and support of the wretched; who, when this world could afford them nothing on which to lean, turned to him for consolation, as their spiritual father.

Long will the poor mourn for one, who always re-

lieved their wants to the utmost extent of his means, and even extended his care of them beyond the bounds of his own existence.—They will long weep for him who watched and wept, who prayed and felt for all.

Those helpless orphan children, to whom he was indeed a father, and flocked around him dying to receive his last advice and blessing, may well weep, for their loss is irreparable.

His church may well mourn, for her loss is incalculable.

Jewish Manuscript.

CURIOUS AND UNIQUE MANUSCRIPT.

The literati are likely to be highly interested with an original, ancient and complete manuscript of the Pentateuch, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Sams, of Darlington, Durham.

This original copy is of leather: it is in two volumes, about two feet wide, and measures 169 feet long! It is composed of goat-skin leather, and is most excellently dressed so as to have an exquisite softness to the touch. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, five inches and a half in width. The letters are very large, and not only most excellently written, but ornamented with a number of *Tagin* or *Coronac*, which is a thing peculiar to the most ancient manuscripts. Each sheet of leather is stitched very neatly to the others with a kind of substance, in appearance not unlike cat-gut.

The antiquity of this manuscript may be inferred by its being written on leather, a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It was recently procured from the continent under the most interesting circumstances. It is believed to be from 14 to 1500 years old; and in any case is the oldest copy of the law extant. There is reason to believe it has been above 800 years in one family, on the continent. It is well known to what a degree the Jews venerate their sacred books, and with what care they preserve them; it will, therefore, be believed, that nothing but the most afflicting and imperious circumstances could induce a family, loving their law, to part with a treasure so precious. During the calamities which followed the train of Bonaparte's wars, a Jewish family, of opulence, was reduced to utter ruin and compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, and were there so reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last remaining resource, this manuscript of their law, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. This most valuable and antique performance is now likely to become a public benefit.

It has been preserved with the greatest care, in a rich cover, fringed with a fine silk and lined. The rollers, on which the manuscript runs, are beautiful mahogany or iron wood. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew scholars and Jews: the former always expressing a literary enthusiasm, and the latter treating it with the most solemn reverence. It has been collated by a very learned man, and its *readings* preferred to the most ancient copies we have; so that this may justly be thought to be unique, as well as most ancient copy of the five books of Moses in existence.

These facts naturally give birth to a few reflections. Is not such a manuscript a national object? Ought it not to be purchased for the British Museum, or the Universites of Oxford or Cambridge There are many noblemen and literati would not scruple a most generous price, and for a generous price only its present possessor ought to be induced to part with it. The writer of this article having seen it, thinks, if he may hazard an opinion, that its least value must be 2000 guineas. Surely, such a national object ought not to be allowed to be in any private hands whatever; but either the universities, or some other public body, should purchase and place it, where under regular superintendance, it may be occasionally open to the learned, and to those who are curions for the accurate knowledge of all that pertains to the records of that wonderful people, the ancient Israelites.

Manchester Exchange Herald.

The Jesuits in Russia.

From Bell's London Messenger, of Jan. 22.

IMPERIAL UKASE.

UKASE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR TO THE SENATE.

Being returned after conclusion of the external affairs of Europe, to the empire which God has entrusted to us, we have been informed by several complaints and reports, of the following circumstances:

The religious order of the Jesuits of the Roman catholic church had been abolished by a bull of the pope. In consequence of this measure, the Jesuits were expelled not only from the states of the church, but from all other countries; they were not permitted to remain any where Russia alone, constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured them tranquility under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship; she did not deter them from it either by force, by persuasion, or seduction; but in return she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this shape they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth.—Fathers and mothers entrusted to them their children without fear, to teach them the sciences and to form their manners. It is now proved that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them, that they have not kept themselves in that humility which the christian religion commands, and that, instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times has been the predominant religion of our empire, and on which, as on an immovable rock, repose the tranquility and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre; they have begun first by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship young people who had been entrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors—to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship—to render him a stranger to his country—to sow discord and animosity in families—to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother—to excite divisions among the children of the same church—is that the voice and will of God, and his divine son Jesus Christ our

Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood "that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sort of piety and honesty?" After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the order of these monks has been removed from all countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder? Constantly occupied in watching over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and considering it as a wise and sacred duty to stop the evil in its origin, that it may not grow to maturity and produce bitter fruits—We have, in consequence, resolved to ordain—

1. That the catholic church, which is here, be again re-established upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our grand-mother of glorious memory, the empress Catharine II. and till the year 1800

2. To make all the monks of the order of the Jesuits, immediately to quit St. Petersburg.

3 To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

We have given particular orders to our ministers of police and public instruction for the prompt execution of this determination, and for all that concerns the house and institution hitherto occupied by the Jesuits. At the same time, and that there may be no interruption in the divine service, we have ordered the metropolitan of the Roman catholic church to cause the Jesuits to be replaced by priests of the same religion who are now here, till the arrival of monks of another catholic order, whom we have sent for, for that purpose.

December 20, 1815.

The original is signed, ALEXANDER.

(A true copy)

The director of the department, SOURGUINOFF.

—

The Jesuits are expelled from Petersburgh for having abused the asylum and protection afforded them—for having endeavoured to disturb the established religion of the state—for having attempted to make proselytes, and for sowing dissention in private families. "After such actions," says the ukase, "we are no longer surprised that the order of the monks has been removed from all the countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder?" This ukase, for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Russian capital, affords a singular contrast to the papal decree or bull, by which the necessity of the restoration of the order is enforced.

Learning owes much to the indefatigable studies and researches of the Jesuits. But the benefits which they conferred in this respect were done away by that spirit of proselyteism which introduced discord into private families, set father in open hostility to son, daughter to mother, wife to husband, and proceeded upon that impious and presumptuous doctrine, that none could be saved who were out of their creed. "To worship God," *said corporal Trim,* "according to the religion of our fathers, seems to be the safest and most natural way." "I think so too," cried *my uncle Toby.* "None can be saved," thundered out *Dr. Slop,* "but those who are of the true Catholic faith." "God only knows," replied *my uncle Toby,* with meekness, "who are to be saved, but I trust if it should be found we have done our duty to our neighbor, the protestant will find favor in the sight of God equally with the Catholic." "Heresy! impiety!" cried *Doctor Slop,* "True religion," said *my Father*

Bell's Messenger.

National Poetry.

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances.—A gentleman had left Baltimore in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet, a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough.—He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag of the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bomb-shells, and at early dawn his eye was still greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Tune—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,
'Tis the star spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footstep's pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd home, and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven rescued land,
Praise the power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust;"
And the star spangled in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

From the Port Folio.

THE PILLAR OF GLORY.

By EDWARD C. HOLLAND, of Charleston, S. C.

For which was awarded a medal of the value of one hundred dollars.

Hail to the heroes whose triumphs have brightened
The darkness which shrouded America's name;
Long shall their valor in battle that lighten'd,
Live in the brilliant escutcheon's of fame;
Dark where the torrents flow,
And the rude tempests blow,
The stormy-clad spirit of Albion raves;
Long shall she mourn the day,
When, in the vengeful fray,
Liberty walk'd like a God on the waves.

The ocean, ye chiefs, (the region of glory,
Where fortune has destined Columbia to reign)
Gleams with the halo and lustre of story,
That curls round the waves as the scene of her fame;
There on the raging tide,
Shall her proud navy ride,
The bulwark of freedom protected by Heav'n;
There shall her haughty foe,
Bow to her prowess low,
There shall renown to her heroes be giv'n.

The pillar of glory, the sea that enlightens,
Shall last till eternity rocks on its base,
The splendor of fame, its waters that brightens,
Shall light the footsteps of time in its race:
Wide o'er the stormy deep,
Where the rude surges sweep,
In lustre shall circle the brows of the brave;
Honor shall give it light,
Triumph shall keep it bright,
Long as in battle we meet on the wave.

Already the storm of contention has hurl'd
From the grasp of old England the trident of war,
Th beams of our stars have illumin'd the world,
Unfurl'd, our standard beats proud in the air:
Wild glares the eagle's eye,
Swift as he cuts the sky,
Marking the wake where our heroes advance;
Compass'd with rays of light,
Hovers he o'er the fight;
Albion is heartless and stoops to his glance.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Our country, our fathers—our firesides and lives,
Our ancestors' altars, our friends and our wives;
For these we are fighting, for these our heart's blood
Shall blush through the ocean, and mount up to God.
Come away, then away, to the roar of the wave,
Where death, rob'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

Descended from heroes, our souls of pure flame,
The heirs and the guardians of WASHINGTON's fame;
In battle his spirit smiles on us with pride;
And the pray'r that we breathe, is—"*a grave at his side.*"
Come, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave,
Where death, rob'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

Remember how dear independence was bought;
Remember the days when our forefathers fought;
In the seas, on the hill-tops, their honor'd bones lie,
Who with garlands of glory, greet LAWRENCE on high.
Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave,
Where death, rob'd in thunder, peals a song to the brave.

Hark! the groans from the sea, as they launch to his grave,
The hero, whose blood ting'd the foam of the wave;
'Tis the sigh of his crew, as they mourn round his bier;
'Tis the drop of the heart, as it melts to a tear.
Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave,
Where death, rob'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

From the wood thrills a shriek—'tis the mother laid low;
O God! snatch the child from the murderer's bow;
Already the red knife now reeks through their hair;
Already—has ceased—the loud shrieks of despair.
Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave,
Where death, rob'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

Can the brave sleep in peace while beauty is sighing?
Can the brave sleep in peace while their brothers are dying.
While the cries of the infants are on the gale swelling
And the allies of hell thro' the wilderness yelling?
Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave,
With death, rob'd in thunder, peal the song of the brave.

The signal—to action—an oath, and a pray'r;
All sheeted in light'ning—lo! Lawrence is there!
The battle loud rages—still louder that shriek—
'Mid the cannon's deaf roaring, the infants' tears speak.
To victory then—join the roar of the wave,
Where death, rob'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

From the Port Folio—NATIONAL SONG.

Tune—"The Pillar of Glory."

Written for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1814, by E. C. HOLLAND, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.

Swell the proud Pæan! the day-star advances,
Whose glories the triumph of Freedom proclaim,
Long may the lustre around it that glances,
Lead us to liberty, commerce and fame.
Bright from the billows foam,
Girt with a starry zone,
Thy genius Columbia, sublimely aspires,
Stern as her eagle eye,
Ranges through earth and sky,
Lightens its glare with more radiant fires.

Bold were the spirits thy rights that defended,
When rock'd with the whirlwind the waves of thy deep,
Fierce was the conflict—the battle was ended,
And silent and long was the warrior's sleep.
Fair bloom'd the forest wild,
Peace through the valley smil'd,
No more howl'd the tempest, the war-song was hush'd
Sound then the trump of fame,
Blest be each *hero's* name,
Fearless of death, in the contest that rush'd.

Dauntless in courage, they rose in the foray,
Refulgent as stars o'er the billowy main,
Washington marshall'd the chieftains to glory,
And shone o'er the host, like a pillar of flame.
Back from thy shores afar,
Roll'd the rude storm of war,
The tempest-tost ark, found its mount of repose,
Free as thy flag unfurl'd
Wide o'er the western world,
Liberty dawn'd—and America rose.

Land of my fathers—resplendent with glory,
Thy genius shall rise o'er the ruin of time,
Immortal thy fame, thou shalt live in the story,
Splendid in peace—and in battle sublime!
Hark, from each rocky height,
Dashes the tide of fight,
The noise of the battle hath waken'd the brave,
Proud as thy banner flies,
Millions with ardor rise,
Thy realm from invasion and insult to save.

Red through the shadows that darken thy fountains,
Again like a meteor the war beacon streams,
Deep are the thunders that roll from thy mountains,
Martial the lustre on ocean that gleams.
Stamp'd on thy native sea,
Offspring of liberty,
Thy footsteps are brighten'd with triumph and fame,
High o'er the waste of war,
Blazons thy naval car,
Ocean *is* free—and its freedom we claim.

Charleston, S. C. 31 May, 1814.

From the Albany Register.

Mr. Southwick—In the course of the debate in the house of assembly, on the propositions of the *Hartford Convention*, for amending the constitution, I heard Mr. Allen, of Rensselaer county, declare, that we had gained nothing but disgrace by the late war, &c. Not agreeing with Mr. Allen in his view of the subject, I have taken the liberty of making a song, to shew my opinion that we have gained laurels instead of disgrace in the late contest. It is a parody upon a late *elegant* effusion from Messrs. *Websters'* press, entitled "*James Madison my Joe, Jim*," and which the *Websteronians* have so much admired. By giving it a place, you will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

Brother Jonathan's Epistle to John Bull.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, I wonder what you mean,
Are you on foreign conquest bent, or what ambitious scheme?
Ah! list to brother Jonathan, your fruitless plans forego,
Remain on your 'fast-anchor'd isle,' oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, don't come across the main,
Our fathers bled and suffer'd John, our freedom to maintain.
And him who in the cradle, John, repell'd the ruthless foe,
Provoke not when to manhood grown, oh Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your *Peacocks* keep at home,
And ne'er let British seamen in a *Frolick* hither come;
For we've *Hornets* and we've *Wasps*, John, who, as you doubtless know,
Carry *stingers* in their tails, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, you've proud and haughty grown,
The ocean is a highway, which you falsely call your own,
And Columbia's sons are valiant, John, nor fear to face the foe,
And never yield to equal force, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

When I name our naval heroes John, oh! hear old England's groans—
There's *Bainbridge*, *Porter*, *Blakely*, *Decatur*, *Hull* and *Jones*;
And while for gallant *Lawrence*, our grateful tears shall flow,
We never will give up the ship, oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, off Erie's distant shore,
See how the battle rages, and loud the cannons roar;
But *Perry* taught our seamen to crush the assailing foe—
He "*met and made them ours*," oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, behold on Lake Champlain,
With more than equal force John, you tried your fist again;
But the *cock* saw how 'twas going, and cried cock-a-doodle-do,
And *Macdonough* was victorious, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Your soldiers on the land, John, on that eventful day,
Mark'd the issue of the conflict—and then they ran away;
And Macomb would have *Burgoyn'd* John, your governor Prevo',
But ah! he was too nimble, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, in *night* attacks and *day*,
We've drove you from fort Erie—flogg'd you at Chippewa;
There's *Porter*, *Brown* and *Ripley*—*Scott* and *Gaines* to face the foe,
And they *use the bayonet freely*, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

What tho' at Washington, a base, marauding band,
Our monuments of art, John, destroy'd with ruthless hand;
Oh! 'twas a savage warfare, John, beneath a generous foe,
And brings the most disgrace on you, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, don't send your Cochranes o'er—
Few places are "*assailable*" on this our native shore;
And we'll leave our homes and firesides John, and crush the reptile foe,
That dares pollute our natal soil, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, when all your schemes had fail'd,
To wipe away the stigma, John, for New-Orleans you sail'd;
But heavier woes await thee John, for *Jackson* meets the foe,
Whose *name* and *fame's immortal*, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your *Pakenham* 's no more,
The blood of your *invincibles* crimsons our native shore—
No *Hampton* scenes are here, John, to greet a savage foe,
Nor "*booty*"—no, nor "*beauty*," oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your heroes keep at home,
In high *spirits* they came h'ther, but they're carried back in *rum*;
You say your sons are valiant, John, I grant they may be so,
But more valiant are our yankee boys, oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Your schemes to gather laurels here, I guess were badly plann'd,
We've whipp'd you on the ocean, John, we've *lather'd* you on land,
Then hie thee to Old England, John, your fruitless plans forego,
And haste to thy "fast-anchor'd isle," oh Johnny Bull, my Joe.

The following ODE was written by a young lady of this town, for the republican celebration at Lexington, Mass. on the 4th of July, and was sung in the meeting-house, by Mrs. Rowson. It is an elegant and tasteful composition, and deserves the praise of combining noble sentiments with harmonious poetry.—*Bos. pap.*

Hail! to the birth of America's glory,
Her genius sounds loudly the trumpet of fame;
Children, their parents, and grandfathers hoary
Exult in the valor which purchas'd that name;
Her heroes have fought again,
Truth and justice to maintain,
Against foreign insult, menace and scorn;
Baltimore and Orleans free,
Have raised the shout of victory,
And offered new gems her temple to adorn.

Supreme are the joys this day will afford ye,
For Freedom has gathered green bays for each son;
Brothers made captive for vengeance implor'd thee,
And wept with delight at the battles you won:
A firm and united band,
Freed by your valiant hand,
No tyrant shall force them from liberty's tree;
With grateful emotion,
They offer devotion
To the God who protects them on land and by sea.

Who would exchange for a traitor's reflection,
The pride of the freeman who bled in our cause?
Whose prowess releas'd from disgraceful restriction
A country directed by virtue's best laws:
Their praise shall abound again,
From Europe's wildest glen,
For honor and mercy rejoice in their fame;
While carnage and plunder,
Have mark'd British thunder,
And tarnish'd what lustre might circle her name.

Our statesmen with wisdom have govern'd the nation
Avenging the wrongs which their country endur'd;
To freedom they offer'd a grateful oblation,
And peace by their judgment have firmly secur'd:
Our ships now securely ride,
Over ocean's swelling tide,
Protected by the banner they proudly display;
Ne'er shall it be seen to wave,
Guardian of that sordid slave,
Who, bought by foreign gold, shuns this auspicious day.

The genius of Columbia a laurel wreath bears,
For the heroes whose courage her power maintains,
Yet a crown of fresh cypress she mournfully wears,
For the loss which her children but recent sustains:
Blest shade of departed worth,
Smile on your nation's mirth,
O'er clouded by grief, for the statesman we mourn:
Sure Gerry in realms above,
Will share in our anxious love,
For the country he cherish'd, but ne'er can rejoin.

This spot, which first witness'd Columbia's commotion,
Exhorts us to equal in valor and truth,
What we hallow this day with grateful emotion;
The mem'ry of champions who guarded our youth.
Here Lawrence, Burrowes, Allen's shades,
And those who fought on freedom's glades,
Unite with the spirits of seventy-five;
To receive the just praises,
Of their country, which raises
Their fame to the portals of Heav'ns archive.

From the Port Folio—NAVAL SONG.

Sons of the deep! ye spirits brave,
Whose victories saved a nation's fame;
From whom the rulers of the wave
First learn'd the pangs of fear and shame.
To you the goblet's flowing free,
To you we fill where'er you roam,
Whether you brave the stormy sea,
Or dare the thunderer in his home!

Skilful and bold, by labor nurst,
By honor taught, by hardship tried;
In danger and in glory first,
Your country's hope, her joy, her pride!
To your loved manes, ye gallant few,
Our souls the song of triumph raise,
And future years shall swell for you
The fondly lingering notes of praise.

Long may your flag its lustre shed
O'er the wild waters of the main;
Long may the laurel crown your head,
And never, never, wear a stain!
To you, with soul-enamouring beam,
Dear woman's magic eye shall turn;
Your deeds shall be the sage's theme,
And o'er the story youth shall burn.

From the Port Folio.

JOVE'S EAGLE.—TUNE, "*General Wolfe.*"

The synod of gods were assembled in state,
Conven'd in the regions above,
When Phœbus arising began the debate,
And thus he address'd father Jove:

O father! as lately the coursers of day
Descended the road in the west,
All faint and exhausted, I paus'd in my way,
To give them refreshment and rest.

Looking down where the blue rolling ocean extends,
Where once lay the region of night:
Lo! full on my view a large continent bends
Ne'er seen by the beams of my light.

From hence mighty rivers and lakes I survey'd,
The trees on their margin that grow;
And mountains projecting, such grandeur of shade,
They frown on Olympus below.

My course was so rapid I caught but a glance,
For I had delayed my career,
My steeds would have check'd sister Dian's advance,
That season to mortals so dear.

Then wing-footed Hermes the throne thus address'd:
O father! now listen to me:
This eagle I found while exploring the west,
And here I present him to thee.

Jove said, while the bird on his sceptre had sprung,
How stately! how noble his air!
Now fain would I see if an eagle so young,
In triumph my thunder can bear.

The bird seiz'd the bolt and resplendant he flew,
While the gods all beheld in amaze;
While calmly he sailed through the regions of blue,
And bore in his talons the blaze.

See Neptune, cries Jove, how he flashes along,
Now over thine empire he flies;
From ocean is dash'd a refulgence so strong
The lustre ascends to the skies.

He bears in his talons my thunder so well,
'Tis a present I cannot decline;
Henceforth let all those on Olympus who dwell
Know the bird of the west shall be mine.

Then blue-ey'd Minerva accosted the throne;
Thy justice shall mortals arraign;
Thy herald is seen in thy thunders alone,
And man will indignant complain.

Let mercy and justice thine attributes prove,
And thus be their union express'd;
The olive of Pallas and thunder of Jove
Be borne by the bird of the west!

With brim-flowing nectar these words they approve,
And this was the words they express'd:
The olive of Pallas and thunder of Jove,
And here's to the bird of the west!

The following lines were occasioned by a fact which actually occurred not long since, where the scene is laid, and is so highly characteristic of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, that you may perhaps consider the truth and humor of the subject deserving publicity. *Rep. Adv.*

A TRUE STORY.

On the plains of New-Jersey, one hot summer's day,
Two Englishmen, snug in a coach, were vap'ring;
A Yankee, who happened to travel that way,
Took a seat alongside, and sat wond'ring & gaping.

Chock full of importance, like every true Briton,
Who knows British stars far outshine our poor luna;
These cockneys found nothing their optics to hit on,
But what was insipid or miserably puny.

Compared with the English, our horses were colts,
Our oxen but goats—and sheep but a lamb;
And the people! (poor blockades) such pitiful dolts!
Mere Hottentot children, contrasted with them!

Just then a black cloud in the west was ascending,
The lightning flashed frequent, with horrible glare;
While near & more near, a fierce tempest portending
The thunder rebellowed along the rent air.

An oak, by the way side, Jove's bolt made a dash on,
With a peal that knock'd horses & cockneys all flat:
There, hang you! cries Jonathan, quite in a passion,
Have you got better THUNDER in England than that?

☞The following original anecdote, which has been told to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, so happily follows up the spirit of the preceding, that we gladly take the present occasion to insert it—

A young American who had been in London several weeks, was one day dining at the house of a merchant with a large party, where the conversation turned upon the relative merits of things in England and America, when it was *modestly* determined that there was nothing, whether of the product of nature or art, in the latter, that could be compared with like things in the former. The Yankee, being alone, entered but little into the dispute—however, it so happened, that as it was nearly finished, the *sun* made its appearance—on which he arose from the table and taking up his hat, gave three cheers, to the great alarm of the company. On an anxious enquiry "what was the matter?"—he said—"nothing—only that he had not seen his *countryman* so long that he could not help greeting his unexpected appearance!"

BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From a London paper.

'TIS NIGHT! The combat's rage is oe'r,
The watch fires blaze from hill to hill,
The bugle note is heard no more,
But all is solemn, hush'd and still!
Save when some faint and mournful tone,
Swells on the midnight breeze a dying moan.

How chang'd the scene, where morn beheld
A gallant host in bright array;
While martial notes exulting swell'd,
To cheer the brave on danger's way;
And hope and valor bade the pulse beat high,
Thrill'd the warm heart, and fir'd the kindling eye.

Now the pale beams by moonlight shed,
A field of blood disclose,
Where on their chill and lowly bed,
The martyr'd brave repose,
And the dead calm, the desolate suspense,
With nameless horror chill the shuddering sense.

Thousands are here who sprang to arms,
When the shrill clarion peal'd the strain,
By danger's call, or glory's charms,
Ne'er to be rous'd again:
E'en now, while shades and stillness reign,
A viewless band are near—the spirits of the slain.

Whence came that deep tremendous sound
Whence broke that flash intensely bright,
Bursting the midnight calm profound?
A cannon peal disturbs the night!
'Tis past, and deeper is the gloom,
And all again is silent as the tomb.

Glancing by fits on shiver'd steel,
A quiv'ring light the moon beams throw,
And through the broken clouds reveal
Full many a sight of death and woe;
Gleaming on pallid forms around,
Stretch'd on the soldier's bier, the cold and dewy ground.

Midnight and death o'er all the soil,
A fearful deep repose have spread;
Worn with long hours of martial toil,
The living slumber with the dead,
Nor hear the wounded faintly sigh,
Nor dream of those who round them bleed and die!

Rest, slumberers rest! the morn shall wake,
And ye to arms again shall rise!
Your sleep the clarion call shall break,
And life and hope shall fire your eyes.
But oh! what thousands strew the battle plain,
Whom day spring ne'er shall wake, nor war note rouse again.

SONG,

Composed by Mr. John M'Creery, of Petersburg, Virginia, and sung at that place on the fourth of July, 1815.

No more the loud tones of the trumpet resound,
No more the war-bugle's wild notes strike the ear;
Our warriors return from the battle renown'd,
To the bosom of friendship and families dear.
Mild peace round her flings
Balmy sweets from her wings,
The welkin with echoes of happiness rings;
Come, toast our brave heroes, and swear this great day
We will hand down in glory till time pass away.

The Briton enrag'd, has proclaim'd in his pride,
To erase the strong fabric our sires had erected;
To pollute the fair fame for which millions have died,
To destroy freedom's temple, by freemen protected.
Boasting loud o'er the wave,
Come his Wellingtons brave,
Ah! who shall the green tree of liberty save?
Mark the Eagle of freedom, his banners unfurled,
His eye on the sun, while suspense chains the world.

From a thousand ships pouring, his conquerors of France,
Debouch on our plains in the dread pomp of war;
Confiding in conquest they gaily advance,
Their deep-mouth'd artillery thunders afar;
Near Niagara's roar,
The parched earth drank their gore,
Our heroes their laurels triumphantly tore.
Brown, Scott, Gaines and Ripley, their falchions raised high,
Their resolve—"we will conquer or gloriously die."

See the sons of the west, like a dark cloud of night,
With eagerness forth from their deep forests throng;
Their death-tubes of terror prepar'd for the fight,
Like their own Mississippi, impetuous and strong;
Tis Jackson who leads
Them to glorious deeds,
Where the vaunting invader in agony bleeds;
Come, toast then our heroes, we swear this great day,
We will hand down in glory till time pass away.

From the Columbian.

Mr. Holt—Sir, the following *parody* (if it can be so called) on the *American Star*, was written by two Journeymen ship carpenters, during their short stay at Sacket's Harbor, after hearing the news of peace at that place. If you think it worth inserting in your paper, you will much oblige a *A constant reader.*

I.

Come strike up an anthem the war dogs cease howling,
Already they eagerly flee o'er the plain;
The red cloud of war o'er our land's no more scowling:
Soft peace views the scene and returns once again.
The infant now smiling is clasp'd by its mother,
The youth sheaths his sword and for pleasure prepares;
While beauty smiles sweetly on lovers and brothers,
Who have crowned with laurels the American stars.

II.

At the loud sound of peace let all cowards awaken,
Who dreaded the rifle and cannon's deep roar,
No more with pale fear or faint doubting be shaken,
The foes hostile foot treads no more on our shore.
No more unprotected the female's left weeping,
Insulted by ruffians or dragg'd to despair;
Behold from our frontier the Briton retreating,
Dismay'd by the brilliant American Star.

III.

The spirit of Lawrence, of Pike, and of Burrows,
Look down from the Heavens with aspect serene:
Come sailors, and soldiers, a tear for those heroes,
Rejoicing they'll see us in peace once again;
To us the high boon by the Gods has been granted,
To spread the glad tidings of liberty far;
When thousands invaded, we met them undaunted,
And fought and defended the American Star.

IV.

Your hands, then, dear comrades, round liberty's altar,
United we've fought by the side of the brave;
If any were found in the contest to faulter,
Their weakness we'll pity—'tis all they can crave.
Then, freeman, return to your homes with assurance,
The Lion of Britain is driven afar;
No more he'll invade, or with baneful influence,
Invite the fell savage to tarnish our Star.

NAVAL SONG.

Charge the can cheerily.

Now coil up your nonsense 'bout England's great navy,
And take in your slack about oak hearted tars;
For frigates as stout, and as gallant crews have we,
Or how came her Macedon decked with our stars?
Yes, how came her Guerriere, her Peacock and Java,
All sent broken ribb'd to old Davy of late?
How came it! why, split me! than Britons we'er braver,
And that shall they feel, too, whenever we meet.
Then charge the can cheerily,
Send it round merrily,
Here's to our country and captains commanding;
To all who inherit,
Of Lawrence the spirit,
Disdaining to strike while a stick is left standing.

Nay, if unwares we should run (a fresh gale in)
Close in with a squadron, we'd laugh at 'em all;
We'd tip master *Bull* such a sample of sailing,
As should cause him to fret like a pig in a squall.
We'd show the vain boaster of numbers superior,
Though he and his slaves at the notion may sneer,
In skill, as in courage, to us they're inferior,
For the longer they chase us, the less we've to fear.
Then charge the can, &c.

But should a razee be espied ahead nearly,
To fetch her we'd crowd every stich we could make;
Down chests, and up hammocks, would heave away cheerily,
And ready for action would be in a shake.
For her swaggering out through, and metal not caring,
Till up with her close should our fire be withheld,
Then pour'd in so hot that her mangled crew fearing
A trip to th bottom, should speedily yield.
Then charge the can, &c.

Britannia, although she beleaguers our coast now,
The dread of our wives, and our sweethearts as well,
Of *ruling the waves*, has less reason to boast now,
As Dacres, and Carden, and Whinyates can tell.
Enrolled in our annals live Hull and Decatur,
Jones, Lawrence and Bainbridge, Columbia's pride;
The pride of our navy, which, sooner or later,
Shall on the wide ocean triumphantly ride.
Then charge the can, &c.

From the New York Gazette.

THE IRON GREYS.

A patriotic *ode*—Tune "*Adams and Liberty.*"

"Pro bono Patria!"

HARK! the trumpet of war calls the sons of the brave;
Descendants of sires deemed immortal in story,
Your fathers appeal from the vest of the grave,
To preserve from corrosion their laurels of glory.
Arise in your might—Snatch the wreath from the blight,
The garland of Fame, won by valor in fight,
On the altar of freedom your offerings raise,
Inspired by the blessing, be warmed by the blaze.

Let us merge in one feeling of generous stamp,
Every private concern and all party distinction;
Let each breast be a fortress, our country a camp,
And indignantly foil every hostile pretension.
Arouse! one and all; hear the patriot call,
"United we stand, and divided we fall!"
From a Vandal invasion, or a Saracen grave,
Preserve for your sons what your forefathers gave.

'Gainst your liberties foes, be your banners unfurled,
To spurn from your shores every foot of invasion;
From aggression secure the young hope of the world,
And as firm as your hills, fix the rights of the nation.
While yankee blood warms, we heed no alarms,
If true to ourselves, let the world come in arms;
The slumbering Hercules roused by the shock,
Will prove to the world his legitimate stock.

Will the sons of Columbia, inert and supine,
See their cities in flames, and their temples degraded?
Will liberty's heirs basely fly from her shrine,
When their homes are attacked and their firesides invaded;
Disgrace 'whelm the slave! in oblivion's wave,
Who will not support on the verge of his grave,
His honor, his freedom, his country's fair fame,
Inviolate from insult, untarnished with shame.

Be firm, be united, resolved to maintain,
Those gifts which alone make this life worth possessing,
Your foes will retire from a contest so vain,
Your struggles be crowned by your God with his blessing,
Then brandish your steel, and to heaven appeal,
Let your insolent foemen discomfitted feel,
How mighty your strength when by wisdom arrayed,
How majestic your power when in union displayed.

All hail to the hand, who, like Spartans, have joined
Heart and hand, to repel the assaults of aggression,
Inspired by one soul and informed by one mind,
They will check by their deeds, th' inroads of oppression.
May glory emblaze—in the liveliest rays,
The patriotic skill of the true "*Iron Greys*,"
And gratitude, honor, the worth of the brave,
With a wreath for his brow or a tear for his grave.

SONG.

Written for the anniversary of American Independence.
(July 4th, 1815)—by Benja. Gorsse, esq.

Tune—*Battle of the Nile.*

Rejoice, rejoice! Columbia's sons rejoice!
Blest be the *Day*, which gave your freedom birth;
Rejoice, rejoice! Columbia's sons rejoice!
And let your songs resound throughout the earth.
For our eagle in mid heaven (fan'd in brilliant story)
Soars in effulgence amidst constellated glory;
And the records of your fame,
All triumphantly proclaim—
And the records of your fame,
All triumphantly proclaim—
Columbia—brave Columbia's sons immortaliz'd shall be.

CHORUS.

Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, boys.
Freedom's sacred temple—impearl'd in grand display:
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, boys,
'Tis Columbia's—bless'd Columbia's natal day.

Ah hail! the *Day* of grateful *Independence;*
Liberty secured from vengeful war's alarms:
Freedom's great charter, with benefits immense,
Render honor and glory to your arms:
For *Washington*, in triumph, led forth your troops to battle;
Exalted were their deeds, on the field, where dangers hurtle;
While the genius of your sage,
Reproduce'd the *golden age*,
While, &c.
And *Washington*, great *Washington* immortaliz'd shall be.
Chorus—*Huzza, &c.*

The storm of war again afflicts our nation.
Our *freedom* infring'd—our *rights* impair'd and foil'd;
But our heroes of the land, the lakes and the ocean,
Triumphantly the enemy despoil'd:
For though great were the sins of Britannia—offending—
And dark low'r'd the tempest—our destinies impending;
Yet the battle of *Champlain*,
And the battles on the main,
Yet, &c.
With *Jackson*, gallant *Jackson's* fame, immortaliz'd shall be.
Chorus—*Huzza, &c.*

Charge, charge—a *health*—the pledge of love and honor,
(White-cliff'd Albion her royal crimes atones,)
To Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge and McDonough,
Perry, Porter, Rodgers, Burrows, Lawrence, Jones.
For Britannia no more Neptune's trident now retaining;
The commerce of the world, with pride and power enchaining;
Succumbs, in hopeless frowns!
To our Jacksons, Scotts, and Browns,
Succumbs &c.
To our land and naval heroes—who immortaliz'd shall be.
Chorus—*Huzza, &c.*

Great was the day—illustrious and glorious,
Laurels entwining the olive branch of peace;
Our veterans in arms, o'er all their foes victorious,
The war trump's clangor, and toils of battle cease:
Now the genius of Columbia all her rights regaining,
The patriot's "flaming sword" her liberties maintaining,
And with honor, joy and pride,
Stars and stripes on every tide,
And with &c.
Exalted, like her Eagle, bright and glorious shall be.
Chorus—*Huzza, &c.*

Columbia, thus in majesty supreme,
Rise in thy strength, and in grandeur spread thy fame;
On all thy foes in vengeful terrors gleam,
But in peace blend sweet friendship with thy name.
For glorious, midst the nations, surrounding and admiring,
With virtue, science, arts—ambitiously aspiring,
Independence be our joy,
Our affections to employ,
Independence, &c.
And Columbia, fan'd Columbia thus immortaliz'd shall be.
Chorus—*Huzza, &c.*

FROM COPRET'S REGISTER.

"*War in Disguise.*" *or, an Apology for His Majesty's Service.*

One Stephen, a Lawyer, and one a Reporter,
Of War and of Taxes a gallant supporter,
In some way or other to *Wilberforce* kin,
And a Member, like him, for a Borough brought in,
Who a Master in Chancery since has been made,
Wrote a Pamphlet to shew, that *Jonathan's* TRADE,
Which was then carried on, on all parts of the sea,
In Bread, Meat and Clothing, and Sugar and Tea,
Was a "*War in Disguise;*" which, though strange, at first sight,
Events have since prov'd may have been but too right;
For, when *Carden* the ship of the yankee Decatur,
Attack'd, without doubting to take her, or beat her,
A *frigate* she seem'd to his glass and his eyes,
But, when *taken himself* how great his surprise,
To find her "*A seventy four in disguise!*"
If *Jonathan*, thus, has the art of disguising,
That he captures our ships is by no means surprising;
And it can't be disgraceful to strike to an Elf,
Who is more than a *match* for the Devil himself. PUSS.

Washington City, January 9, 1816.

The representation in congress from Pennsylvania, and a number of other gentleman from that state, yesterday gave a dinner at M'Keowin's Hotel, to commodores *Decatur* and *Stewart* and captain *Biddle*, of the United States' navy, all citizens of that commonwealth. Among the songs given on the occasion, was the following composed and sung by Dr. *Darlington*, and received with unbounded applause by the company.

YANKEE TARS.

TUNE—"*Mrs. Casey.*"

Whene'er the tyrants of the main,
Assault Columbian seamen,
They'll find them ready to maintain
The noble name of *freemen.*
Chorus—Then toast the brave, for they will save
Columbia's fame from sinking;
The honor'd scars of *Yankee Tars*
Are glorious themes for drinking.

Too long our Tars have borne, in peace,
With British domineering;
But now they've sworn the trade shall cease—
For vengeance they are steering.
Then toast, &c.

First gallant HULL, he was the lad,
Who sailed a tyrant-hunting:
And swagg'ring *Dacres* soon was glad
To strike to "*striped Bunting!*"
Then toast, &c.

Intrepid JONES next boldly sought
The demons of oppression:
With a superior force he fought,
And gave the knaves a threshing!
Then toast, &c.

Then quickly met our nation's eyes
The noblest sight in nature—
A first-rate frigate, as a *prize*,
Brought in by brave DECATUR.
Then toast, &c.

And daring LAWRENCE next parades,
From zone to zone he sought 'em:
One boasting Briton he blockades,
And sends one to the bottom.
Then toast, &c.

Next see our gallant *Enterprize*,
How nobly ocean rocks her!
There BURROWS for his country dies—
But first subdues the Boxer.
Then toast; &c.

With loud applauses next we greet
The glorious news from *Erie*—
Behold! a powerful British fleet
Submits to gallant PERRY.
Then toast, &c.

Then WARRINGTON, his country's pride,
Sails boldly forth to serve her;
And quickly humbled, by his side,
We see the fierce *Epervier!*
Then toast, &c

From noble BLAKELEY's dauntless force,
His vanquish'd foes in vain steer:
For he could stop the *Avon's* course,
And overhaul the *Reindeer!*
Then toast, &c.

M'DONOUGH! hero of *Champlain*,
Next proved that British seamen,
With *Yankee Tars* contend in vain—
Because those tars are *Freemen.*
Then toast, &c.

With "*Ironsides*" brave STEWART slips
To sea, on her *third* cruise, sir,
And tired of flogging *single ships*,
She drubs them now by *two's*, sir!
Then toast, &c.

The *Penguin* next, with her vain crew,
Thought she to strike, would scorn it:
She sought a *Wasp*—but found in lieu,
Our BIDDLE, and his *Hornet!*
Then toast, &c.

Our *Yankee Tars*, to Afric's shore,
Our heroes, lastly, lead 'em—
And Turkish banners bow before
The starry flag of Freedom.
Then toast, &c.

Come push the flowing bowl around,
And in Columbia's story,
Long may such gallant names abound,
To vindicate her glory!
Then toast the brave, for they will save
Columbia's fame from sinking;
The honor'd scars of *Yankee Tars:*
Are glorious themes for drinking.

A PARODY ON WALTER SCOTT.

BY——I WONDER WHO?

On quarter-deck lord Dacres stood,
And saw the Constitution good;
Then boldly called to men below,
"To quarters! here's the Yankee foe."
Through all the ship was heard the tone
Of whistle shrill by boatswain blown.
The Yankee colors he could ken,
And see the *backwood Irishmen;*
And banners too with stripes and stars,
At the mast-heads appear;
While glistening through the ropes and spars,
Shine many pike and spear.
To back and guard the gunners band,
Lord Dacres' sailors were at hand,
A hardy race in Albion bred,
With jackets blue and nightcaps red,
Arrayed beneath the banner tall,
That streamed triumphant o'er the Gaul;
Marines too shouting in disorder,
Cried, "noble lord Dacres! you'll see how we'll board her."
Now every English eye intent,
On Yankee stars and stripes was bent;
So near they were that each might know,
A pistol ball could through him go.
"Come on my boys," fierce Dacres cried,
"For soon this flag, Britannia's pride,
That swept the Dutchmen from the sea,
And made the Gallic squadrons flee,
From that ship's tallest mast display'd,
Shall show that ours she's fairly made.
Level your cannon in a row,
A little higher—there—so, so;
Up boarders on the deck and cry,
Dacres for England! win or die!"
Ill would it suit an English ear,
Of such a fight as this to hear;
For desperate was the fight and long,
And either vessel stout and strong;
But now 'tis done, that fatal blow
Has laid the gallant Guerriere low;
She tries to right; tis all in vain,
Guerriere will never fight again;
The lee gun's fired, the battle's o'er,
The Guerriere sinks to rise no more.

From the Port Folio.

THE OCEAN PILGRIM.

A MORAL POEM.——BY MR. DAVIS.

Illi robur et æs triplex
Circa pectus, erat.

Thomas King, a young American sailor, confined on board the Ruby, guardship, at Bermuda, observed one evening a boat alongside with her sails standing, which the lieutenants had neglected to hoist in.—A squall arose, and in the darkness of the gust, he committed himself in her, to the mercy of the wind and waves, with no other provision than some biscuits and water. He was alone nine days on the awful expanse of water in this open boat; on the tenth he made the Virginia shore and landed at Cape Henry.

Strong is the love of native home,
There vivid fancy casts her eye;
Whether on earth, or sea we roam,
Our native land demands the sigh.

So, I, Columbia's true born son,
In floating dungeon long confin'd,
Could ne'er by smiles nor bribes be won,
To abjure the land I left behind.

Bermuda's isle had long beheld,
In prison-ship, my cheerless fare,
From home and voice of friends withheld,
A mournful victim to despair.

At length, one night, a boat astern,
With snowy sails allured my gaze;
A squall arose—and, now, I burn,
To leave my jailors in the haze.

Some bread and water all my store,
A compass sav'd in vent'rous mood;
And now alone, I traverse o'er,
In open boat, great Neptune's flood.

'Twas Sabbath, when my frail bark roll'd,
At mercy of the billowy steep;
But though no bell to Vespers toll'd,
I found a temple on the deep.

I earnest pray'd, that He, whose storms,
In terror shake the sea and sky,
Would take my spirit in his arms,
And watch me with a parent's eye.

The fair moon lent the sea her light,
Her beams upon the surface curl'd,
And dolphins sported, passing bright,
Around my little wooden world.

When, sudden, from a silver cloud,
Advanc'd sweet Hope, a vision bright!
With melting voice, she call'd aloud,
And charm'd the silence of the night.

"Sea-pilgrim hail! old Ocean kind,
"Shall homeward bear his sailor boy,
"And soon a mother's arms shall wind
"Around thy neck with speechless joy.

"Thy sisters dear, shall sobbing dwell
"About thy form, with gushing eye;
"And she, whose vestal tumults swell,
"Shall at thy presence cease to sigh."

Nine days had pass'd—the tenth I knew
By signs, that land was not remote;
The sea had lost its sable hue,
And swallows hover'd round my boat.

'T was so—for, soon, in angel shape
Uprose to view, Virginia's shore!
I land on Henry's welcome Cape,
I kneel, and humbly God adore!

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION,

A NEW SONG.

Written by Francis Arden, esq. and sung before the honorable the corporation of New-York, on the 4th July, 1815. Tune—MAGGY LAUDER.

Argo of Greece, that brought the fleece,
To Athens' famous city,
As we are told, by bards of old,
Was sung in many a ditty;
But Yankees claim a prouder name
To spur their resolution,
Than Greece could boast and do her most,
—The Frigate Constitution.

When first she press'd, the stream's cool breast,
Hope hailed her, pride of story;
And she o'er pays hope's flatt'ring praise,
By matchless deeds of glory;
Of all that roam, the salt sea's foam,
None floats to Neptune dearer,
Or fairer shines in fame's bright lines,
Or more makes Britain fear her.

'Neath Hull's command, with a tough band,
And nought beside to back her,
Upon a day, so log-books say,
A fleet bore down to thwack her;
A fleet, you know, is odds or so;
Against a single ship, sirs;
So 'cross the tide, her legs she tried,
And gave the rogues the slip, sirs.

But time flies round, and soon she found,
While ploughing ocean's acres,
An even chance to join the dance,
And turn keel up, poor Dacres;
Dacres, 'tis clear despises fear,
Quite full of fun and prank is,
Hoists his ship's name, in playful game,
Aloft, to scare the Yankees.

On Brazil's coast, she rul'd the roast,
When Bainbridge was her captain;
Neat hammocks gave, made of the wave,
Dead Briton's to be wrapp'd in;
For there, in ire midst smoke and fire,
Her boys the Java met, sirs,
And in the fray, New-England play
Tipp'd Bull, a *sommersett*, sirs:

Next on her deck, at fortune's beck,
The dauntless Stewart landed;
A better tar ne'er shone in war,
Or daring souls commanded:
Old *Ironsides*, once more now rides,
In search of English cruizers;
And Neptune grins, to see her twins,
Got in an hour or two, sirs.

Then raise amain, the joyful strain,
For well she has deserv'd it,
Who brought the foe so often low,
Cheer'd freedom's heart, and nerv'd it;
Long may she ride, our navy's pride,
And spur to resolution;
And seamen boast, and landsmen toast,
THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

On a succession of our Naval Victories.

BY WILLIAM RAY.

Again the voice of Vic'try cheers
The nation with its sound!
Death-struck the British host appears,
Whose flag has wav'd "a thousand years,"
And never an equal found.

Neptune, astonish'd at the sight,
Now looming from the main,
Beholds the equal balanc'd fight,
And sees the British put to flight,
Again! again! again!

Convulsive through the blood-mixt wave,
He writhes his monster-form;
His voice to ocean's deepest cave,
Where sleep the bodies of the brave,
Come thund'ring like a storm!

Convene, convene, ye ocean pow'rs!
And let us trace the cause
Why *Fortune* on *Britannia* low'rs,
And why upon Columbia show'rs
Such triumph and applause!

But ere the councils of the king
Had solv'd their deep surprize,
Ere loud huzzas had ceas'd to ring,
A blood-stained form, on lightning wing,
Come darting from the skies.

'Twas *Mars*, the potent god of war,
Commission'd from above
To bear the mandate wide and far
As ev'ning from the morning Star,
Of great almighty *Jove*.

"Too long has proud Britannia reign'd
The tyrant of the seas,
With guiltless blood her banners stain'd,
Ten thousand by *Impressment* chain'd,
Whom *God* created free.

"Injustice, violence, and blood
Hath mark'd her naval sway;
Her perpetrations on the flood,
Abhor'd by all the great and good,
Heaven's vengeance will repay.

"Then take your *Trident* from her hand,"
(Mars thus to Neptune spoke)
"Tis Heav'n's—tis *Jove's* supreme command.
The God of ocean and the land,
Which fate can ne'er revoke.

"Columbia with that sceptre rest,
In whom the god's confide.
For she, great empress of the west,
By all the nations "'tis confess'd,
Hath *Justice* on her side."

FREEDOM, HOME AND BEAUTY.

A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG,

As sung at the Baltimore Theatre with great applause.

High o'er PATAPSCO's tide
Swell'd Albion's naval pride,
Advancing on the gale:
As fierce th' embodied train
Form'd on the embattl'd plain—
Yet not a cheek was pale—
Our Yeomen mark'd their strong array,
Saw proud the Lion's streamers play,
And thought of *Home and Beauty*,
While many maidens' anxious sighs,
And many mothers' prayers arise
That each may do his duty.

And now the marshal'd train
Rush o'er the embattl'd plain,
Amid the cannon's roar;
The hostile fronts rebound,
And many strew'd the ground
Ere battle's rage was o'er.

Ah! many a gallant soul expir'd!
Too well with patriotic feeling fir'd
For *Freedom, Home and Beauty;*
Yet who for country fighting, dies,
Ever with the blest must rise,
For he hath done his duty.

Peace to the patriot dead,
Entomb'd in honor's bed,
In glorious contest slain;
The land that gave such birth
Well mourns their parted worth,
And mourns them not in vain:
For ne'er shall Freedom's hallow'd name,
Die, while there lives but yet the name
Of *Country, Home and Beauty;*
And who for these are fighting slain,
In the next world shall meet again;
For they have done their duty.

Nor yet the struggle's oe'r
That fiercer than before
The midnight's gloom assail;
Such desolating shocks,
As when the mountain's rocks
Are tumbling to the vale
The shores re-echo'd with the blast,
Firm stood each freeman to the last
For *Freedom, Home and Beauty;*
'Till dimmer flash and fainter roar,
Mark'd th' invader 'd quit that shore
Where each had done his duty.

From the Saratoga Journal.

A PATRIOTIC SONG.

Tune—HUMORS OF GLEN.

Sound, sound the harsh Bugle, arouse from your slumbers;
Awake the shrill fife, and the loud thund'ring drum;
Columbians, tho' Britons assail without numbers,
Remember your sires who repose in the tomb.
When tyrants invaded, demanding submission,
Indignant they rose, resolv'd to be free;
Uniting, they bravely repell'd the aggression,
And piously planted fair Liberty's tree.

While from the tall cliff the swift Eagle flies screaming,
With pinions high pointed, to pounce on her prey,
Shall freemen be sleeping, of peace vainly dreaming,
'Til rous'd by their foes, at their doors, in array?
Shall Britain, grown strong by intrigue and seduction,
The sons of Columbia affright or dismay?
Oh, no—tho' they raise the fell axe of destruction,
We'll rise and defend our fam'd Liberty tree.

See Europe's proud kings are enleaguing together;
Their object avowing to aid Freedom's cause;
One tyrant deposing—exalting another,
To show their affection for justice and laws.
Their minions combining, to aid social order—
Which means ancient rev'rence for Crowns to restore;
Their mandates enforcing by rapine and murder,
While weak states are sinking to rise never more.

The war dogs of Europe awhile cease engaging;
Their monarchs sit calmly dividing their prize;
While bloody Bellona, our foes more enraging,
Scowls grim on Columbia with fierce sanguine eyes.
See Britain preparing her engines of thunder,
Our free infant nation to crush with her might;
In vengeance she threatens with burning and plunder—
The wrong she resents is defending our right.

Shall city and village in ruins lie smoking,
Our foe on their booty sit feasting their eyes;
Our fields with the blood of our citizens soaking,
While mothers and infants shriek wild in surprise;
Columbia's fair daughters by ruffians surrounded,
Fall victims to lust, as surrendering their lives?
Shall husbands confin'd—by arm'd villains confounded,
Bear witness to insults and wrongs of their wives?

Oh! no—let us swear by the sword and the altar,
To join the fierce Eagle, and make a bold stand;
No mean party discord our purpose shall alter,
While rude hostile feet shall pollute our dear land,
Led on to the charge, to all fear we'll be strangers;
Determin'd to conquer, to die or live free,
And patiently bear war's privations and dangers,
To save from destruction fair Liberty's tree.

Our soil seems the last where blest Freedom shall flourish,
The tree of Columbia now only remains:
Tho' tyrants may plant while affecting to cherish,
Experience evinces, 'twill famish in chains.
Arouse from your slumbers on this dread occasion,
Ye sons of the brave, hence resolve to agree,
And gird on your swords in defence of the nation,
To save the sweet fruit of fair Liberty's tree.

Could Warren, Montgomery, Greene, Putnam and others,
Preceded by WASHINGTON—wake and arise:
Those heroes and sages, now sleeping like brothers;
What think ye Columbians, that all would advise?
Would paleness and terror becloud each stern feature?
E'er hint of submission and call you undone?
Oh! No, they'd all urge you to battle and slaughter,
To bravely defend the rich boon they had won.

THE WESTERN BARD.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

TO COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS.

While Glory throws o'er Perry's name
A ray of ever-living light;
And gallant Chauncey's temples, Fame
Involves in wreaths of laurel bright;
While tears o'er Burrows—Allen, flow;
And sighs for Sigourney obtain; (a)
While all is joy, and all is woe,
For battle won and Hero slain—

The muse, at such a time, to you
Her song of fond acclaim would raise,
Tho' cros't by frowning Fortune, who
Triumphant yet shall gild her lays!
Tho' gloomy clouds, and vapors drear
Obscure awhile the orb of day,
Yet glorious shall that orb appear
With wonted light, and gladdening ray!

And tho' in vain the course you urge,
For Equal Foe, in grade and might,
To utmost Europe's frozen verge,
Where all is day, or all is night;
Yet thou, brave man, in happier hour,
As smiling fortune cheers the main,
With equal Foe, in grade and power,
Shall battle find, and glory gain!

Since first commenc'd thy bright career, (b)
'Till now—what splendors rise between?
The noblest speculation, ne'er
Had formed so grand—sublime a scene!

Since then, how oft hath Albion 'wail'd
The force of young Alcides, who
The Hydra of the deeps assail'd, (c)
And cleft the Monster-Fiend in two!

'Till nature, sick'ning, sinks in years,
And Virtue, Time and Space decay;
'Til Suns and Planets leave their spheres,
And Earth and Ocean melt away—
'Til then thy Life shall live with Fame
On sculptur'd dome, and gilded page;
'Til then thy deeds shall time proclaim
From zone to zone, and age to age!

Some future Homer here shall sing:
Some Bard of more than mortal fire,
With Muse of brightest, boldest wing
To sweep with living lay the lyre;
And who, tho' ages sunk in time,
And sunk the suns that gild the west!
Thy deeds to raptur'd worlds shall hymn!
And be by raptur'd worlds confess't!

SEDLEY.

(a) This was a most amiable, as well as a gallant young officer, who gloriously lost his life, in defence of his vessel on the Potomac, July 15th. Although down, and mortally wounded, he was heard repeatedly from the shore encouraging his men, until a subsequent fire from the enemy terminated his existence!

I would say a few words more relative to this unhappy rencontre. A *very* young officer with the men—their commander slain, and overpowered by numbers, abandoned the vessel, and swam ashore. The enemy took possession, and retiring, left her in flames. Two men, John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, of the county of Westmoreland—notwithstanding they were fully apprised of the danger—notwithstanding that the spectators were flying in every direction from the expected explosion, gallantly, in the canoe, paddled on board; and although the lead lining the bulk-head which separated the cabin from the magazine, was actually melting away persisted in their efforts, and *saved the vessel!* They are both poor, and a trifling compensation from government would be deservedly bestowed, and thankfully received.

(b) Every one knows it was the brave Rodgers who first bade the British feel the strength of yankee arm and yankee powder—hinc illæ lachrymæ.

(c) I mean British "*maritime superiority*"—the scourge of the world—All the monsters of the ancients—Gorgons, Centaurs, Hydras, Sphinxes, &c. &c. put together, were never half so terrible.

From the North American Review.

"THE SINE QUA NON."

When Adam was stationed in Eden's fair bower,
The lord of the beast, the bird and the flower,
He exclaim'd tho' creation my sceptre may own,
To happiness still there's a *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, sine qua non,
To happiness still there's a sine qua non.

Then Deity pitied the creature he made,
And sent in compassion a help-mate and aid;
From Adam, while sleeping, he pluck'd out a bone,
And formed of the rib the sweet *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, &c.

Oh! then, laugh'd the landscape and garden around,
And man, blest with *beauty*, true happiness found,
What our ancestor did all his children have done,
And *woman* is still the sweet *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, &c.

The parson will hammer and stammer all day,
That life's joys are fleeting, and man is but clay;
Still, though not recorded in Mark, Luke nor John,
He *sticks to the text* of the *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, &c.

The Lawyer who labors and sweats in his cause,
And puzzles his brain in expounding the laws,
Quits the forum with joy, and, without *pro* or *con*,
Finds a *precedent pat* in the *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, &c.

Oh! tell us, ye heirs of Hyppocrates' skill,
Ye men of the mortar, the pestle and pill,
What *drop* can encrimson the cheek pale and wan,
Like the *dew* from the lips of the *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, &c.

The poet may sing of the charms of the lyre,
Of Helicon's fount and Promethean fire,
Though his music surpasses the Mantuan swan,
Yet what is it all to the *sine qua non?*
Sine qua non, &c.

Then fill up a bumper—let's drink to the smile,
That sorrow, misfortune, and care can beguile:
In life's chequered path may we gaily move on,
Ever cheer'd by the love of the *sine qua non*,
Sine qua non, &c.

A Secretary of the Embassy.

WRITTEN SOON AFTER THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

Tune—*Irish Harp.*

Hail to the chief, now in glory advancing,
Who conquer'd the Britons on Erie's broad wave:
Who play'd Yankee Doodle to set them a dancing,
Then tript up their heels for a wat'ry grave;
May heaven its favors shed
On his victorious head—
Bold may he battle and conquer the foe:
While the loud cannon's roar
Echoes from shore to shore,
Strike for Columbia—strike! lay the proud low!

Ours! ours is the country where freemen are dwelling,
No tyrant nor lordling disturbs here our ease;
Our hearts—freemen's hearts, proud with liberty swelling,
Disdain the cold tyrant that preys on the seas.
Once—though weak in war,
With many a wound and scar
Bruis'd we the Bull till he ran off with fear;
Yes! soon the time will come,
When e'en the Yankee drum,
Sounding like death-bell, each Briton will scare.

Then fight, heroes fight! for the laurel of glory;
While England insults us with proud haughty scorn;
So long may you fight to ennoble the story;
Of our freemen triumphant o'er Britons forlorn.
While thus ye glory gain,
O'er all the wat'ry main,
Yankees shall sing the exploits of the brave;
And all Columbia's boys
Exult with patriot joys,
O'er our heroes that fight on the wave.

[The following is one of the successful prize poems for which the editors of the *Port Folio* gave a premium of one hundred dollars. It was written by James C. Holland, of Charleston, South Carolina.]

When Freedom first the triumph sung,
That crush'd the pomp of Freedom's foes,
The harps of Heaven responsive rung,
And thus the choral number rose:
Rise Columbia! brave and free!
Thy thunders when in battle hurl'd,
Shall rule the billows of the sea,
And bid defiance to the world.

Supremely blest by fate's decree,
Thy hardy tars in battle brave,
Shall plume thy wings and keep them free,
As in the motion of thy wave:
Rise Columbia, &c.

The stars that in thy banner shine,
Shall rain destruction on thy foes,
Yet light the brave of ev'ry clime,
To kindred, friendship and repose:
Rise Columbia, &c.

The storms that on thy surges rock,
Around thy flag shall idly sweep,
Proof to the tempest's fiercest shock,
Its stripes shall awe the vassal deep:
Rise Columbia, &c.

Encircled with a flood of light,
Thy eagle shall supremely rise,
Lead thee to victory in fight,
And bear thy glory to the skies:
Rise Columbia, &c.

THE BATTLE OF NIAGARA.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

In imitation of Campbell's Hohenlinden.

O'er Huron's wave the sun was low,
The weary soldier watch'd the bow,
Fast fading from the cloud below,
The dashing of Niagara.

And while the phantom chain'd his sight,
Ah! little thought he of the fight—
The horrors of the dreamless night
That posted on so rapidly.

Soon, soon, as fled each softer charm,
The drum and trumpet sound alarm,
And bid each warrior nerve his arm
For boldest deeds of chivalry.

The burning red cross waving high,
Like meteor in the evening sky,
Proclaims the haughty foeman nigh,
To try the strife of rivalry.

Columbia's banner floats as proud,
Her gallant band around it crowd,
And swear to guard or make their shroud,
The starry flag of liberty.

"Haste, haste thee, Scott, to meet the foe,
And let the scornful Briton know,
Well strung the arm, and firm the blow,
Of him who strikes for liberty."

Loud, loud the din of battle rings,
Shrill through the ranks the bullet sings,
And onwards, fierce, each foeman springs,
To meet his peer in gallantry.

Behind the hills descends the sun,
The work of death is but begun,
And red, through twilight's shadows dun,
Blazes the vollied musketry.

"Charge, Miller, charge the foe once more"—
And louder than Niag'ra's roar,
Along the line is heard encore,
"On, on to death or victory."

From line to line with lucid glow,
High arching shoots the rocket's bow,
And lights the mingled scene below,
Of carnage, death and misery.

The middle watch has now begun,
The horrid battle fray is done,
Nor longer beats the furious drum,
To death, to death or victory.

All, all is still—with silent tread,
The watchman steals among the dead,
To guard his comrade's lowly head,
Till morning gave him sepulture.

Now in the west, of splendor shorn,
The midnight moon, with bloody horn,
Sheds her last beam on him forlorn,
Who fell in fight so gloriously.

Oh! long her crescent wax and wane,
Ere she behold such fray again,
Such dismal night, such heaps of slain,
Foe mixt with foe promiscuously.

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

With great pleasure we lay before our readers the following patriotic song. It describes the operations of the late campaign with perfect truth, great humor, and no little poetry.

THE RETREAT OF THE ENGLISH.

A YANKEE SONG.

(Tune—Nancy Dawson.)

The *English* mustered mighty strong,
And bro't their choicest troops along,
And thought it but a little song,
To take our town of Orleans.

From the *Plymouth* and the *Chesapeake*,
From *Portsmouth* too, and *Cork* so sleek,
All came to take a *Christmas* freak,
In our gay town of Orleans.

See *Cochrane*, who is stiled *Sir Knight*,
With *Gordon* too, that naval wight,
And *Packenham*, all full of fight,
To have a dash at Orleans.

With *Gibbs* and *Keane*, and *Lambert* too,
And others, who kept out of view,
Making, in all, a pretty crew,
To take our town of Orleans.

To *Ile au Chat* their fleet first steer'd,
Where near a hundred sail appear'd;
And, from their numbers, many fear'd
Th' impending fate of Orleans.

They entered *Bayou Bienvenue*,
Where there were traitors* not a few,
To help them on and bring them thro'
To this our town of Orleans.

They to the *Levee* quickly come,
And made, as tho' they were at home—
Indeed, they were but eight miles from
The very town of Orleans.

The news at last to JACKSON came;
His mighty soul was in a flame;
He swore an oath, I dare not name,
He'd save the town of Orleans.

The town was in a mighty rout;
He ordered all the forces out;
His troops so steady and so stout,
To fight and bleed for Orleans.

Away went JACKSON at their head,
And many gallant man he led;
All swore they'd fight till they were dead,
To save the town of Orleans.

The *English* camp he's soon among,
And found them near five thousand strong,
From swamp to river stretch'd along
Against the town of Orleans.

And now began a bloody fight;
The *English* heroes tried their might,
But many think, the coming night,
Did save these foes of Orleans.

Then JACKSON, not to risk the town,
Reined for a while his spirit down,
And trenches dug, and raised a mound,
To save the town of Orleans.

The *English* grown twelve thousand strong
The *twenty-eighth* again come on,
And thought our lines would soon belong
To them, as well as Orleans.

Repuls'd:—on *New-Year's* next they came,
But on that day were served the same,
And met a loss, they do not name,
From those who fought for Orleans.

But 'twas the *eighth* they tried their might,
And brought their army all in sight,
And swore our men would, at the sight,
All fly towards New-Orleans.

That morning's sun did rise in blood;
For all our men right valiant stood,
As every honest *Yankee* should,
Against the foes of Orleans.

The muskets and the cannons roar;
Our men most dreadful vollies pour,
A rolling fire, unknown before,
Upon the foes of Orleans.

Sir Edward led the eager crew,
And pointing to the town in view,
Gave them the sack and pillage too,
If they would get to Orleans.

But see! his threatening spirit's fled;
And *Gibbs* too lies among the dead,
With many more, who boasting said,
They'd dine that day at Orleans.

Such carnage ne'er was known before;
More than three thousand stain our shore,
And some assert, a thousand more,
Of the proud foes of Orleans.

Soldiers! you've had no vulgar game,
Wellington's troops here yield their fame;
Invincibles was once their name,
But *this* they've lost near Orleans.

A bloodless vict'ry, on our side,
May well increase the general's pride;
For, see—the field is only dyed
With *English* blood near Orleans.

The proud, but disappointed foe,
Is now, well taught our worth to know,
And all they ask, is but to go
Far—far away, from Orleans.

See how these heroes scour the plain!
Their boats can scarce their haste restrain,
So anxious now their fleet to gain,
And get away from Orleans.

Aboard, and sick of *Yankee* sport,
They're dressing up a long report,
To suit their gracious sovereign's court,
Of their great feats near Orleans.

Here's to the EIGHTH! a brilliant day!
'Tis pride to have been in that affray,
Which drove the Englishmen away,
From this our town of Orleans.

---

*Alluding to the fishermen who piloted in the English boats.

Here's to the gallant GENERAL! who
Has saved our town and country too;
A braver man the world ne'er knew,
Than he who fought for Orleans.

Brave sons of Tennessee! a toast!
Of you your country well may boast,
She cannot find a braver host
'Mong those who fought for Orleans.

SIEGE OF PLATTSBURG.

Sung at the Theatre, in Albany, in the character of a Black Sailor.

Tune—"Boyn Water."

Back side Albany stan' lake Champlain,
One little pond, haf full a' water,
Plat-te-bug dare too, close pon de main,
Town small—he grow bigger do herearter.
On lake Champlain,
Uncle Sam set he boat,
And Massa M'Donough, he sail 'em;
While Gen'ral M'Comb
Make Pla-te-bug he home,
Wid de army, who courage nebber fail 'em.

On 'lebenth day of Sep-tem-ber,
In eighteen hund'ed an fourteen,
Gubbener Probose, an he British soger,
Come to Plat-te-bug a tea party courtin;
An he boat come too,
Arter Uncle Sam boat,
Massa 'Donough do look sharp out de winder—
Den Gen'ral M'Comb,
(Ah! he always a' home.)
Catch fire too, jiss like a tinder.

Bang! bang! bang! den de cannons gin t' roar
In Plat-te-bug, an' all 'bout dat quarter;
Gubbener Probose try he hand 'pon de shore,
While he boat take he luck 'pon de water—
But Massa M'Donough
Knock he boat in de head,
Break he hart, broke he shin, 'tove he caffin in,
An Gen'ral M'Comb
Start ole Probose home—
Tot me soul den, I mus die a laffin.

Probose scare so, he lef all behine,
Powder, ball, cannon, tea-pot an kittle—
Some say he cotch a cole—trouble in mine,
Cause he eat so much raw an cole vittle—
Uncle Sam berry sorry,
To be sure, for he pain;
Wish he nuss heself up well an harty—
For Gen'ral M'Comb
An Massa 'Donough home,
When he notion for a nudder tea party.

The following, *a la mode de Pindar*, on the SECOND ESCAPE of the Constitution from the Britisn squadron, is from the Boston Gazette; and is a very happy imitation of Wolcott's style and manner.

KING GEORGE AND "OLD IRONSIDES."

A SQUIB—BY PETER QUINCE.

The king, God bless him, late, at early morn,
Restor'd to sense, was seen to tread the lawn,
Eager to learn the CONSTITUTION's fate!
So says report—report sometimes will lie:
But reader, well thou know'st, *full well as I*,
This ship has troubled much his royal pate.

When boasted DACRES, humbled by her power,
And the fam'd JAVA in unlucky hour,
Receiv'd her *frown*, and shrunk beneath the tide;
Cæsar grew pale at first, then rav'd, and swore
NEPTUNE was base, and AMPHITRITE *was more*,
Thus on the Yankee contests to decide.

Still *"ironsides"* in safety rides the wave;
The king resolves his sinking fame to save;
And many a ship is sent her course to trace,
Follow'd by *squadrons* too, the sea to roam;
(The pondrons weight e'en makes old ocean groan,)
To give the single Constitution chase!

The fleet returns—thus George, with sparkling eyes,
"Hey! hey! what news? what news? hey! hey! he cries—
His majesty to hear was all agog—
When Stuart*—Collier*—Kerr*—with *crimson'd* face,
Thus spake—"We gave the Constitution chase,
And ah! great sire, we lost her in a *fog!*"

"Fog! fog! what fog! hey, Stuart, what fog! say,
So then the foe escap'd you, Stuart, hey?"
"Yes please your majesty, and hard our fate"—
"But why not, Stuart, *different courses steer?*"
Stuart replied (impute it not to *fear*,)
WE THOUGHT IT PRUDENT NOT TO SEPARATE.

From the Hudson Bee.

RULE BRITANNIA,

A new song or parody, as finally amended by its author.

WHEN Britain from the boiling main,
Her smould'ring summits heav'd on high,
This direful presage of her reign,
Bellona sounded through the sky,
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves,
And lash thy tributary slaves.

The nations not so blest as thee,
Shall see their commerce rise to fall,
For thou shalt subjugate the sea,
And grasp the treasure of them all.
Rule, &c.

Still more majestic shalt thou rise
From ceaseless war's unbounded spoil,
And neutral navies for thy prize
Inflate thy domineering isle.
Rule, &c.

Enslav'd, the sons of friendly pow'rs
Shall man thy fleets o'er num'rous seas,
Their wealth shall swell thy ravish'd stores,
Their statutes bow to thy decrees.
Rule, &c.

Each realm shall writhe beneath thy pow'r
Far as thy bloody navies roam,
To banish peace from ev'ry shore,
And rivet tyranny at home.
Rule, &c.

Shall such thy naval throne prevail,
Or rouse the vengeance of the gods;
O'erpress its yielding base and fall,
With haughty Carthage, Tyre and Rhodes.
When thou no more shalt rule, no more shalt rule the waves,
But shrink, abash'd among the slaves.

*Commanders of the Newcastle, Leander, and Acasta—the squadron that pursued the Constitution.

To the editor of the National Advocate.

SIR——The following burst of patriotic feeling appeared in the 25th number of the "Philolexion Observer," which, if you think it fit to meet the public eye, you are requested to publish. The Philolexian Observer is a species of weekly paper, conducted by a member of the Philolexian Society, established in Columbia college, for the promotion of literary composition. It is already the repository of many valuable essays, and excellent poetical pieces, and, at a future day, may contribute to the instruction and amusement of the public. It was commenced on December 10th, 1813, and has been regularly read to the society at every meeting since that period. M.

ODE.

Souls of the brave! Ye spirits, fled
To mingle with the mighty dead!
Ye Patriots true! who, side by side,
Have bravely fought, and nobly died!
Methinks, a poet's musing eye,
Your visionary forms can spy,
Where Æther's realms with lightnings glow,
And awful thunders roll below.
Methinks, a poet's quickened ear,
Aerial voices, too, can hear,
In mellow cadence, soft and low,
Float on the breeze the notes of wo;
As reason yields to fancy's reign,
Distinct he hears the mournful strain.
Say, ye! who, 'mid the battle's roar,
Have sunk in death, to rise no more,
Why, on the fitful breezes borne,
Hover your spirits 'mid the storm?
Why soar ye not, with eagle rise,
On seraph wings, to brighter skies,
To share the glories treasured there
With kindred spirits in the air?
Again, in fancy's wild career,
The notes of sadness meet his ear—
While thus the souls of heroes slain
Whisper their woes in mournful strain.

"Land of our birth!—and bought with blood,
For thee our fathers bravely stood.
Land of our death! their sons for thee
Have died in battle gallantly.
To guard those rights, the sons have fought,
Which, with their blood, the fathers bought.
Low, in the dust, their bones repose;
The thistle o'er, their ashes grows;
The willows, to the winds that wave,
Give token of a warrior's grave.
For us no towering marble's head
Enshrines the memory of the dead;
No pæans echo to our name;
Dead to the world, and dead to fame.
Yet 'tis that alone we sought:
For *thee*—and not for fame, we fought;
For thee we stemm'd the battle's tide;
For thee we bled—for thee we died.
As ceased, with silent Vesper's reign,
The thunders of yon battle plain;
As yon blest orb's declining blaze
Burnished the ocean with its rays;
So 'mid a stream of living light,
Our gallant deeds have sunk in night."

Ye sons of song! where sleeps the lyre
That brightened with your muse's fire?
Where are the glowing thoughts, that spread
A halo round the honored dead?
Where, now, in soothing cadence, swell,
The magic murmurs of the shell,
Whose tuneful numbers pealing high,
Sounded the strains of victory:
Or o'er the fallen hero's grave,
Chaunted the dirge of warrior brave?
Minstrel awake! whose magic lay
The pilgrim cheers on life's lone way;
Fair woman's gentle nature charms,
And the rough soldier's bosom warms,
Awake! and sound a martial strain!
Sweep the bold chords, ne'er touched in vain!
Tell of our triumphs on the wave!
Consecrate each hero's grave!
The glories sing of each proud day
That marks Columbia's martial way!
The brave inspire to deeds of arms
And rouse the weak with glory's charms!
And when the bloody combat's done—
When swells each heart, with glory won—
Then sound, in measure proud and high,
The clarion notes of victory! H.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

INVOCATION.

Addressed to every friend of his country.

Sons of Freedom! who have bled
Where WASHINGTON or WARREN led,
Over heaps of mighty dead,
'Gainst a Tyrant Enemy;
See again! the battle lower!
Britain rallies all her power—
Now descends a fiery shower!
Cannons Roar and Rockets fly!

Shades of Patriots in the Grave!
Shades of 'parted Heroes brave!
Born, your Country's rights to save,
From a ruthless tyrant's sway!
Rouse your gallant sons to arms!
Bid them wake to freedom's charms!
Bid them rush to wars alarms!
Rouse! and drive their foes away.

Bid them hasten to the strand!
Sword to sword, and hand to hand!
Suffer not a foe to land
On the shores of liberty!
Back to ocean drive the slaves!
There to perish in its waves!
Sink them to their wat'ry graves!
Worthy not on earth to die!

CHORUS.

Sons of patriots in the grave!
Sons of 'parted heroes brave!
Born, your country's rights to save
From a ruthless tyrant's sway;
Be not blind to freedom's charms!
Be not deaf to war's alarms!
Rouse ye! Rouse ye! quick to arms!
Rouse! and drive your foes away.

Haste ye! Haste ye! to the strand!
Sword to sword and hand to hand!
Suffer not a foe to land,
On the shores of liberty.
Back to ocean drive the slaves!
There to perish in its waves!
Sink them to their wat'ry graves!
Worthy not on earth to die!

An American of 1776.

VIRGINIA, Sept. 20, 1814.

Journal of Events in Paris.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We have been favored with some extracts from the journal of a very intelligent American, who has resided at Paris during the events which have lately transpired on that theatre. They relate to a period, place, and person, that must make them peculiarly interesting. The fate of the man who has filled a larger space in the eye of his species, than any other; a city which was the capital of France, and once of Europe; a revolution, that for 30 years had shaken all Europe, and is supposed by many to have closed for ever; all the Kings of Europe in arms, confederated against one individual, and rushing to Paris to dictate a ruler and restore the race of legitimate princes; these are the scenes, those are the wonderful events which he describes. And who is it that observes them? He is no parasite of power; no butterfly that flutters round a court, no vasal that has been accustomed to bow the knee to Baal; but an American citizen, bred in the lap of liberty, in different to the pretensions of a Louis or a Bonaparte, except so far as they concern the rights of the French people, and the interests of his own country.

His writings shew him to be a republican—if we were at liberty to give his name, we should be saved the necessity of adding, that he is a man of no little distinction in his own country.

Such a one, viewing impartially the events which have transpired in Paris, and putting down, every day, the sentiments which they transpired, while they were fresh before him, must be listened to with attention. The Diary is a long one; and will furnish us with copious extracts for several future numbers of our paper. [*Editor of the Enquirer.*

Paris, June 18.—One hundred pieces of cannon announce a great victory obtained by the French; Wellington and Blucher are flying before Bonaparte. Success has attended his steps. In truth, he has need of all the advantages which success can give him. On the immediate result of the campaign he depends for existence, and France for internal peace and independence. The combinations of enemies without is terrible; the movements of the disaffected within alarming. Let his eagles triumph for a little while over the mixed banners of legitimate kings; Saxony, Switzerland and Spain will suspend their blow, Poland may awake, and Italy shake off her inglorious chains Tranquility will be restored to the interior, and the scourge of civil war averted. The official report on this subject is of a very serious nature; it exhibits a more unfavorable view than I had anticipated. There is something manly in laying the facts as they exist before the public; it shews a respect for and a confidence in the people highly gratifying to the friends of republicanism. This full and fair expose is observable in all the reports: a few days ago, an able view of their foreign relations was submitted by Caulaincourt to the legislature.—It states to the utmost extent the dangers which threaten France; it disguises and discolours nothing, the power & resources of the combined kings are admitted, and spoken of in a temper of coolness and indifference, which those infamous projects do not merit. It should be read with attention; it is a masterly state paper.—It speaks of us as follows:

In the first rank of the friends of France, stands the Americans; a people, intended to play a great part on the theatre of political affairs, particulary in all that regards commerce. They have lately terminated an honorable war, by an honorable peace. The few concerns which they had with the Government of Louis 18th, during its short existence, sufficed to shew, that they had nothing to expect, and that the British pretensions were favored to their detriment.—The interest of the United States is simple: it is, that there should be a strong government in France This single act decides of itself their actual position, &c.

This is all true—I have it from the best authority, that we could expect, not even *justice* from the late government. How could it be otherwise? Was not Louis 18th an English vice roy? Did he did not say to the world, that after God he owed his crown to that nation? That he owed his crown to them, is true—I doubt whether God took part with him, and am very certain that the French people to whom the affair exclusively belonged, did not.

June 20.—Behold the other side of the picture! We had scarcely heard of the victories of Bonaparte, when we learnt his total overthrow. The French army, his only hope, is not merely defeated, but annihilated. The nation is subdued and must submit to the terms of the conquerors.—The Emperor—but his title is quitting him forever—arrived in Paris before the news of his disastrous battle; but what can he do here? His power over the government, and his influence with the nation depended on the issue of his efforts; they will not sustain him to await the second arrival of the Cossacks.

I met with————this morning in the House of Representatives He informed me that the contest was at an end; that the emperor would not be supported; that it was understood, before he set out for his army, that if he was defeated, no further struggle would be made to sustain him on the throne. Lucien Bonaparte advised his abdication, in preference to the attempt which would be necessarily attended with so much blood shed. Napoleon persevered in his determination to try the fate of battle; he was confident of crushing his enemies. The day of his arrival in Paris, when his certain discomfiture was known, the two houses, on motion of general La Fayette, declared themselves permanent; that all efforts to dissolve them should be considered as treasonable, &c. Under the constitution, the emperor had a right to dissolve them, and they were apprehensive he would do so. The resolutions were adopted with much unanimity. La Fayette was listened to with profound interest: he has much weight with the government and the nation, growing out of the purity of his character, and his devotion to liberty. Various reports circulated in the chamber, where through the kindness of————I obtained a seat. It was said that troops of the line had been ordered to Paris from Versailles. A motion was made to place the national guard under the command of Gen. La Fayette: steps were taken to rally them around the representatives: they will prevent the emperor, if he be so disposed from taking violent measures. The propriety of his abdicating the government has been discussed in council. The proposition is advocated by a majority, among whom is named Fouche, Caulincourt, &c.—Carnot, Davoust, &c. are in opposition. He offered to abdicate, if they would make him dictator; that is, he would take off the livery, but he would drive. Nevertheless, it is wished by many, that he would abdicate in favor of his son, and that a regency might be established during his minority. Others are disposed to consign the government to the duke of Orleans; some that Louis 18th should be re-established; and others, that he himself should hold on and make another effort. About two o'clock Lucien Bonaparte entered with a message. It was to be read in secret it was expected to announce his resignation; the contents have not transpired.

June 21.—It is said, his message, so far from containing his abdication, demanded an immediate levy of 40,000 men, and twenty millions of francs. And it is reported, that being apprehensive that his dismission would be voted, he has gone to put himself at the head of the army.—But, if he could not, with the nation, oppose the allies, how can he calculate on success against both? Yesterday the resolution to protect his person was universal; he was safe so long as he obeyed the national will; to day, other sentiments prevail. A fair opportunity now offers to establish a republic. But, are they secure from dismemberment?—The accursed combination will continue to interfere. It is a conspiracy of kings, not against Napoleon, but against liberal principles. Yet they all protest against imposing a government on France. The English and Austrian governments have been explicit; and————informed me, that, in his presence, Alexander had said, that the Bourbons were incorrigible; that he had regretted having had any hand in placing them on the throne.—Let the present assembly then choose an executive magistrate; and hereafter, on the application of the majority of the people, call a convention to abrogate or change the constitution, which may now be agreed on. It appears that the emperor, now emperor no more, has not left Paris. As I walked along the Champ Elysee, in the neighborhood of the palace, which he occupies, reflecting on the gloomy solitude of its groves, when contrasted with the scene which a few short days past it exhibited, I was struck with the distant shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* I hastened to the garden of the palace; there to my astonishment, I saw this very individual, who I had been told had left the city again to place himself at the head of the army. He was walking with Bertrand and three others, whose names I did not learn. They were engaged, but not earnestly, in conversation. There was no hing unusual in his appearance or manner; his countenance was firm and placid He had determined on and prepared his abdication. A few minutes afterwards, he entered a plain carriage, drawn by two horses, and followed by two others conveying the gentlemen who were with him; repaired to the chamber of representatives to give it in, and once more strip himself of title and power. I could but reflect that on the sixth of this month he moved to that very chamber in a gorgeous carriage, covered with gold, drawn by six beautiful horses, decorated with feathers, their long manes curled and waving in the wind; with sumptuous equipage, with the members of his family and court attired in richest habiliments, in his train, whilst surrounding thousands hailed him with shouts of admiration.—*Now*, I was about to say, "*none* so poor to do him reverence;" *none, indeed*, in comparison with the former crowd. The number, however, rapidly increased, and as he passed on they threw up "their greasy caps," and cried aloud "*Vive l'Empereur!*" He made his acknowledgements with a bow and cheerful smile, and passed on. The gaiety of Paris is no more. It is succeeded by the deepest dejection and melancholy. The assured look and the light step which met you at every turn in the garden of the Thuilleries, and the walks of the Palais Royal, are no longer seen.

June 23.—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son, who, for the present, is acknowledged as emperor, by virtue of the constitution. Policy points out the propriety of supporting him. I may have the tendency to break the solid phalanx of their enemies; it may draw off Austria, Italy and Germany; but the interest of the French people is nothing; but little Napoleon may find friends among the virtuous and enlightened governments of the present age; Louis the 18th has a considerable party in the nation, but few supporters in the government. The duke of Orleans is more popular; and would be preferred, if they are compelled, as probably will be the case, to receive a Bourbon. The republic, just at present, is out of the question. How can it withstand the opposition of the Bonapartists and Bourbons within, and the legitimate kings without? yet I do not despair.—It is impossible that the reign of folly and vice should be eternal.

A provisional executive has been formed. It is composed of the present ministers, and five members appointed by the two houses. Carnot, Duc D'Otrante and general Grenier have been named by the chamber of representatives, and the duc de Vicenze and M. Quinette by the peers. Commissioners are already dispatched to treat with the allies, on whose will and pleasure depend the safety of Paris, the integrity of France, and the nature of its government. Will they accept of Napoleon the second? Will his being proposed create division and dissolve the union? Will the emperor of Austria prefer to his own immediate interest, the distant prospects of his grandson? For this is obviously a mere fetch on the part of France to obtain a breathing spell. I hope she may succeed in gulling them, and hereafter, in times of quiet, embrace the occasion to form a government more worthy of her than that of a baby "puling and puking in the nurse's arms." But Louis *le desire* will better meet the views of the legitimate kings, and his huge corpse will be again lifted into the high seat.—Miserable nation! wretched alternative! an infant or a superanuated dotard!—The French army has been dreadfully cut up. One of the gazettes stated that the imperial guards were utterly annihilated; this has been noticed in the legislature. A member on the authority of the minister of war, declared that 6000 had already rallied, and that the army of the north amounted to 60,000 men.—The youth of the Polytechnic School have requested to be taken into service, and great efforts are making to augment the military force of the nation. Union and a levy en masse would yet save the country; but I fear the one does not exist, and the other cannot consequently be resorted to. If the negociations fail the intention now avowed is to defend Paris to the last extremity. The works of Mont Martre are strong, and confidence begins to revive. La Fayette, Sebastiani, Laforest, d'Argenson and Pontecoulant are the commissioners appointed to treat with the allies. The duke d'Otrante (Fouche) is president of the provisional government, and Massena commander in chief of the national guards. Bonaparte has taken up his residence at Malmaison; in the event of his being obliged to fly, report gives to the United States the honor or disgrace of becoming his asylum; as to myself I view it neither in the one light nor in the other.

June 26.—The proceedings of the two houses begin to exhibit much dignity and coolness; nothing disturbs their tranquility, but the mention of a Bourbon or objections to the present government. A few days since the duke de Pontecoulant (and it is worthy of remark that he was soon after named one of the envoys,) declared, that he would not consent to accept Napoleon 2d as emperor; that he was an infant and not a resident of France.—This gave rise to a furious debate. Gen. Labedoyere declared, that the abdication of Napoleon was indivisible; that if his son was not acknowledged, he ought again to seize the sword, to declare all who refused to rally around him, infamous; to raze their houses, to proscribe their families, and to surround himself with

the brave who would again spill their blood in his defence; that there was no doubt, (alluding to marshal Ney) that he would be abandoned by vile generals, who had already betrayed him.—"Young man," said Massena, "you forget yourself" "You think yourself at the head of the corps de guard," said another. Order was with much difficulty at length restored. Yet this all important question is far from being settled. It must be discussed. Austria is, if not their only, their principal hope—It is reported with much confidence, that that power has given it to be understood, it would unite with France in favor of the young emperor. The allies, it is said, are not advancing on Paris, and it seems, that the position of the Russians is rather intended to watch the Austrians, than to aid the English and Prussians who are not in a situation to march to this capital without their co-operation. Otto set out yesterday on a mission to England. The papers announce the departure of Bonaparte; but, I have it from good authority that it is not true. He will await the result of a few eventful days. The French army has not suffered altogether as much, and the enemy has been more cut up, than was at first believed. The public countenance begins to brighten—160,000 men of the requisition of 1813 are called out; the Federes (the laboring class of Paris) have tendered their services, either to defend the city, or to march to the frontiers.—Negotiations for a general pacification with the insurgents in the West are set on foot. Marshal Ney, for stating the immensity of their loss, is denounced on all hands; yet, I suspect he told no more than the truth. Why else did Bonaparte abandon the army and abdicate the throne? These two facts speak volumes.

June 27.—The tri-colored flag, which had been taken down, is again hoisted on the public buildings. All judicial proceedings are to be conducted in the name of the *French people.* Were it not for foreign nations, particularly the English, a republic would be established. Bonaparte said a few days ago, that, if the allies refused to acknowledge his son as emperor, the republican form of government ought to be adopted. A law was proposed under the old pretext of state necessity, to authorise the arrest of persons charged with publishing false news, exciting desertion, or dissuading individuals from enlisting. They were also to be deprived of the right, now secured by law (the habeas corpus in fact,) of being brought immediately before the tribunals of justice. This has been successfully opposed in both houses. It was said, whatever circumstance they were placed in, it was necessary to respect individual liberty which ought always to be held sacred; that it would be foolish to adopt principles, of which they themselves might become the victims; that it was destructive of the most invaluable rights of the citizen; that so disastrous a law ought not to be adopted for the purpose of getting rid of a few agitators; that to guard against them, it was not necessary to inflict so vital a wound on the rights of humanity; that, when measures of rigor were about to be taken, *necessity* was always the plea; that no one could live in safety, where such a latitude was given to arbitrary power; "and for fear," said one of the members "of being sacrificed by some petty tyrant, intoxicated with power and imagined consequence, if I were not kept there by duties which I owe to the public, I would apply for a passport, and exile myself and family to Constantinople, where I might more willingly submit to the caprice of some wretched Pacha:" Let military despots and would-be tyrants, blush at reading these sentiments; let them be deeply engraved in the heart of every freeman. But I am wandering from the subject. I could cite a hundred other recent evidences of the prevalence of liberal doctrines. For myself, then, I have no doubt, that although the flame of liberty may for a while be obscured, and apparently extinguished, it will ere long burst forth to warm and enlighten the European world. Not a word is said at present concerning either the actual or eventual government. In truth, this is no time to deliberate; the bayonets are too close at hand. I pity the situation of the French; Louis 18th, the scorn of the nation, the tool of their rivals and enemies, may be imposed upon them; and, mark! their vanity is such, that, although their hearts ache to burst, they will affect to receive him voluntarily; to consider it their own act, and "*Vive le Roi*" will be again the general cry. Celebrity and glory, which in their estimation were personified by Napoleon, blinded them to his political crimes; but, to have set over them political sinners notoriously destitute of fame and elevation, imbued with old and obsolete notions of divine right, and dexterous in nothing but religious juggling and mummery, is, what cannot, ought not, and will not be borne. I am not prepared to assert, that the mass of the people, either in France or in England, are sufficiently enlightened to establish and support a free government. Yet the experiment ought to be tried, and tried, and tried again. True principles will develope themselves, and strengthen even by defeat, and will ultimately, most assuredly, be crowned with success. The manner of talking about and discussing public measures in the United States is widely different from any that can be observed in either England or France. The Englishman is afraid of the laws, or rather of the influence of government, which construes them as it pleases; he is afraid, too, of loosing employment, customers and the countenance of the wealthy and the titled; he, therefore, affects silence and sulkiness. The Frenchman has not yet shaken off the timidity of centuries of slavery; but, as he must talk, with much grimace and self-complacency he expatiates on the weather, the fashions, *spectacles*, and a thousand other equally important subjects. At all events, whatever be the cause, it is impossible on this side of the Atlantic to learn from individuals, from groupes, from Gazettes, or in any other way, a variety of facts which you are desirous to know; all of that nature too, which with us are published from the house-tops. And this is necessary to the establishment and existence of freedom.

June 28.—The remarks with which I concluded yesterday are perfectly true. Whilst, it has been confidently and generally asserted for two or three days past that the enemy were not advancing, they have approached to within ten or fifteen leagues of the city; and, yet the miserable devils read the newspapers which contain nothing, look wise, shrug up their shoulders, take snuff and seem to be satisfied; they say too, they must have commerce. This seems to be the excuse for every thing that is dastardly.—It is not known, even now, whether there will be another battle; or, whether the city will be defended. If, as it is said, marshal Grouchy has 40,000 men, and their army amount to 70,000, surely with the aid of the people, they might yet beat the invincibles of Wellington; but, the apathy which reigns is truly wonderful. This is one of the happy effects of a community being taught to believe, that the government is no concern of theirs. The next step is to forget that they have a country; and this is easy enough, for, nothing but ignorance can be proud of mere earth, and water and air. Those who think or suppose they think, are divided and

distracted. Some are clearly of opinion, that if Bonaparte would go entirely off every thing would be immediately arranged. Others await with much impatience the successful termination of the negotiation. Others say Louis the 18th, will be here in a day or two, and he will prove a King-cure-all. And others, [my heart bleeds when I speak of them!] wish to promote the interests of liberty and their country. But, the pressure of circumstances is too mighty to be further resisted. Yet, preparation for the intended attack continue to be made. The works of Mont-Martre are said to be strong, and fortifications are thrown up on the north front of the city; provisions also in great a bundance have been procured; a day or two will decide all our doubts; but, with so numerous a population, and such generals as Massena, Ney, Soult, Macdonald, Jourdan, &c. what can excuse their not having already met their enemy?—The battle of Mont St. Jean has broken their spirits. Why did they not rather draw encouragement from the heroism their troops displayed? A detachment of the imperial guards against a battery, after having lost half their numbers, were invited by the enemy, struck with admiration of their conduct, to surrender. The gallant general replied, *La Garde Imperial meurt et ne se rend pas.*"—In a few minutes they ceased to exist! A monument bearing the inscription is about to be erected; but the insulated efforts of a standing army can effect nothing. Yet, where it exists, the people look to that alone for safety: when it is vanquished, the country is subdued. Let us remember too, that it is not the country, but the chief for which it fights. History is full of proofs; and the following facts may be considered as superfluous. General Bemond stated in the chamber of representatives to-day, that having been sent to reconnoitre, he had met near Paris many soldiers returning to their homes; that the roads were covered with detachments of the old guard to the amount of two or three thousand—who, upon being addressed and entreated to return to their posts, answered, "why should we fight? the emperor is no more." "But you have a country, friends, your glory to support." They could not be induced to return; but it is yet hoped that they will again arm and organize themselves.

The constitution of 1791 is again brought forward. M. Gamond with much eloquence and force sketched the history of France for the last twenty five years, her revolutions, her wars, and governments; deprecated anarchy and despotism, both of which they had experienced; and concluded by saying that France wished to be free, that she would be free in spite of all the efforts of Europe, and to secure her liberties, proposed the immediate adoption of that constitution. Another member had no doubt, but that the allies would respect their independence: that he was warranted in this opinion by the known magnanimity of Alexander, &c. This produced violent murmurs. The resolution was committed to a committee with no direction to report. They begin to be too fond of complimenting the allies; especially, when the motive is so easily seen through: It is a mean and shallow artifice.—Fouche [Duc d'Otrante] has written a most shameful letter to lord Wellington: he compliments him on the fame he has acquired by victories over the French—calls upon him to be the advocate of their interests in the assembly of kings, where his influence cannot be less than his glory; that throughout Europe, he is known and honored; that the people, who never flatter nor calumniate, proclaim, that in all his conquests he is guided by justice, and in his policy by conscious rectitude, &c. &c. What a pitiful dog! the fellow has an eye to his property.—He possesses immense wealth in Paris and the neighborhood; so does Massena; and the one is at the head of the civil department; the other the military.

June 29.—Paris is declared to be in a state of siege. I applied a few days ago for a *permis desejour.* On receiving it to day from the prefect of police, he observed it would be a protection; but as a permission to remain in the city, it was unnecessary; for there was no getting out. I was before apprized of the fact; for I had gone in the morning to the barrier d'Enfer for the purpose of visiting the catacombs; but as they communicated subterraneously with the field without the wall, I was not permitted to descend.—A great many country people with their families, furniture, cows and asses; were pressing into the city; also waggons and carts loaded with wine flour, stock and provisions of all kinds. The neighboring inhabitants are ordered to assist in throwing up works of defence. Why does not the government call upon them to rise *en masse?* Instead of that, they publish to the world, that Paris is only to be defended without the walls, and by troops of the line; that the National Guards are to preserve tranquillity, but are not to be sent against the enemy. Marshal Ney has published a letter to the duc d'Otrante, exculpating himself from certain charges brought against him, and pointing out many errors and follies committed by Bonaparte in the memorable battle of Mont St. Jean. If he has lost reputation, he had better retrieve it in some other way.

June 30.—This morning between two and three o'clock, we were aroused by the fire of cannon in the direction of St Dennis. An engagement or rather a skirmish has taken place. The result is not yet known. It is said, that Wellington, and Blucher will not advance on the city, till they are joined by all the force, which it is possible to collect. It is supposed, that the French will not give them battle immediately; that they await the arrival of general Rapp at the head of his division. In fact, I fear on their part, it is nothing but parade and bluster for the purpose of obtaining tolerable terms. I have little hope of their making a firm and manly stand. What, if the government with the army were to abandon Paris? The English barbarians would be prevented from burning it by the Russians. Could they not stimulate the people of France to emulate the conduct of the Spaniards, to do more, to fall upon their invaders and exterminate them? It was reported yesterday, that Bonaparte had again placed himself at the head of the army. It is officially made known to-day that he has taken his departure, ordered off, but to what point is kept secret. It is probable he is in the city. Where else could he be more safe? Is he not hotly pursued by four packs of the best-bred blood hounds of Europe? *He* may deserve no pity; but far, very far, are his pursuers from military honor. He applied to the government for two frigates, which are ordered to be held in readiness. He asked of the duke of Wellington a passport; this, on the ground of want of authority, has been refused.—His wish was, to transport himself to the United States. In his fallen condition, I wish for the preservation of his life: certainly, I wish to his enemies no further triumph. Troops are constantly passing through the city; but, where they are from or where they are going, it is impossible to learn. They incessantly cry "*Vive l'Empereur;*" but, the National Guard and the citizens for the most part remain silent. Two or three individuals

have been shot for crying "*Vive Le Roi.*" If they had waited a few days, they might have been shot for remaining silent. I should not be overwhelmed with surprise, if by that time the welkin ring with "*Vive Le Roi.*"

July 2.—The city is yet safe. The enemy has not obtained possession. There has been no general battle, and we are ignorant of the state of the negociation. Disappointed in entering by way of Mont-Martre, and finding unexpected and insurmountable obstacles in that direction, they have crossed the Seine some distance below, and are now encamped at Versailles. Skirmishes take place daily. Last evening, the French succeeded handsomely in a sortie, and brought in from 12 to 15 hundred Prussian horse. I cannot account for the delay that has taken place in attacking the city. It might have been entered without difficulty two days ago; it was without defences on the South. Time has been of great service. The spirits of the army and the people begin to rally; and there is a chance that my Lord Wellington, if not rescued by the Russians, may find his situation a little embarrassing. But, the French may not wait. They may press a general and immediate engagement; and it is by no means certain that they will not triumph over their resolute foes. The letter of Davoust to the duke of Wellington is manly and energetic; the address of the legislature to the people is well calculated to rouse and excite them. Why, it is asked, is the war continued? did not the powers of Europe say, that it was only against Bonaparte, that they combatted, and is it known, that he has abdicated? It is plainly to be perceived, that the Bourbons can never succeed but by foreign force. Why do they not imitate the magnanimity of Bonaparte? God grant! that the nation may scatter them as chaff before the wind. The army have also addressed the government; they denounce and reject that family. It is difficult at present to say, by what part of the nation they are patronized. The war of La Vendee is at an end, and no voice is raised in their favor in this place; although their friends, the enemies of the country, surround and threaten the city. I have no doubt a great change will be witnessed, when force, foreign force, shall have given an occupant to the throne. But, it is a state of things that cannot last. The very idea of receiving a king at the hands of the English must, and ought to, render that king odious to every Frenchman; and twelve months will not elapse before he is again a fugitive from, or a victim of, their just resentment. The papers say nothing of the Russians; but it is supposed, that they, the Bavarians and the principal part of the Austrians, are advancing. The armistice effected by the Duc d'Albufera (Suchet) was, I presume, but partial. He is expected at Paris. An armistice of three days is said to be agreed upon between Ecrmul and Wellington. Generals Grouchy and Soult have resigned. Nothing can excuse their withdrawing from the service of the country at this time. The cause of their displeasure is not known. No doubt, some wound to personal vanity. Their conduct has produced no bad effect. The determination to defend the city gains ground—the scholars of the Polytechnic, medical, and other schools, considering the numbers of the national guards of the adjacent towns, even the old soldiers wounded in the late bloody conflict, have pressed forward to the lines. The imperial guards say in their address to the representatives, that, when successful, they were magnanimous and generous; if it is the wish of their enemies, in the reverses they experience, to humble them, they know how to die. The courage of patriotism and the heedlessness of despair may yet exhibit a scene so terrible, as to make their invaders tremble. It appears to me in a military point of view, that Bonaparte can never be excused for having so abruptly abandoned his army; but for his precipitation, the route would not have been so complete or fatal in its consequences; and vast numbers of his troops, encouraged by his presence, would have rallied and reorganized themselves within a few leagues of the field of battle. The victors had suffered almost as much as the vanquished. Under such circumstances, to follow up success requires a splendor of genious and a vigor of character, which I suspect do not belong to Wellington or Blucher. In twelve or fourteen days the French have redeemed many of their errors, and in some sort repaired their misfortunes. Bonaparte is said to have been much occupied before his departure from Malmaison, in procuring the best works on America. He attended himself to packing them up and putting them in his voitures; discourses freely of his situation, expresses no regret at renouncing the busy world, and no other desire than to spend the remainder of his days in the United States, peacefully among a free and hospitable people. Notwithstanding all this, an opinion prevails that he is still in Paris.

July 3.—Lord Wellington is reported to have said, in reply to the letter of the duc d'Echamul, that before he would agree to an armistice, he must receive a declaration, signed by all the members of the government, that Napoleon Bonaparte had really taken his departure; for, it was believed in head-quarters, that he was still with the army. We are yet entirely in the dark, as to many most important and interesting points. It is said, that an armistice is agreed on, and that it is not; that the Russians have arrived and that they have not. I have just returned from one of the many rooms or lodges on the Boulevards, where the newspapers are read. The journal du Soir was expected with much anxiety. It arrived, was greedily devoured, and, as usual, contained nothing. The Frenchmen *foutred*, as if it was an extraordinary circumstance. I asked some questions as to their present situation and future prospects. They were all uninformed, and apparently indifferent. I ought not to have counted on their zeal; at such a time to be lounging in the streets! The theatres are still open, but certainly not well attended. However, I was in the garden Tivoli yesterday. There was an immense crowd. To see them dancing, enjoying music, and amusing themselves in a thousand different ways, you would little dream that their country was invaded, and their celebrated city surrounded by unfeeling and ferocious enemies; but, *vive la Bagatelle, et faut s'amuser;* although, the unfortunate devils apprehend sack from without and pillage from within. The mob, it is said, (although I do not observe it,) is kept down with difficulty. It is certain, that many thousands of the National Guard are actively employed night and day, in preserving order. Large bodies of them patrole the streets. Every public place is filled with them: indeed, they are so thickly planted, that you are never for a moment out of sight of a bayonet. This, but not on the same extent, is the case in London. A variety of devices are fallen upon, in order to deceive the people as to the real object. Soldiers are stationed every where; and an old rusty cannon not worth a cent, will serve as an apology for a guard of ten or a dozen armed men. Theatres, museums, jails, palaces, &c. &c. all furnish the same kind of excuse. The change of tone that is taking place hourly, is pitiful and pitiable. A few weeks ago, they were again to plant their eagles triumphantly in distant parts of Europe. An invading foe was out of the question: destruction would be the instant effect of such temerity. Then, they were to defend

their independence to the last extremity: no government should be imposed upon them: above all, Louis 18th would never be received. Now, they are afraid to risque a battle; they fear for Paris, forget France, and abandon all principle. Paris is too fine a city to be touched by rude and hostile hands—so, a Roman army was disgraced, because the soldiers were alarmed at the idea of having their pretty faces scratched. This splendid toy must be preserved at the expense of the humiliation and slavery of the nation! God grant! that the United States may never have a Paris; no, nor a grand and magnificent city. If a standing army do not entirely destroy that spirit which is necessary to the defence of a country, a London or a Paris will. What! defend freedom and the soil at the expense of palaces and statues, and pictures, and plate, and window-glass? A parisian publishes to the world, that if it enter into the views of Wellington and Blucher to place over them Louis 18th or Napoleon 2d, prince Charles or Bernadotte, the duc d'Orleans or duke of Gloucester, they can't help themselves; that they have nothing to rely on but the moderation of their enemies. Where are their 25 millions of inhabitants? The government has held more manly language. Count Thibodeaux, after depicting with much force and eloquence the monstrous conduct of the allies, and the unfortunate situation of the country, concluded by saying, "but if France has heretofore rejected all chiefs hostile to her rights, what indignation ought she not to manifest towards him, who, a declared enemy to the sovereignty of the people, is placed on the throne by foreign armies; trampling over the dead bodies of Frenchmen, and carrying fire and sword and destruction among their fields and villages. Then it is, that divisions will disappear: that all Frenchmen, worthy of the name, embracing the sacred cause of their country, will hasten on the day of her deliverance from the disgraceful yoke which she has been doomed to bear. We read in all histories, particularly in our own, of princes who have conquered a throne by their own personal valor, aided by a portion of the people. These enterprises have never been humiliating. They may be considered as family dissensions. The glory of the conqueror is a patrimony, common to the conquered; but, what are the parties interested in the struggle, of which France has been the theatre for the last twenty-five years? On the one hand, the nation; on the other, a priviledged order. In saying so, do we impose on France, on Europe, on the world? Tell us then, why this party has always been subdued by the force of the nation, when they have presented themselves alone in the lists? Tell us, why they have never triumphed, but when they have been sustained by foreign aid? Tell us, if they succeeded in 1815 by their own proper force, or by that of 600,000 enemies; if, when no longer thus sustained, they did not fall into insignificance, without having opposed the least resistance, without a single individual having perished in combat either for or against them? Tell us, even now, when they are preparing a bloody triumph, if they are not preceded by the armies of all Europe, in whose train they follow, &c." Unfortunate man! miserable nation! At the moment of this patriotic ebullition, force had settled the destinies of France: An armistice or rather a capitulation is agreed on. It will be made public to-morrow.

July 4.—The anniversary of American independence is the day of French subjection. I most earnestly hoped, that the 4th of July would have been to France also a day of deliverance from bondage; but, the army yields without a struggle, and the cup of humiliation must be drained to the very dregs. Neither the government nor the nation seem to have been consulted. The whole business, which probably decides the political fate of millions of human beings, has been arranged *secundem artem*, by a few obscure fellows vested with full powers by the respective commanders of the Prussian, and French, and English bayonets. They have agreed on eighteen articles, the number of our states, and like our toasts, were prepared by a committee last evening and have been swallowed to-day! How different in all other respects from the feast of reason and the flow of soul, which take place with us on that sacred day! surely an American cannot exult in the degradation of any country—above all, in the misfortunes of France; she aided us in the holy cause of our independence, against that government which has led the van in the destruction of all liberal principles, and which in regard to herself has been but too successful (for the moment only, I hope and believe) in imposing upon her chains, which must be thrown off, and indignation, which ought to be avenged.

I cannot go regularly through the articles. It is sufficient to say, that they provide for an armistice, for the removal of the French armies beyond the Loire, for the safety of Paris, and the preservation of both private and public property. The Thuilleries, the Louvre, the chamber of the representatives, the halls of justice, and the libraries are not to be burnt.

Much disaffection prevails; some of the imperial guard came into the restaurateur's where I was dining with three other Americans. One of them said, "we are betrayed; I have had this musket and this knapsack on my back for eighteen days; and we are not permitted to fight; we are given up by cowardly officers." Hearing us speak English, they became very much enraged; but immediately perceiving the cockade on one of our hats, they came to us and said; "For a moment they had believed we were Englishmen; they now knew us to be Americans; they begged our pardon for the mistake." One of them, an officer and a relation of Carnot, said, "you are citizens of a free country; you belong to a brave nation; you have not been dishonored by the English. I will instantly go to the United States. France is sacrificed to Paris; the people to the cowards, who inhabit it." We hear nothing as yet of "*vive le roi*." The royalists shrink from observation; although backed by all Europe, they are afraid to come out; so far from it, the tri-colored flag still floats, and the Trailleurs or *Federes*, parade the streets, crying out, "*vive l'empereur*," "*vive la liberte!*" We walked in the evening to the palais royal; it was closed on our return. We observed, that all the coffee-houses were shut up, and the Boulevards, where usually hundreds of the beau monde resort, abandoned. A report prevailed that general Vandamme had refused to obey the terms of capitulation; it was apprehended, with his corps, and perhaps followed by the whole army, he might pass through the city.—This accounted for the desertion of the public places. I returned to my lodgings about half after 10. It is now 11 and all's well.

July 5.—It seems from the papers of to-day, that a dreadful commotion was apprehended last night. They state the firing of cannon and of thousands of muskets, the appearance of groups of agitators uttering cries of rage and menace, women trembling and petrified with fear; in imagination, the city already in flames and given up to pillage. I saw nothing of this; but that it was perceived by those who ran into their houses and barricaded the doors and windows, I have no doubt. The national guards stroll about the streets, like a parcel of drones, very fierce, where there is no danger; They would pop

you off a poor devil in a moment, who drank his coffee out of a saucer instead of a cup; but as to meeting the enemy, that is another affair. The only fear now is, that the invaders may be opposed—the great effort is, to keep down every sentiment of patriotism. The entry of my lord Wellington, and his excellency Blucher, will be considered as a grand spectacle—and I believe in my soul merely in that point of view, any circumstance that should prevent it, would produce great chagrin and disappointment.—The citizens are preparing for the show with much anxiety; and of beauty, fashion, paint, lace and powder, great will be the display. In the mean time, the genius of the Abbe Sieyes seems to be revived, and the legislature prepare, and give to the world with great solemnity, the most admirable specimens of bills of rights, constitutions, and laws. What an ingenious contrivance to arrest the enemy? The attempt made by the Natchez Indians to save their burning temples, by committing their children to the flames, was not more preposterous. They say, however, that the allies will not interfere further in their internal affairs—and this, I suppose, is by way of exercising their privilege; or apprehensive that they may, they wish to make good use of their time. The principles they announce are for the most part unexceptionable. For instance, they repeat what they have said in half a dozen constitutions before—that all power emanates from the people, that they should be represented, that the press, speech, and religion, shall be free, &c. But to what does all this amount? Louis 18th says, that he is the legitimate king; the Almighty has made him so, and he asks no favors, that France is his patrimony, and Frenchmen his people. To prove the truth of *their* principles, they shew a piece of paper; to prove the truth of *his*, he points to hundreds of thousands of British and Cossack bayonets. That the representatives are devoted to the interests of France, and of liberty, there is no room to doubt. They have adopted a resolution, notwithstanding the presence of the enemy, to remain at their post, to support the tri-colored flag, &c. and have promulged a series of wise and patriotic declarations. In reading them the utmost enthusiasm prevailed; they were carried unanimously, and by acclamation.

Very liberal intentions are attributed to their invaders; they are to respect the existing authorities; they are to be silent as to the future government.—Thus, they yet delude themselves with vain hopes. They are, however, worthy of our admiration for the consistency of their views. It was not the tyrant Bonaparte, but Bonaparte the supposed friend to the liberty and independence of France, whom a few weeks ago they supported. They now fly to a constitution and to laws. Bonaparte could not support their independence, whatever might have been the fate of their liberties; and without independence, what can be expected from laws and a constitution? no voice is yet raised among them in favor of Louis. They voted their declarations amidst shouts of "*vive la nation*," "*vive la liberte*, "*vive l'independence*." The white flag already waves in some parts of the south, and the superanuated royalists are furbishing up their rusty embroidered coats and cocked hats; so we shall have soon another dream of death, and the Ghosts of the olden time are again for a while to figure on the stage. But, is this absolutely certain? may not accidents occur and contingencies arise? may not the army behind the Loire with some strongly fortified towns or impregnable positions be seized upon by an indignant yeomanry, stay the overwhelming flood of debasement which threatens France, and "drag up her drowning honor by the locks?" may not the representatives of the people shake off the dust of this unworthy city from their feet, erect the standard of the nation in the midst of the people, and call upon them to rally around it, as they love their country, exult in her reputation, or value their own rights? these steps might even now be taken; they ought to be taken; they would be crowned with triumph.

July 6.—This day, the barriers of the city were according to contract, delivered up to the allies. I rode out to one of the gates: there was a great crowd; I discovered nothing like levity, a good deal of indifference—but the prevailing sentiment was one of mingled mortification and indignation. The red coats showed no exultation. I sometimes thought they seemed ashamed of their errand. There is no comparison between them and the French soldiery: the latter are much finer men; their dress infinitely better. The women, struck with (as it appeared to them) the ridiculousness of the costume of their visitors, exclaimed in passing them, "*mon Dieu! quel tournure!*" We have always been taught by the English to believe, and we received our education entirely from them, that the French were a nation of fops and petits maitres. The reverse is the fact; the men dress with much plainness and neatness, the women with unrivalled elegance; their taste is exquisite. Paris does not, I am sure, nor probably does the world beside, contain so laughable an animal as a Bond street beau, indeed it does not stop there; the mania of fantastic accoutrement has seized on the whole Bull family.

The most perfect tranquility reigns in the capital. All fears of commotion have vanquished. The French plenipotentiaries, sent to treat with the respective belligerent sovereigns, have returned.—They all refuse to negociate. They must again lay their wise heads most affectionately together.—How long the honey-moon of these lovers will continue, remains to be seen. I cannot help thinking, however, that the public and frequent exhibition of their mutual ardors is becoming rather disgusting. Fouche has been with Wellington and Blucher.—He was well received, although his observation gave great offence to the duke D'Artois, who was also present. He (Fouche) said, "that France would never consent to the restoration of the Bourbons with their former notions of government; that she would not return to the state of things which existed prior to the revolution; that, she would not give up all the advantages for which she had so long struggled." That two generals protested against any intentions, on the part of their masters, to dictate a government to the French people. The Prussian is said to have declared that he would not hesitate to protect the existing authorities. But against whom? against Louis? No, against all those who might endanger their safety and that of Paris, by manifesting too strong feelings in their present humbled degraded state. Fouche has a difficult part to play. If the nation make further resistance, and do not prevail, he loses his health; but, then Louis 18th comes in on his own terms, and probably he loses his head. As the Lord's anointed promises—"*Moi qui n'ai jamais promis en vain*"—to except from his gracious pardon, the instigators and authors of the late horrible conspiracy, of the number of which unfortunate gentleman, the duke d'Otranto is one, his money is to him what Paris is to France. If he can save that and his head, he would little care by what means. But the king never promises in vain. The only chance then is, to induce the allies to take no part, to oppose the Bourbons, which could be yet done with success, or to compel

him to agree to terms. Louis, aided by the royalists alone, would be instantly driven out of the country. The army loath him, and is still numerous.—Lecoubre is at the head of 70 or 80,000 men; the remnant of Bonaparte's late command is about the same in amount; and Suchet has under him between 15 and 20,000. And where are the troops of the Bourbon? He has none, except perhaps a majority of the national guard, the shop-keepers of Paris. It is with great difficulty the Federes of the city can be kept down, although unarmed, and the peasantry in many of the provinces can scarcely be prevented from falling upon the royalists whenever they present themselves. Under such circumstances, then, the present government will set him at defiance, or force him to accept whatever constitution they may present. But, I have no hopes of the neutrality of the allies, because I have no confidence in the honor of the confederate kings. They *will*, they *do* interfere; they will bring the self-styled monarch and the whole family along with them; from the midst of their camp, he announces the principle of the legitimacy of sovereigns as the only basis of solid order, and asserts that it is proclaimed by the whole of Europe. What is to be the result? submission to a tool of England---or a civil war, which will kening France, may suit her purposes as well.

Ney has left Paris; it is said, with the intention of going to the United States. Bonaparte pursues his route to Rochelle. Orders are given to all British vessels to intercept him on his passage to America. Finding himself thus hunted, and the conditions of his abdication violated, may he not return to the Loire? Davoust is about to repair to Orleans, there to establish his head quarters. May its name be again illustrated by the destruction of insolent invaders! To the English there is something ominous of evil about it; between three and four hundred years ago, they found it so on the banks of the Loire, and again very recently on those of the Mississippi.

July 7.—On this day the capital of France yielded up its independence and its reputation without a struggle; and this day six years past, the trophies of Wagram seemed to have placed the military character of the French beyond the effects of change or chance.—Of the heroes of that memorable battle, Bonaparte is an out-law; Bernadotte, an alien, Macdonald, an exile, Marmont, denounced as a traitor, and Massena, commander of a patrole.

The last act of the piece, I don't know what to name it, is now under representation. The Prussians in great force have entered and marched through the city, with swords drawn, guns charged and *matches lighted*. Woe betide the unlucky wight who looks awry! One of the dragoons with his musket cocked pursued a poor devil, who fled into the crowd for refuge, pressing and getting behind an American gentleman and myself. He was upon the point of firing, and I should probably have received my death at the hands of a two penny cut throat scoundrel in regimentals. They proceeded to the thuilleries, turned out the provisional government neck and heels, took possession of the Luxemburg where the peers were sitting, planted cannon on the bridges, and a few hours arranged and settled every thing. In 1806, the French paraded in triumph the streets of Berlin, and recreated themselves in the palaces and gardens of Potzdam and Sans-Souci. 'Even handed justice now commends the poisoned chalice to their own lips," and the Prussian exultingly tramples over their capital, polluting their magnificent edifices, and rifling the sweets of the enchanted bowers of St. Cloud, Versailles, and the champs Elysees. How the French conducted themselves. I know not, but, the contemptuous and insulting looks of the Prussians were insufferable; besides this, the brutality of their conduct in riding among groups of men, women and children, and cracking with their whips the horses and drivers of carriages passing them! Never, no never, ought a wretch to be forgiven, who elevates himself by inflicting on his country, humiliation so bitter, and disgrace so deep. Berlin, and Vienna and Moscow, and Washington were taken by enemies; *these* were subjects of regret, but not of mortification; but, Paris is insulted and derided by her friends, by Louis *Le Desire*, and hordes of affectionate Englishmen and Russians. Although their capitals fell, Prussia, and Austria, and Russia, and America, valiantly and successfully opposed the foe, but, France sinks with Paris, is even compelled to smile in her agony, and kiss the hands which indict on her bloody and indelible stripes.

July 8.—The chamber of peers convened as usual on the 7th. They had under consideration a declaration of certain principles of government, which had been adopted by the representatives, and presented to the allied sovereigns by a committee, composed of M. M. La Fayette and three others. The duc de Dantzic (Lefebvre, I believe,) stated, that the garden of the Luxemburg was occupied by Prussian troops; this was contrary to the convention; he, therefore, proposed the appointment of a deputation to demand an explanation from Blucher. Whilst other members were very innocently expressing their astonishment at this event, a message was announced from the provisional government; its contents were as follow:—"*Mr. President*—Until this moment, we had reason to believe that the allied sovereigns were unanimous as to the choice of a prince who should reign over France. Our plenipotentiaries on their return had given us the same assurances. Nevertheless, the ministers and generals of the allied powers have declared yesterday, that all the allied sovereigns had entered into an engagement to replace Louis 18th on the throne, and that he would make his entry into the capital this evening or to-morrow. Foreign troops now occupy the thuilleries where the provisional government sit. Under these circumstances, we can do no more than offer up prayers for the happiness of our country; and, as our deliberations are no longer free, we deem it our duty to separate."—Signed Fouche, (duc 'd-Otrante,) count Grenier, Quinette, Carnot, Caulincourt (duc de Vicenza.) The members listened to the reading of their death-warrant with much calmness, submitted to their fate and dispersed. Not so in the house of representatives. They heard the message with much indignation: M. Manuel, a young man of much merit and eloquence, mounted the tribunal, he inveighed against the treachery and injustice of the allies, protested against their conduct, and concluded in repeating the sublime sentiment of Mirabeau. "We sit here by the will of the people, and nothing but the power of the bayonet shall drive us hence." General Sebastiana and many other members evinced the same determination, to submit but to force. The next morning agreeably to adjournment, they repaired to their chamber. The avenue were garded by armed men, the doors closed, and the members given to understand by the officers, that they had received formal orders not to permit them to enter. They then repaired to the house of M. Lanjuinais, the President, signed a *proces verbal* of these circumstances, and retired, each his several way; "the world before them, where to choose, and providence their guide" Thus terminates the short Bonapartean government of 1815.

That the representatives have displayed much talent and energy, cannot be denied. They certainly made a bold stand when they compelled Napoleon to resign. They thought in this way to deprecate the wrath of their enemies: they have discovered their error; but at too late an hour. Their situation has been hazardous and difficult. That any other course than the one they have pursued, would have been better, I am not prepared to say—but, I will say, that nothing could be worse than the situation to which they are reduced. Under no circumstances could they, their country, and their principles be more completely subjugated and debased. They ought to have followed the army. The English will assert, that they have not interfered in the internal government of France; they only summoned and seized towns in the name of Louis 18 th; and, while their friends, the Prussians, were seating him, stood by, merely as spectators; but, a vessel of war in sight when a capture is made, comes in for a share of the prize, on the principle of being present, aiding and abetting.

The king has made his solemn entry into his good city of Paris, this 8th day of July, preceded and followed by an immense concourse of bipeds, on horse-back, in carriages, and on foot. Before he ventured in, about 30,000 Prussians, again with swords drawn, guns loaded, and matches lighted, marched through the streets *in terrorem*. The people were thus brought to a proper state of mind to appreciate their happy lot; so, when the gouty monarch made his appearance, the women from the windows and the boys in the streets shook their handkerchiefs, waved their lillies, and cried out "*vive le roi! vive le roi!*;' They had done the same a little while before, when Blucher passed; and still worse, a lame drummer had excited their most enthusiastic acclamations. Every effort was made by the cavalcade to induce the crowd to cheer. This was not generally done. I discovered many countenances, which exhibited the keenest mortification, and deepest distress. Notwithstanding all the resolves to the contrary, I saw the national flag struck, and the white colors raised on the top of the column erected to commemorate the glory acquired by the French armies in the memorable campaign of 1815. This column is 133 feet high, and covered with *bas relief*; of the brass of the cannon taken from the Austrians. These victories were gained under the tri-colored flag; how much like an interloper, looked the Lilly-livered banner! I have witnessed frequent scuffles among individuals about the cockade. However, the contest will not continue long; as a royal proclamation has already appeared on the subject;—The army in retiring from Paris a few days ago, urged the national guard to preserve the national colors. This they resolved to do; but, a few days afterwards they were no longer to be seen. The army further declared, that they would again fly to arms, if the privilege to choose their government was denied to the nation; but, the nation feels no solicitude on the subject. The patriotism of the troops is not seconded; they are abandoned by their chiefs and by the people. They are the only depositary at present of sentiments worthy of France. Long after Bonaparte ceased to command, they continued to hold a language honorable to themselves as citizens and as soldiers. They said in their late address to the national guards, a body of men unworthy of their praise; "Adieu! brave comrades, and you, fellow-citizens, who deserve the name of Frenchmen! On the banks of the Loire, as on those of the Seine, our vows shall always be for our *country*, and for you." Brave men! you will be compelled to descend from your elevated stand. You will follow, reluctantly, the vile example of Paris and of the national guard.—Indeed you look around for support in vain; the representatives of the people dispersed, the president of the provisional government uniting with the oppressors of the country, abandoned by your chiefs, you have no other alternative, but submission. You are at this moment surrounded by enemies, too numerous to be opposed. The Prussian army has left Paris to watch your movements; and the whole country is nothing but a camp, filled with Russians, English, Germans, Wirtemburgers, Bavarians, Spaniards and Swiss.

The Baron de Muffling, a Prussian, is at present governor of Paris. General Maison is to be his successor; but, *when* is not said. English troops are encamped in the champs Elysees; the Prussians occupy the thuilleries, carousal, &c. and are quartered in private houses. It is said, that it is their intention to destroy the bridge of Jena and all other monuments of their defeats. The Germans, Italians, &c. ought to do the same. Paris ought to be stripped of her borrowed plumage. She is no longer worthy of honorable trophies. To preserve them she has sacrificed the nation; may she be disappointed in receiving the price of her meanness. Let the pictures and statuary of Italy and Spain be taken back; the horses of Venice restored! the triumphal arches and columns razed! They belong to the character of the tyrant, whom she hastened to disavow; they are too intimately connected with Bonaparte, to be a source of pride or pleasure to her. The government of Louis the 18th employed itself during the former twelve months' reign, (will it be believed?) in the important task of picking the N's out of the public buildings; it can again return to that employment. Blucher demands heavy contributions; it is said, 100,000,000 Francs. The Russians are in the neighborhood; dreadful havoc, and outrages the most atrocious, have been perpetrated. When France awakes from her unaccountable torpor, and finds herself stripped of her liberties, her independence, her honors, and her property, she may find that she has yielded up these inestimable advantages with too much facility. Perhaps she may arise in the majesty of her strength, defy her foreign enemies, and bring to punishment the home bred traitors, by whose perfidy she has been insulted, disgraced and subdued.

The report is, that, Bonaparte finding it impossible to escape from Rochelle, has been arrested in going to some other port. Whether this be true or not, it may be said that the political career of him, whose renown has filled the universe, is at end. In spite of all the evils, of which he has been the author, it would be unjust to contend that he has done no good. The public works executed during his reign are immense It is difficult to believe that so many superb monuments could have been erected in the short space of 14 years, and those, years of war. He is reproached with reason, with many acts of tyranny and cruelty, but he was often generous and humane. A Prussian officer of rank had been arrested, and was about to be brought to trial. His wife threw herself at the feet of Bonaparte, protesting his innocence; he handed her a letter: "There, said "he, is the evidence of his guilt. You now hold it; "throw it in the fire, there is no other proof against "him, and he must be acquitted." He is accused with violating treaties. Have other sovereigns acted with greater fidelity towards him? It is said, that he was arrogant and insulting to those around him. It appears, nevertheless, to be certain, that he always had, and still has, a few fast and sincere

friends. His personal courage is contested; he has fought fifty-eight battles, more and bloodier than those of Cæsar; but genius and wisdom have their limits. Bonaparte possessed great resources; but physically and morally, they were insufficient to oppose the force, by which he has been overwhelmed. In becoming a despot, he dug his own grave; in making the people slaves, he destroyed that patriotism and zeal, which his own safety and greatness, as well as that of France, equally required

The Parisians are a good deal puzzled, what to make of the blessings which flow in upon them so rapidly. They are delighted with the king, Monsieur, and the duc de Berry; in ecstacies with their religion, their going to mass, &c. and sing with much glee all their churches, the *Domine, salvum fac regem.* They are also much charmed with the allies, and some, a few days ago, cried out, "*vive le general Blucher! vive le noble Wellington!*" But the inundation begins to be overpowering—200,000 Prussians, 120,000 Russians, without taking into consideration the English, Bavarians, Wirtemburgers, Hanoverians, &c. &c. seem to be more than necessary for an escort to the king. Besides le general Blucher has demanded the immediate payment of 100,000,000 francs; he has quartered his soldiers on the citizens at the rate, in some parts of the town of from ten to fifteen in cachhouse; has required that they should receive each day a ration composed of bread, fish and salt meat, rice, butter, beer, wine, brandy, and tobacco: and that to sleep on they should have matrasses, with a blanket, sheets and pillow. In addition to all this, they begin to fear for the monuments and public buildings; and the bridge of Jena, it is said, will certainly be destroyed. The Russians yet have not come up. When they take their share, there will be but little left. The bankers say, it is impossible to comply with the requisition. General pillage is apprehended. Lord Wellington has been applied to, to interfere; but, declines, it is said, on the score of some difference between himself and the Prussian. A deputation has been sent off to Frederick; but, I suspect, all this is done for the purpose of giving Louis an opportunity o interposing with effect, and of thus entitling himself to the gratitude of his children, for saving them from ruin.—A mine has been sprung under one of the arches of the bridge of Jena; but it resisted its effects The emperor Alexander, who arrived last night, has been requested by a deputation of citizens to interfere. Louis seems neither to possess power nor influence. The city is entirely in the hands of the Prussians and English; the police is subject to their management. Passports are granted, on the one side of the river, by a col. Barnard, and on the other by by col Pful. The emperor of Austria and king of Prussia have made their appearance; and also my lord Castlereagh, who may be considered as the king of England; so, it may be fairly said, that no where else can so goodly a crop of royalty be seen. How delightful it would be, if they could be joined by the king of Hayti, the caliph of Bagdad, the queen of Trebizond, the emperor of Morocco, and the hetman of the Cossacks! In that case, they really would be worth looking at. Louis, by the grace of God, has nominated the notorious Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs; so *we* may stand clear. Fouche is to be minister of police, when the two colonels aforesaid shall be pleased to take their departure; so, he saves his head and his money, and gets an office into the bargain! France has been betrayed by a few wealthy satraps in and about Paris. All governments and all countries are the same to the rich and the luxurious. If mortification at their fallen and degraded state, is to be discovered any where, it is among the lower and middling classes of people. The royal or grandee mob have destroyed a celebrated coffee-house in the Palais-Royal. It seems, that formerly, songs where sung there, in praise o Bonaparte. Last night, at the theatre Francais, a Mademoiselle Mars was ordered to cry "*vive le roi.*" She refused; it was put to vote, and carried by a small majority, that she should comply. "Well, gentlemen," she said, "I can say, *vive le roi; vive le roi!*" There was something admirably sarcastic in her manner. She gained a complete triumph; the foolish and disappointed audience hung down their heads, and she went on with her part. The Bourbonists are certainly the most king-loving tribe in the world. It is impossible to gorge these greedy gulpers. Alexander, Francis, Frederick, Louis, all go down. What a pity it is that the whole fraternity are not at Paris!

I have just returned from the bridge of Jena. I saw the effects of the effort to destroy it. It is now to be spared further assault, and only to be stigmatized by having the "*alias*" *de l'Ecole Militaire* tacked to it. The bridge of Austerlitz, also, is to be re-christened. It is to be called, hereafter, the *Pont du jardin du roi.* The bust of Napoleon has been taken from the museum of that name.—Surely, they will not condescend to keep the three hundred pieces of statuary, with which he has enriched it. They already begin the great work of scratching out the N's and scraping off the eagles. What a sublime undertaking! how insignificant in comparison are the monuments erected by Bonaparte! His schools and hospitals, fountains and aqueducts, triumphal arches and columns, hid their diminished heads. On the subject of the bridges, the king plucked up a mighty spirit—"Sir," said he to Blucher, "if you intend to blow up the bridges, have the politeness to indicate to me the time of the explosion, that I, myself, may repair to one of them and perish with it." As Mr. Burchel says, in the vicar of Wakefield, "*fudge.*" *We* have little cause to complain of the brutality and vandalism of the English at Hampton, at Havre de Grace, and at Washington. They were our enemies; but here the allies are friends, and their atrocities beggar all description If Bonaparte was a consuming fire, *they* are a torrent, which puts out the fire, but, marks its course with ruin and devastation. The grass never grew again where the horse of Attila once planted his hoof: but Attila had only one. The modern Tartarians have no other breed. From the frontiers o Paris their track is desolation. Blucher is the principal actor, the hero of the drama; Wellington is manager or prompter; stands a little behind the scenes and gives him the cue. Nothing can equal the distress of the neighboring inhabitants; they are reduced to the necessity of begging daily rations of bread, which are sent to them from this place. The celebrated manufacture of China at Seve, the forms of the machinery, the tools of the workmen are all destroyed. The manufacture of arms at Versailles have shared the same fate; and, between 2 and 300 waggons have been loaded with the spoils and sent off.—The gardens and public edifices of Malmaison, and St. Cloud, have been despoiled of their ornaments, their pictures and statues. The garden of the Luxemburg and the champ Elysees have been converted into Augean stables; whilst the beautiful trees stripped of their bark, already exhibit the "sere and yellow leaf." The garden of plants was to have shared the same fate; but, has been saved through the intervention of Humboldt.—With regard to these facts, and hundreds of others of the same kind, the papers are silent; whilst, they are filled with the most fulsome

compliments, to their masters, and with proclamations of *Louis le desire* changing the names of streets, bridges and palaces.

I have put off closing these notes till the last moment. Now, to be brief: it is said, that Bonaparte is taken, that he is dead that he is with the army, and that he is besieged in the island of Rhe. Which of these reports is true, I know no: perhaps neither. Ney is to be the first victim; his property is sequestered, and his person sought after. The report of this morning is, that the French army have turned upon their pursuers, the Prussians, and defeated them with great slaughter. Their loss is estimated at 25,000 men; it may be all false, although much weight here is attached to it. Rapp with his division has joined them. Suchet has evacuated Lyons, and is on his march to the same point. The division of Lecourbe is still respectable—and Vendeans here in the neighborhood, besides many more distant towns, still holds out. If Bonaparte joins the army, there will yet be desparate doings. It would amount in a few weeks to 250,000 men. With the aid of the yeomanry, who have on some occasions lately, without other support, opposed the invaders, they might be even now driven from the country.

Paris, July 13, 1815.

JOURNAL OF EVENTS.

[*Subsequent continuation.*—PARIS, JULY 22.]

The loose sheets which I despatched on the 13th July, brought you along with the current events to that period. Let us proceed. The subjugation of France becomes every day more and more complete. Town after town capitulates, and the marshals and generals of the empire hasten to announce their submission. The army every where, and the people in many of the provinces, would oppose their further degradation; even the Vendeeans have proposed to join their fellow subjects in considering as a common cause the integrity and independence of their country. But this spirit is effectually subdued by a pusillanimous king, a cowardly nobility, and a pitiful set of fellows with trinkets about their necks and little pieces of ribband depending at their button holes. Would you believe it? Your European great man is as proud of a gewgaw, as an Indian of a Blue Bead, or an inhabitant of Madison Island of a whale's tooth. And on whom are those marks of favor bestowed? Why on those, as in Lilliput, who shew the greatest dexterity and suppleness in creeping under, or jumping over a stick. Alexander and Frederick passed through the street in which I reside, a few minutes ago. I saw their majesties.—They rode white horses, and Alexander wore a white, and Frederick a blue coat; I believe I remarked nothing else worth mentioning. I suspect Bonaparte very properly estimated the character of the first, when he said by way of compliment in his presence, and loud enough to be heard, that he was "the handsomest man in Europe." The idea of our having friends among the monarchs of the world, is dangerous and absurd. They are bound together in the strictest alliance: a most perfect understanding exists among them, and a firm determination, to eradicate all principles which may militate against their hereditary claims to govern mankind. May they no endeavor to restore America to George the III? It is as much his patrimony, as France is that of Louis 1[illegible]. The Guelphs too have not been out of possession more than eight or ten years longer than the Capets. If the doctrine be true, that hereditary sovereignty is alone legitimate, are not the people (the sovereigns of the United States) usurpers? Let us then be cautious, keep ourselves quiet and husband our resources. The royalists here hate us most cordially; they view our revolution as having caused their own, and they indulge in many ominous predictions, of the fate which awaits us. The government of America is the only remaining head of the hydra, and *that* ought to be taken off. Even the short, but eventful time that I have been in Paris, the change that has occurred in regard to us is very observable. A few weeks ago the Moniteur gave *our* country precedence under the head of foreign news—Now, we are entirely pretermitted or introduced in the shape of a column quoted from some tory Eastern print, stating our loss in the late war, at 50,000 men, our expences at $150,000,000, and our disgrace as consummated by a treaty of peace; but really under existing circumstances we cannot expect, nor ought we to wish for their respect. The newspapers, Paris and the government, exhibit one mass of meanness and sycophancy. What can be hoped for, when in one, and the same journal, you read sentiments (very much softened, however) of foreign soldiers riding like madmen through the streets, stabbing with their lances whomsoever they meet, men, women or children, and close by its side the thanks of the phantom king to Wellington and his officers for their humanity and generosity! "It is a father (he says) who renders thanks in the name of his children." He always calls the people his children. On his arrival at the Thuilleries, he requested to be lifted up to the balcony; this was done amidst acclamations of "*Vive le Roi*" He commanded, and having obtained silence, pronounced the following animated and eloquent address—"*Bon jour, mes enfans.*" The orator was encored on all sides: Henley in his gilt tub never enjoyed such triumphant feelings; he waved his *lilly*-hand and retired

How extraordinary are the events which I have witnessed within a few weeks! Does history embrace in so short a period, changes and revolutions so wonderful? I have seen Napoleon on the throne, surrounded by a blaze of disgusting pomp, and the next moment an insulated individual, shunned by his fellow men, or pursued by them, thirsting for his blood. Then succeeded the ephemeral and nominal reign of his son. Next, the real authority of the representatives of the people, and last and least of all, the phantasmagora, or speaking automaton, got up by a company of royal strollers and exhibiting under management at the palace of the Thuelleries. If Bonaparte were really a great man—if on his return from Elba he had forgotten his purple, and his feathers and his crown; had adhered to his plain cocked hat and riding coat; had despised the trifles which attract the vulgar great, from the Cusetta king, down to the autocrat of all the Russians; if he had declared himself general of the French armies, devoted to the liberties of his fellow citizens, and independence of France; then would have re-appeared that spirit which in the early stages of the revolution triumphed over all opposition; then, would have been spared to this unfortunate country, the deep disgrace and dreadful ruin which it is now doomed to suffer. But, after the battle of Waterloo, after his fall, all was *not* lost. The army, however reluctantly, yielded to the necessity which tore him from their ranks, turned with affection towards their country, and offered to assert its independence with their blood.—The people would have seconded them in this noble strife. Fighting in such a cause, the nation would have become a Hercules, and must have prevailed. Did not a handful of Greeks overthrow the mighty hosts of Darius and Xerxes? and has not France, as a republic, herself given to the universe proof, that

a soldier who fights for his country is invincible? Even now when the Bonapartes are away, and the Louis's despised, it is not too late; but as sure as fate, ere long, excess of misery and mortification, the present lot of France, will arm her children with despair, and retrieve that fame, without which, she is forever fallen. Shame, shame, upon the Otrantos, Estings, Beneventos, and the whole infernal tribe by whom she has been betrayed and abandoned! The wretches got titles and wealth, and forgot their country. The most favorable opportunities have been already lost: the chambers of the legislature, before the arrival of the king, might have brought into action the power of the nation. Now, both civil and military chiefs are wanting; yet, this is the appointed time; longer delay will bring but augmented ruin. Addition armies of English and Russians, and Swiss, and Danes, and Austrians, and Prussians, and Hamburgers are pressing towards the Rhine. The crowned conspirators dread the effects of their invasion. Cannot the people of France see in these fears, in these precautions of the allies their own strength? The attempt to repel their enemies might fail; but this is not a moment for calculation. Resolutions to defend ourselves, ought not to be "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." They must hazard every thing or see their honors blasted, their country ravaged, and themselves enslaved. The king, the Royalists, the journals of Paris, make every exertion to prevent and intimidate opposition; the forces of the allies are magnified, and a disposition to resist them denounced as rebellious. What perfidy! what perversion! but notwithstanding their baseness, they have not entirely succeeded in eradicating every vestige of patriotism. A few days ago, it was stated that the army had sent in their submission; their address was published. It was further said, that the white flag floated every where throughout the kingdom. Nothing is more false. In spite of their efforts to suppress the truth, it is now well known that the army on the Loire with Davoust at its head, preserves its attitude of defiance: that Vincennes within four miles of the metropolis has successfully resisted the attacks of the Prussians. It is true that "old wooden leg" as the officer is called has hoisted the white flag; but he holds the command, refuses to obey all orders from the king whom he considers as a prisoner, and foils every attempt of the allies to dispossess him. The castle is filled with the *material* of war which he means to deliver over to the French government, when one shall exist. General Clausel has published an order at Bordeaux, in which he says that the capital is in the possession of the enemy; and therefore no order issuing from thence can be considered as legal; that Davoust is commander in chief of the army and must alone be obeyed; he commands a considerable force. La Marque is at the head of troops formerly engaged in La Vendee. Generals Rapp and Lecourbe and Suchet lead on their respective detachments. If they could all unite on the Loire, nerved with indignation and sustained by their fellow countrymen, many of whom particularly in Alsace have already flown to arms, they would be crowned with victory, or the blaze in which they perished with the glory of France would prove also the funeral pyre of her insolent invaders. Is it not more than human patience, more than human meanness is calculated to bear? Austria has given a governor to Lorraine, Prussia has set one over Paris. The English talk openly of razing Lisle, Cambray, and all the strong holds of the country. They are this time the conquerors and not the Russians; so, if Alexander is liberally disposed, he is not to be permitted to interpose. An English officer observed to me, that he should not be surprised if Lord Wellington was to become king. This is foolish enough to be sure; but it is a good specimen of British modesty! But Alexander is not inclined to interfere beneficially: his feelings towards France have undergone a great change. The powers of Europe seem *all* to have transferred their hatred from Bonaparte to the nation. New views of aggrandizement break in upon them. If, Alexander is capable of acting a great part on a great scale, a fine opportunity presents itself let him offer himself to France, assist her to chase her foes from her bosom, to avenge herself on them; the crown is within his power, the phial of holy water is within his grasp. He would better merit them, than the superanuated Bourbon, who has filled his country with hords of lawless robbers and broken up the very foundations, not only of her happiness and independence, but of her existence. Austria, Prussia, and Holland would be crushed by the weight of his two empires, and already one of his arms reaches Hindostan, where stands the proud and principal pillar of British greatness. He has a fairer prospect of universal empire than ever had Napoleon or any other man. Nothing could prevent his rivalling, his surpassing the immortal achievements of his mighty name sake. But, I suspect he is a poor creature; he will be satisfied with pilfering, dividing the spoil with others, and adding a few more human cattle to his Russians, and Cossacks, and Poles, who, he says, in his late proclamation fixing the destiny of Poland, are united by the common name of "SLAVES" He is certainly electioneering; but he has no further views than mere flattery and adulation. I observed him minutely, while riding thro' the Boulevards, reviewing about 20,000 Prussians. Instead of observing the troops, he kept his eye on the other side of the street on the multitude. He evidently courted acclamations, made advances, put on a most coaxing look, and frequently raised his hand to his hat. The people did not fully reciprocate his affection or appreciate his condescension.—He was chagrined and disappointed; but, whatever shouts there were, he took them to himself, altho' trotting along with him, cheek by jowl, were Frederick and Francis, and a little way behind, Wellington and Blucher, Artois and Schwartzenburg, &c.

The allies take care to preserve a wholesome terror among the French, by a frequent display of their forces. One day we have thousands and ten of thousands of Germans, with their white coats and boughs in their caps, parading the streets and Boulevards; the next, as many Russians: then, the Prussians, their very whiskers curled with rage and contempt. They are the Indian allies of the English, the Pottawattomies, &c. Blucher is another Tecumseh. Then come the Islanders, with the Hanoverians, Dutch, Brunswickers, Hessians, Belgians, &c. to the amount of 70,000. These reviews are attended by the sovereigns, magnificently accoutred and numerously attended; so, that nothing may be wanting to the production of the fullest physical and moral effect. The streets, the theatres, the gardens, and all public places, are filled with their troops: cannon placed in different parts of the town, and a piece directed against the Thuilleries. The king feels his humiliation, but is obliged to witness the outrages and robberies which his friends choose to commit. A few days ago I was at St. Cloud; the chambers of the palace, formerly occupied by Bonaparte and Louis, are now the swill tubs of Blucher. Although the other rooms were crowded with gazing, dirty, stupid soldiery, I was refused admittance by the Prussian guard. None but the milita-

by were to be permitted to view the works of taste and splendor which they contained. However, after a little while, I returned. A number of Englishmen were pressing in, and I entered unobserved. A man with a brush was busily employed in obliterating all emblematical representations of Napoleon and his achievments: the tablets of Mosaic were broken to pieces, as if by the hilt of swords, and vacant spaces appeared on the walls, whence had been taken ornaments of various kinds. A celebrated picture of the emperor, on horseback, which fronted one of Dessaix at the moment of receiving his death wound had been taken off. A Frenchman, who held some household office, and to whom I made myself known as an American, told me in great agony, that they were destroying every thing. The pillage of pictures, &c. continues; and they are now taking to pieces and packing up, plans or models in bas relief of the fortified towns of France, to be sent to their respective countries. Thus they will become acquainted with all the defences of France, through means the most dishonorable. The models had never been before exposed, and few individuals knew even of their existence. I saw them, they give you a better idea of a city, its fortifications and environs, than the most minute actual examination would do. It is as if you were above in a baloon, and had a most perfect view. I observed among those they were purloining, Cambray, Philippeville, Maubeuge, Strasburg, &c. Would it not seem from this, that it was their intention to keep possession of the places themselves. They have already divided the country into departments, and filled them with troops. Frederick and Alexander are for the partitioning system, and abuse the English for bringing Louis back, as it somewhat interferes with their plans, in consequence of certain inconvenient promises which have been made to him. However, it is probable that they will all get over their scruples. They are despised now for the litleness of their villainies, such as stealing pictures and statues, destroying trees and gardens, and furniture and palaces, battering the eagles, and scratching out the letter N. robbing the people of their money and taking possession of their houses, &c. Let them take possession of the country! where is the difficulty? are they not Russians and Prussians, and Austrians, and English! does not their own conduct furnish precedent? are not Poland, and Norway, and Saxony and Italy, and the Danish fleet, cases in point? is not the history of present times mere epitaphs of murdered nations. Besides, by getting rid of Bonaparte, by placing a Bourbon on the throne, nothing is effected. The French people already prepare the day of retribution. This conspiracy of kings is understood. Tyrants, however combined and confederated, are never safe; and France, if suffered to exist, will bring about their certain destruction.

It is now the 4th of August. An opportunity via New-York offers, and I embrace it with pleasure to send you this letter.

Nothing is known here of the internal situation of the country. The papers are subject to the severest inspection. They are even prevented from republishing the news in relation to France, from English gazettes, and they are above all cautious in saying any thing that can offend the allies, or encourage a spirit of resistance to their multiplied insults and outrages. Notwithstanding, however, the treachery or perhaps imbecility of the king, and the meanness of Paris, many strongly fortified towns still hold out: among the rest may be mentioned Longwy, Metz, Landau, Huninguen, Strasburg; the whole province of Alsace is in arms, Rapp has frequent battles with the Austrians, and the army of the Loire is still unsubdued. Fresh troops are daily arriving in France, and this will continue to be the case for some time. The allies will pour into the country 6 or 700,000 men, drive the people to desperation and insurrection, and thus find an apology for their massacres and depredations.

But, what their intentions are, cannot be positively asserted. The cabinet of the Thuilleries with Talleyrand and Fouche (who Bonaparte says is an ass) at its head, are in great alarm, and profoundly ignorant of their designs. The king has written a letter to Talleyrand, in which he complains bitterly of their conduct; says that he will not consent longer to witness their outrages; that he will fly to Spain for an asylum, and thus leave his children at liberty to defend themselves or make their own terms with his pretended friends. They entered and possessed themselves of France under the pretence of opposing Bonaparte; now the army of the Loire and the partial insurrection which they are fortunate enough to excite, are their excuses for remaining. It is not sufficient, that the royal standard is every where hoisted, that the army has submitted to the king, that all the fortresses have done the same; they persevere in their hostilities. They have all along been at war with the nation; they are now at war with the king, their friend. To conciliate them further, the army must be disbanded, and the garrisoned towns delivered up to them: when all this is done, it is easy to foresee the consequences. A party, more royal than the king, has sprung up. It is fomented by the duchess of Angoulême, who is as mad as a March hare. It is as yet confined to the south: they wear a white and green cockade.—The duke of Orleans has arrived; he has many friends, and is spoken of as the commander of the army. He will not be trusted. It was reported a few days ago, that Macdonald had been placed at its head; this is not true. The allies give many proofs of uneasiness: they augment their guards in Paris, and hasten the departure of numerous detachments from their respective states. This may be, however, to give an imposing air to, and command respect for the decisions of the grand congress, which is to be held here; and at which are expected to be present (in addition to their majesties of Russia, Prussia, Austria and—but no, there is no king of France, except those already mentioned) the dipsey prince regent and the devout Ferdinand. You will have seen the final destination of Bonaparte. I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the course he has pursued. Why did he desert the army? why abandon France? the conduct of Henry the fourth under somewhat similar, but more desperate circumstances, was widely different. He was advised to leave the country, but was prevented by marshal Biron, who said to him: "you are advised to fly from France; for my part, I contend, if you were now absent, you ought to enter it at all hazards; but, now if you retire, you will do voluntarily, what the greatest efforts of your enemies could not effect. In your present situation, to leave France even for twenty-four hours, is to banish yourself forever. The dangers which surround you are not as great as they are represented; and, those by whom you are opposed, are the same who you have already defeated. In fine, we are in France; and, here we must be buried. When a crown is the prize, it is necessary to obtain it, or perish in the attempt. When there is no safety for your person, but in flight, it is best a thousand times to die than save it by such means," &c. The consequences of his firmness we all know.

In delivering himself up to the English, Bonaparte remarked substantially, that he intrusted himself to a *nation*, in preference to an individual.—When such fellows fall themselves into difficulties, they know the difference between a government of laws, and a despotism It is a valuable commentary on his own conduct and the pretensions of monarchs. I have it from a gentleman who heard general Blucher say, that he might have escaped with ease to the United States. I am surprised he did not do so, had that been the case. I give you now in haste the reports of the day The allies refuse all explanations of their conduct or intentions—they insist that the army shall be immediately disbanded, and the fortresses delivered up to them Orders to this effect, were given yesterday. Talleyrand and Fouche wish for the appointment of the duke of Orleans, as generalissimo. He is disposed to hoist the national colors, in opposition to them, and the royal badge the green, the colors of Artois, begin to appear.—The count d'Artois was formerly commander in chief, and threatens to leave the country, if the duke of Orleans is appointed The utmost confusion and division reign at the Thuilleries. They have at least three parties; the kings, the duke of Artois, and the duke of Orleans. The majority of the nation will support the latter. A variety of rumors, many of them idle no doubt, but tending to shew the state of the public mind, now circulate and create considerable agitation. It is said, that fireworks are preparing for the destruction of the city, that the king is about to depart, and that the empress and her son are at Fontainbleau. Bonaparte is still believed by a great many people here to be in France. I had a conversation with the marquis de la Fayette yesterday; he says that every thing is as bad as it can be; however, still hopes that liberal principles of government will ultimately be established in France and other parts of Europe.

Paris, August, 1815.—I have more than once given it as my opinion, that the principles of an enlightened liberty, would ultimately prevail in France To prevent this, there is no other means than the total destruction of the country. The combination of kings will in vain attempt the establishment of despotism in any other way. Enraged, rather than instructed, by past events, in vain they pursue the friends of freedom; in vain endeavor to arrest the progress of philosophy, and restore the old order of things, under the pretext of peace and regular government.

For more than twenty years, a necessary revolution has agitated Europe. It went near to destroy the assumed power of a privileged class: public opinion contended successfully against titles and priests, and armies, and wealth; the constituent parts of the privileged class, or its best support. Bonaparte appeared on the theatre of the world. He imposed on France an iron yoke; liberty was every where proscribed; the prerogatives of power could not be too far extended; nor the arbitrary will of an individual too fully acknowledged. His tyranny lost him France, or, in other words, public opinion abandoned him. A family, which had once occupied, returned to fill the throne. They were not invited back by the people; they were imposed upon them by the force of foreign bayonets. They came, surrounded by those like themselves, ignorant of a country from which they had been absent for a quarter of a century. Absolute power in the monarch was not only the best institution they could devise; it was the only resource.

What happened? the atmosphere of the present age, poisoned the old lovers of the past. All their theories in favor of what *was*, were destroyed by the force of what *is*; their dogmas were despised; their antiquated notions ridiculed; facts belied their assertions, and disappointed their anticipations.—Their eyes were half opened, and at length, they promulgated a constitution, which consecrated some of the best principles of the early stages of the revolution. It was too late—public opinion, the only foundation on which governments can rest, in the absence of bayonets, (and the bayonets were absent) had slid from under them.

Bonaparte re-appeared. He was not opposed by the nation; he was enthusiastically received by the army. It was not forgotten that he had denounced all liberal principles; his cant about ideology, and the mysteries of authority, were well remembered. He was again prepared to re-commence a frightful tyranny; but, sensible, in a little while of the magnitude of his mistake, the master of France was also compelled to conciliate the general will; to obey the general voice. Around his throne, nothing was heard but acclamations of liberty and equality, denunciations of arbitrary power, and solemn recognitions of the sovereignty of the people. The constitution which he proposed, contained the best principles of that which owed its birth to his predecessor, besides further evidences of the influence of that spirit of improvement, which neither the Louis's nor the Bonapartes have found themselves sufficiently powerful to destroy. The second advent of Napoleon to the throne, was not more rapid than his flight from it. He was not, it is true, driven away, like the Bourbons, by public opinion, but he was chased thence by 700,000 foreign bayonets—by 700,000 foreign bayonets, which have replaced the crown on the head of Louis. The French people, who are alone concerned, have neither consented, nor have they been consulted They are considered as having no more to do with the affairs of France than with those of Japan Their interests are sequestered; and for the present placed in the hands of Don Cossacks, Pandours and Scotch Highlanders. The flock has been consigned by the shepherd to the safe keeping of wolves; but he who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," pities, and will relieve their sufferings.

The superanuated dynasty roused by recent events attribute their late fall to the mildness of their government. Their flatterers demand incessantly, proscriptions, confiscations, exiles, and the re-establishment of the ancient monarchy, with all its powers. Nothing is heard but excitement to revenge.—What will be the immediate result of these menacing symptoms, it is difficult to say. But the principle of despotism is dead—it does not suit the age. The present crowned conspirators will awake to this truth.—Liberty, however threatened, has not been entirely smothered; she has kept herself afloat in the most dreadful storms; she will survive even this most dreadful crisis. The friends of arbitrary authority have gained nothing by the destruction of Bonaparte: they have removed from power this "*man of destiny*," as he called himself, than whom despotism never had a sincerer or an abler advocate. He had conceived great schemes to give it solidity; he had denounced to the world, that dangerous faction, the republicans, whom he denominated "*ideologues et des liberaux*," against whom he manifested on all occasions the most deadly hatred. They have removed him from the throne, and placed upon it a *legitimate* sovereign of the same principles no doubt, but not as competent to give them that support without which they cannot survive.

The only mode, then to extinguish the principles which they so much abhor, is, as I have before said, to divide and annihilate France. Will his be done? will the allies further disregard the solemn engagements they have contracted, and continue longer to trample under foot their proclamations and promises? already they have acted with a degree of atrocity to which history presents us no parallel. They attempt to excuse their exactions, their devastations, and their robberies, by citing the conduct of Bonaparte —But Bonaparte entered Berlin and Vienna as a conqueror; he advanced to Moscow as an enemy.—He did not declare to the Austrians, nor the Prussians, nor to the Russians, that he came to re-establish a legitimate king. That he was the friend of this king; that he only fought against a particular individual, and that his destruction would be the signal of a sincere and honorable peace. But all this, they have said and sworn. What have been their oaths but perjuries? their promises but snares? their curses but death? when they shall have succeeded in possessing themselves of the strong holds of the country, when the army shall have been disbanded, when they shall have stript the people of their arms, will they stop midway in their course, before they reach that point to which their steps conduct; before they accomplish that object to which their measures are preparatory, or otherwise useless and unnecessary. I have conversed with many foreign officers. They say, that France will not be altogether partitioned and cut up, but that by the time they leave her, she will be reduced to a situation that will prevent her from again disturbing the tranquility of Europe. All this, if true, is very intelligible. They will remain where they are for a long time; keep possession of the forresses; slice off some of the departments; intimidate and impoverish the people. But the conception of grand designs, is more easy than their accomplishment.—The kings may quarrel, although there is honor among them. Their armies may find a capua in Paris—nay, as the French did in America, imbibe principles of ideology. Above all, France may imitate Spain, and Austria, and Russia and Prussia, and consider her invaders, under whatever pretext, as her enemies—and who are they who profess for her such warmth of affection? the English who consider, and have for ages, considered her as their natural enemy—the Russians, who have shown so much respect to the independence of Poland—the Austrians and Prussians, who, more than twenty years ago, while they pretended to assist the king, signed the treaty of Pilnitz. The energy of the revolution, and not the justice or love of these same allies, saved her then. Will she, when her ruin is more certainly threatened, indulge in foolish confidence, and yield without a struggle?

The people now endure a double tyranny. The exactions of the foreigners among them are intolerable, their insolence worse. They not only march in all directions over the country, destroying their woods, their public edifices and their harvests; breaking up all domestic quiet by intruding into their houses and using at will, their purse, their wine and every thing else they may choose, excluding them from places of public amusements, and trampling them in the streets; but, amidst all this oppression, they are denied by their own government, the poor privilege of complaining. A paper, "The Independent,' to which I subscribed, dared to comment, loudly enough to be sure, on this state of things; it was offensive to the allies, the king's friends: the paper was suppressed; the editor thus notices the circumstance, that "finding himself unexpectedly incapable of complying with his engagements with his subscribers, he had contracted with the proprietor of the Echo du Loire to furnish them with that paper." All the journals with the slightest pretensions to independence, have been put down.

The destruction of the liberty of the press has been followed up by the annihilation of the army, by extensive proscription, by the assassination of Brune, the arrest of Labedoyere and Ney, the flight of Clausel and others. The royalists exhibit themselves in their true colours. Jacobinism was never so prosperous; and vengeance, and blood, and terror are the order of the day. The prevailing party feel that their power is ephemeral and accidental; it is this that renders them furious. Their weakness is the cause of their ferocity. Can it be believed, that a moment of alarm and intimidation will be sufficient to destroy sentiments of national independence and national freedom? The press may be destroyed, the mouth may be closed, but the eternal sentiments of liberty will live in the heart; however surrounded by bayonets, the Louises, and Robespierres, and Napoleons, and Talleyrands, will be reached and vanquished by *public opinion.*

I converse frequently with Frenchmen of all descriptions They express the opinions to which I have given utterance. Amidst their grief, and indignation, and tears, they still hope for better times. I talk to the common people, they shudder at the situation of the country. When they can do it in safety, they give way to feelings of madness and rage. They all agree that they owe their humiliation principally to England; that she has at length succeeded in what she has wished for centuries to accomplish; that the ruin of France is her object, the establishment of the Bourbons on her part a mere pretence; and that she has engaged in the royal conspiracy against liberty, to effect her particular views.

The rights and privileges which the people have, within a few months, wrung from their kings, do not escape observation. The courteousness of Alexander, the recent principles promulgated by the Austrian, Prussian and Dutch monarchs, are attributed, not to their liberality, but to their fears. It will be found that there is no stopping mid way. Mankind will enjoy all their rights or none. freedom or slavery. Ferdinand shows himself more intelligent than any of them. He has acted wisely in establishing the inquisition; an army of priests is the best that a tyrant can command. Let Louis, if he wishes to reign, follow his example; re-build the bastile, renew *lettres de catchet*, revive monks and nuns, and religious mummeries, they are of the escence of monarchy. In what besides consisted the former government of the Bourbons? did they not tumble together and share the same fate? Shake from a building its foundation, can it stand? The constitution which he now offers, will prove his certain ruin. It is impossible that there should not be among the representatives, who are to convene under it, a great many men of liberal and enlightened views. A political body thus composed, will, day after day trench upon his privileges, till as a king, he ceases to exist. Corruption, but still more a thousand old abuses deriving strength from their antiquity, sustain the royal branch of the English government. The king would cease to exist, if the representative body deserved the name or was differently constituted. The French legislative assembly may be corrupted, but the coruption will not be so available to royalty, because it will not be so nicely and perfectly systematised. The king of Wurtemburg thought to preserve, if not to strengthen his power by means of an

assembly of deputies, named, not very fairly or generally, however, by the people. They were scarcely convened, when they began, according to his majesty, to intermeddle in affairs which did not concern them—they were forthwith dismissed. This very probably will be the fate of the Dutch and Prussian assemblies. In the present contest between the kings and the people, all the powers of government are necessary to the former. They must possess wealth, have armies at will, legislate, judge and execute; it is only in this way that they can sustain their pretensions. Divide the power they have usurped, with the people, let them participate—they set up their rights, privileges, and prerogatives, and pretensions, and wrongs disappear, and kings and aristocrats with them.—This is the natural course of things.

I have already mentioned the arrest of Labedoyere. He was colonel of a regiment at Grenoble; and was guilty, in common with the whole army and nation, of joining Bonaparte. He became a great favourite, and was elevated to a seat in the house of peers I gave you a specimen of his violence, and his attachment to his master: he has been tried and found guilty of rebellion and treason. If he had opposed Bonaparte, but for his overthrow, he would in that case also have been guilty of the same crime, so that the people are placed in a pleasant dilemma, when two fellows, called kings, choose to come to blows with each other. His case is to be re-heard, but it is supposed he will be executed, and that too, under the auspices of Fouche. He has committed but one treason, and Fouche a dozen. Fouche voted for the death of Louis 16th—betrayed the republic—joined Napoleon—abandoned him—joined Louis 18th—abandoned him—joined Bonaparte again—again abandoned him—and is now prime minister of Louis.—A few weeks ago, he ordered Carnot to leave Paris; in consequence the following laconic and characteristic notes, passed between them:—Carnot—"Ou veux, tu que j'aille, traitre?" Fouche—"Ou tu voudras, imbicille!" I saw him a night or two ago at madame Catalani's concert. He has lately married a young and beautiful woman; he has the appearance of being about sixty, and looks like the devil.

The common people, so for from believing that Bonaparte is sent to the island of St. Helena, do not believe that he has left France. This is one of the effects of an enslaved press; they confide in nothing that is published. I am told every day that he is still in the country They yield with much difficulty and regret, to the idea of his absence, and they console themselves with the hope, that the archduke Charles will get possession of the throne, and occupy it as regent during the minority of Napoleon 2d. Those of them who do not take this ground, express their wishes unequivocally in favor of our free government and country, with the most enthusiastic admiration, and say, twenty years hence, we must revenge the cause of the French and other people of Europe.

I fell into conversation a few nights ago, at the opera, with a Hungarian officer; he spoke of the English government with much admiration, said that their government in Hungary was, next to it, the freest in Europe; that they enjoyed the shadow of liberty, which they must cherish, as they were deprived of the substance. I told him I was an American: "Then you are an inhabitant of the happiest and freest country on earth"—and so I have been told by Germans, Russians and Dutch.

What a singular spectacle Paris now exhibits.—Since the creation of the world nothing like it has been witnessed. Paris is no longer a French town. France is France no more. Walk the Boulevards, the gardens, the palais royal; visit the theatres, the coffee houses, you see a dozen foreigners for a Frenchman. You find yourself surrounded by groups of English, Russians, Cossacks, Scotch Highlanders, Prussians, Austrians, Hungarians, Germans, Dutch, Italians, all speaking their respective languages, wearing their own re dresses, and indulging their peculiar tastes and habits, and presenting to you at one glance, something that belongs to the appearance of the inhabitants of every state in Europe. The scene is interesting and instructive, and might be gratifying, if I could abstract myself from those feelings of regret and indignation which it never fails to excite.

Colonel Labedoyere has been shot. A few hours before his execution, his wife, a beautiful young woman, threw herself at the feet of the king as he passed through the crowd to his carriage, and implored his pardon; it was brutally refused: she fainted away, and was carried off by her friends in a state of insensibility. Her agony would have forced tears down Pluto's iron cheek; but monarchs are above such weakness. The execution took place near the wood of Boulogne, amidst a crowd of indignant and sorrowful spectators. The unfortunate victim, with a firm countenance, his eyes fixed on the picture of his wife, which was held up to his view by a friend, gave himself, his death signal; a ball entered his forehead, two others his breast, which he had exposed naked to their fire, and he fell without a groan.

Marshal Ney has arrived; his turn comes next; but it is probable that his wealth, his numerous connexions, and above all his late base conduct in relation to Bonaparte, may prevent his condemnation. Such proceedings are as impolitic as they are cruel. Bonaparte suffered this very king and all the brood to return unmolested. He shed no blood but that of the invaders of France. I hoped that the magnanimous Czar de Cossack, d'Astrachan, de Pologne, de Siberie, de la Chersonese Taurique, &c &c &c would have interfered; but it is said that these prosecutions are carried on at the instance of the allied sovereigns. It is very clear that they would not prevail, but for their presence. The British government too, though their passions urge vengeance against traitors—and as Louis owes, after the Lord above, his crown to the Lord Castlereagh, the viceroy must, of course comply.

There is little of a public nature to excite interest at present. Things remain stationary. The kings are here and their armies, and we hear nothing of their ulterior views. Not one word is said of the probable time of their returning to their respective dominions; in the mean while, there is no want of gaiety and amusement; I go frequently to the theatre Francois—the pieces are well selected and admirably performed, every part is well sustained; but Talma and Mademoiselles George, Mars and Duchesnes are particularly distinguished. I have never before seen such excellent acting, altho' I have been present when Cooper in the U. S. and Keane and Miss O'Neal in London, performed some of their favorite parts. The little theatres, as they are called are well worth attending. There are at least a dozen of them; they are open every evening, and for the most part well filled. I went a few nights ago, to the theatre Ambigu, Comique, to witness the representation of *Washington*, or *the Pennsylvania Orphan*. It has been brought upon the stage for twenty nights in succession. It is at least as much applauded as it deserves to be; and it gives me much pleasure to believe that the name is of great service to it. But, it is by no means destitute of merit, contains many fine sentiments, and is carried through trium-

phantly by means of a ballet performed by *little negroes*. It might be improved at least on the score of costume and decorations. General Washington, for instance, is dressed in a full suit of British uniform; seems always to be in the figets, and is seated on a splendid throne with the youthful and beautiful orphan at his side, charmed with a ballot performed by blackamoors. I had a great mind to write to the manager, requesting him to give the general a little more gravity, and a blue coat, and to convert the negroes into Indians; but I thought it was very lucky that the general himself had not been made a dancer, and so declined interfering. The plot is taken from our revolution, and is composed of the stories of Haynes and Asgill. We are favorably exhibited; and that circumstance seems to be universally pleasing to the audience. The theatre is not in a very fashionable part of the town and is not crowded with foreigners. The audience is French.

We learn from a Frankfort paper, that France is to be divided into eight military districts—Blucher's head quarters are at Caen—Wellington at Paris—Barclay de Tolly at Milun—Wrede, with the Bavarians, at Auxerre—Schwartzenburg is stationed at Fontainbleau. The Wurtenbergners occupy the department of Allier, &c.—and the Saxons and Badois, the Upper and Lower Rhine. Paris is to have the honor of being placed under the protection of corps, composed and mixed up of all this heterogenous multitude. The great men are surrounded, night and day, by guards regularly changed, and taken alternatel from their respective troops. I have the supreme gratification of living not only in the same street with, but nearly opposite to prince Schartzenburg. The band which accompanies his guard, gives us delightful music. It is composed of about thirty performers; but, notwithstanding all this, and their magnificent costume to boot, the soldiers look mean and stupid and melancholy. I never see them, but they bring to my mind a gang of negroes trembling under the terrors of the overseer's cow-skin. But, then they serve to augment the volume of prince Schwartzenburg's greatness; and to what other use has the European herd ever been applied? are they not the beasts of the Arena, goaded on to fight for the sport and amusement of wanton and idle spectators?

Fouche has addressed a letter to the king. I send you a copy. No doubt is entertained of its genuineness; but the state of things is such, that it will not be printed. It is an able production. Infamous as he is, there is no denying his talents of a superior order, and to no country on earth are they more redoubtable than to the United States. However much he and Talleyrand differ on other points, they accord perfectly in their hostility to us—I have the following facts from good authority Some years ago, these gentlemen, while ministers of Bonaparte, agreed with the British government to furnish them with 50,000 men, to be employed in our subjugation, on condition that England would aid in restoring St. Domingo to France. The plan was nearly matured. Bonaparte was really, or affected to be, irritated at the measure, which seems to have been undertaken by the two arch-fiends, without his privacy, and forthwith dismissed Fouche from his service.

I have this information from two respectable men, members of the late legislature. Would it not now be a fine opportunity to renew this intrigue, for the double purpose of putting down republicanism, and relieving France from a portion of the banditti, by which she is oppressed? does any one believe that Castlereagh would object? nothing would be so gratifying to the British government as a war with us. They deem it not only politic, but necessary. They already sow the seeds of conspiracy, and it will not be their fault, if the peace between the two countries is not brought to a very speedy conclusion.—No opportunity to injure and insult us, is suffered to escape. I have now a letter before me from Bordeaux, that states that the Americans are denounced as Bonapartists, forced to take the cockade from their hats, and otherwise ill-used, through machinations set on foot by the English.

Nothing can equal their arrogance; I heard an officer say, addressing himself to another, at a restaurateur's, that for his part he was surprised that their government should give itself the trouble to conquer such a miserable nation as the French. In the estimation of these modest gentlemen, the allies go for nothing. The famous battle of Waterloo was gained by the coming up of Bulow, with his Prussians: the English were beaten, and the 18th of June would have witnessed their total and final overthrow, but for the protection of their entrenchments. They give the entrenchments at New-Orleans the credit of our victory; and take my word for it, at Waterloo, they were equally indebted to them for their success.

Paris, September 1815.—Fouche and Talleyrand have been dismissed. The princes' party, or that of the bloody nun, as the duchess of Angoulême is called, has prevailed. Alexander threw himself into that scale, for the disinterested purpose of having the place filled by his minion the duke of Richlieu, formerly governor of some Russian province. It is probable that Louis's other royal friends will not be behind hand in similar proofs of good will and attachment. No one can regret the disgrace of Fouche; but, perhaps, he was in some measure necessary to prevent, at least to temper the terrible reaction with which France, and indeed the whole of Europe, is threatened.

Surely "the world's last hope," "the bulwark of our religion," must felicitate herself on the fulness of her triumph. Through her means, the inquisition flourishes in Spain—the order of Jesuits has been re-established—the pope has been enabled to protest against the constitution of Belgium, because it contains principles of toleration; and the protestants throughout France are plundered and assassinated by religious fanatics, who during the revolution and even the despotism of Bonaparte, were kept down with a strong hand and prevented from indulging in anarchy and bloodshed. An address on this subject, circulates clandestinely in Paris: it is sold at the protestant church, where I purchased one, which I will send you.

The hopes, which have been entertained by some, of the liberality of the allies, have given way to mortification and rage: the public property, and the public works, the safety of which was guaranteed by treaty, have been given up to robbery and ruin. The gallery of the Louvre has been stript of its pictures; and the statues and vases have disappeared from its splendid apartments I consider it as a happy event of my life, that I had an opportunity of contemplating this wonderful collection of the chef-d'œuvres of the pencil and the chisell, before they fell into the sacrilegious hands of Goths and Vandals. Scattered as they will now be over Europe, no such opportunities will ever again be afforded. France had obtained them by conquest; they had been secured to her by treaty. What title has the prince regent to the apollo belvidere, and the venus de medicis? would not bachus suit his royal highness infinitely better? during the perpetration of this flagitious spoliation, groups of indignant Frenchmen collected around the building—the allies be-

came alarmed—regiments of troops were brought up, and the crowd dispersed. The doors were soon closed. I applied for permission to enter; but, upon being asked first, if I were an officer, and next, if I were an Englishman, and answering in the negative, was refused admittance.

A triumphal arch had been raised by Bonaparte on the Carousel; on it was placed a gilt car, drawn by the celebrated horses of Corinth. These horses, the workmanship of Leusippus, after having travelled from Greece to Rome, to Byzantium, from Byzantium to Venice, and from Venice to Paris, are again in motion: they are destined to return on their foot steps. For a while, they will stop at Venice! but who can say, if the impulse given to barbarism by kings and priests shall not be arrested, that they may not fall into the hands of the infidel Turk, and again be restored to their faithful owners and their native state?

——You are, no doubt, anxious to know what opinions are entertained of us in the parts of Europe I visited.—The people generally of England and France, are profoundly ignorant of our government, position on the globe, and even complexion.—I landed a few miles from Liverpool near the mouth of the Dee. After walking about a mile over a barren heath, which was used as a warren, I entered what might be termed a snug and comfortable tavern. The landlord, a dull and heavy fellow, expressed his respect for the Americans, and his pleasure at the re-establishment of peace between the two nations; He added, that he had always considered them a mild, decent and great people; but he could not account for their submitting to the government of such a ferocious and blood-thirsty tyrant as Mr. Madison: For his part, he believed he was worse than Bonaparte.—There was nothing rude nor insolent in his manner; so, I set about cooly and deliberately to convince him of his mistake. He listened with perfect incredulity, and believes to this day, that the President of the United States is as savage as a chief of Anthrophagi.

I mentioned to you my going to the theatre Ambigu comique, to see the performance of *Washington or the Pennsylvania Orphan*. On entering the passage, I observed to the box-keeper, a woman, (the women in Paris do every thing) that they were to perform an American piece to night.—"Yes, sir."—Of course there were a number of American characters introduced." *Oh! mi, monsieur, il'd beaucoup des Negres*"—"Well, but (said I,) the Americans are not negroes.—"Ma foi! then you believe the French are all fools."—I thought it was useless to argue the point further, and walked in. The same remark has been made to me in England.

The Americans here, very much to their mortification, are generally taken for Englishmen; if not for Englishmen, for Germans, Spaniards, any thing, but what they are. When you mention you are an American, then you are asked, when you left Martinique, or if you know Mr. such-a-one in Guadaloupe. I suppose in Spain you would be deemed an inhabitant of Mexico or Peru; and, in Denmark, of St. Thomas.—The people of England know little of us, and hold us in affected contempt or real hatred. The people of France are as ignorant; but admire and respect us. I do not speak of fanatics, or Bourbonists. During my residence now of some months in Paris, I never received the slightest insult; unless indeed, when I was taken for (to use their expression) a monsieur God-damn.—To obviate this inconvenience, some of our citizens, immediately previous to and during the siege, wore the cockade; but the eagle converted them into Prussians, or at all events marked them as strangers: All strangers were their enemies, except Americans; they were rarely thought of or recognized. The governments of Europe know our strength and weakness, abhor our institutions, and envy our prosperity. It would be well, if they were as unacquainted with and thought as seldom of us, as their illiterate and miserable subjects.

In the rude and hasty remarks, which I have submitted to you, it is probable that errors both of opinion and of fact may have found their way, sillcy were my impressions at the time; they are so generally still. The only mistakes which I now recollect, are those relative to the destruction of the porcelain manufacture at Seve, and the advice said to have been given to Napoleon, by Lucien Bonaparte on the subject of his resignation. The porcelain manufacture, although much injured and pillaged, was not destroyed.—And I have reason to believe that the conduct of Lucien Bonaparte was entirely different from what I supposed, when I wrote to you. He denounced, in the strongest terms, the feeble and foolish views of the legislature: opposed their reliance on the promises of the allies; predicted the deplorable events which have ensued; and urged the emperor to persevere in a resistance which if it had not saved France from subjugation, would at least have protected her from disgrace.

Kingdom of the Netherlands.

HAGUE, OCT. 16, 1815.

The opening of the session of the states general took place this morning. His majesty the king made the following speech:—

"In the course of the session which I this day open, according to the constitution, important interests will be submitted to your deliberations.

"Since the spring, extraordinary efforts have been prescribed by events which it was impossible to foresee. Every Belgian loves to turn his eyes upon this period, which is that of the establishment of the national independence—and a sentiment so general will lighten the sacrifices which it shall judge indispensably necessary to require. Treasures have been necessary to arm, in a short space of time, whole lines of fortresses, to double the national army, and to maintain the still more numerous armies of our allies. You will be informed of all that has been done on these different heads, as well as of the considerable burdens they have caused to our finances. In these circumstances, justice requires more than ever, that the state should acquit itself towards its creditors: a great number of them belong to the countries which have already felt the evils attendant upon war. However, in combining the measures relative to this subject, I have most carefully consulted the means of my faithful subjects. I have applied myself to alleviate the burden and to render it equal, by distributing it over several years and among all classes of society; so that I flatter myself that these measures will be found wholly worthy of the approbation of the states general.

"The estimates of the expences of the following year, and of the means of meeting them, will be an equally serious object of deliberation for your high mightinessess. But I persuade myself that the result will be salutary in every respect, and that a prudent introduction of taxes of the same kind, will put an end to the constraints which the mutual communications of some parts of the kingdom render expensive for a moment.

"Among the laws already in force for some of our provinces, and which, under certain modifications, it will be proper to make applicable to all, that on the national militia deserves to be distinct; our commission will doubtless be to make the execution of

it uniform for all the Belgians, according to the principles of the union; and even though this institution may remain for years susceptible of progressive improvement no trial can appear to us too difficult—no effort too great, when the point in question is to establish the firmest bulwark of the general security.

"However your high mightinesses may indulge the hope that the next year, less stormy than this has been, will not require unforeseen or exorbitant sacrifices, it is probable that I shall speedily have to communicate to you a general treaty of the sovereigns at present in arms, which will give new guarantees for the tranquility of Europe.

"Thus we shall at length behold the time when the legislator, restored to his true destination, will employ all his faculties in the amelioration of morals, as the encouragement of public instruction, in a wise reform of the establishments for the poor.

"Already have peace, and the confidence it inspires, revived several branches of ancient industry. Commerce will find now aliment, not only in the colonies which the low countries have recovered, and for the occupation of which very expensive preparations have just been completed, but also in those which I was obliged to cede last year.

"The supplementary convention on this head with Great Britain will be doubly agreeable to you, as confirming the loyal and beneficent dispositions of this powerful ally, as well as the care with which I watch on every side over the commercial interests of my kingdom. With the aid of divine providence, mean to persevere, without remission, and without deviating from impartial justice towards all, in the exercise of the duties imposed on me. Your co-operation in the general measures renders you witnesses, and, as one may say, guarantees of the purity of the views of the government.

"Employ the influence which your virtues and knowledge insure you, and which will be confirmed by frank and unanimous application, to the interests of the country, in confirming or reviving in peoples minds calmness and security. Let the time soon come when every one of our countrymen shall indulge with full confidence in his representatives and his king—for the peaceful enjoyment of the rights which the constitution secures to all the citizens, in a manner equally clear and irrevocable.

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REMONSTRANCE OF THE BELGIAN BISHOPS TO THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Belgian bishops have presented the following address to the king of the Netherlands:—

"Sire—We believe it our duty no longer to delay expressing to your majesty the surprise and the grief which your proclamation of the 18th of this month (July) has caused us.

"In the conviction that it is the first duty of the bishops to speak the truth to the throne, when the grand interests of religion are in question, we now fulfil this duty with the more confidence and frankness, as your majesty frequently testified to us your intention to protect religion with all your power, and as in that very proclamation which is the cause of our uneasiness, you assure to the catholic church its establishment and its privileges.

"Sire, the existence and the privileges of the catholic church, in this part of your kingdom, are inconsistent with an article of the plan of the new constisution, by which equal favor and protection are promised all religions.

"Since the conversion of the Belgians to christianity, such a dangerous innonation has never been introduced in these provinces, unless by force. The attempt of Joseph the second to maintain it was fruitless. The tyranny of the last French government established it in theory; but no religious troubles ensued, because the head of the state protected the protestant sects as little as he did the catholic church—After this power, the declared enemy of all religion was overthrown, the Belgian church recovered all her spiritual rights. In the ordinance of March 7, 1814, which the commissioners of the allied powers expressly confirmed, the general government of Belgium declared, "Henceforward the ecclesiastical power and the temporal power will be inviolably maintained in their respective limits, as they are fixed by the canon law, and by the ancient constitution of the country.

"Sire, we do not hesitate to declare to your majesty, that the canonical laws, which are sanctioned by the ancient constitutions of the country, are incompatible with the projected constitution which would give in Belgium equal favour and protection to all religions.

"The canonical laws have always rejected schism and heresy from the bosom of the church. The christian emperors thought it their duty to maintain these laws, and to secure their execution, as may be easily seen in the collection of edicts upon this subject.

"From Charlemagne down to the unhappy epoch of 1781, and the following years, all the sovereigns of this country in every age, exclusively protected the apostolic and Roman catholic religion, and secured to it the undisturbed enjoyment of all the rights and privileges, in the possession of which they found it.

"The council of Trent, all whose resolutions were published in these provinces, and have there the force of ecclesiastical law, after confirming all the old laws of the church, which fix the jurisdictions, the rights of the bishops, of the chapters, of the universities, and in general of the regular and secular clergy, commanded the bishops to see the execution of them; and carefully to watch not only over the maintainance of the sacred pledge of the faith, but also that of the laws which concern the essential discipline of the catholic church, and secure the consistency and the inviolability of its government.

"These, sire, are the duties of the bishops of these provinces, and the laws of the country have constantly allowed and facilitated the fulfilment of them, till a higher power prevented them in part from discharging them.

"If your majesty, when you secure to the Belgic church her existence and privileges, has the intention, as we conjecture, to maintain the entire execution of the holy canon law, we are incapable of duly expressing our thanks to your majesty for it. But we most respectfully take the liberty to lay before your majesty, an article of the new constitution, which, in securing the same protection to all religions, would be incompatible with the free and entire exercise of our official duties.

"We are bound, sire, incessantly to preserve the people entrusted to our care, from the doctrines which are in opposition to the doctrines of the catholic church. We could not release ourselves from this obligation without violating our most sacred duties; and if your majesty, by virtue of a fundamental law, protected in these provinces the public profession and spreading of these doctrines, the progress of which we are bound to oppose with all the care and energy which the catholic church exacts from our office, we should be in formal opposition to the laws of the state, to the measures which your

majesty might adopt to maintain them among us, and in spite of all our endeavours to maintain union and peace, the public tranquility might still be disturbed.

"And since, by article 136 of the proposed constitution, the public exercise of a form of worship may be hindered, when it might disturb the public tranquility, it follows that the free exercise of our religion might be hindered by a possible consequence of the rights and liberties of the catholic church in these provinces.

"We dare not conceal from you, sire, that such regulations, if they were confirmed by your majesty, could only tend to a renewal of the troubles which desolated these provinces in the 16th century: and that they must, sooner or later, alienate the hearts of your faithful subjects in this part of your kingdom, where the attachment to the catholic faith is stronger and more lively than in any other country in Europe.

"Already the proclamation of your majesty, which announced that the new constitution should ensure the liberty of religion, and give all equal favour and protection, filled every heart with consternation. It is known that this dangerous system is one of the main articles of the modern philosophy, which has been the source of so many misfortunes to us—that evidently aims at exciting indifference to all religions; at lessening their influence from day to day, and destroying them in the end entirely.

"We are bound, sire, to tell you the truth in its full extent. The clergy of these provinces have not observed without pain, that your majesty has been persuaded to exclude them from the assemblies in which the great interests of the state were discussed; that the plan of the new constitution contains distinctions for the nobility, and that the clergy, once the first class in the state, is deprived of them; that it will not even have the right of being represented in the provincial assemblies; that its influence on the acceptance of the new constitution is carefully removed, so that the expressions of your majesty's proclamations, are not among the persons most worthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens: lastly, that they are not allowed to inscribe their disapproving votes on the lists of the notables.

"All these are measures (we say it with grief to your majesty) which can appear to us only as an unhappy omen for the future, since your majesty's ministers already account the opinions and votes of the whole clergy for nothing—upon subjects which are as much within their cognizance as that of other private persons—nay, their peculiar province as far as the interest of religion is concerned.

"It is impossible to calculate all the ill consequences that may arise from the continuation of such a plan; for if the catholic clergy are no more to be consulted upon the concerns of the church, if it is decided that they can have no share, or at least only an accidental share, in making the laws, especially those relative to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, how can they hinder any encroachment upon the inalienable rights of the episcopal dignity which belong to the catholic church, and to the privileges which your majesty ensures to it? May they not be arbitrarily lessened in national assemblies, when the clergy have no influence, or at the most, a very precarious one?

"Experience has proved how important it is, that the clergy possess a high rank in the state. The respect they enjoy extends to the region itself, which teaches it. However great the personal merit of the servants of the church may be, yet in our times, if it is not supported by high rank and legal privileges, which ennoble the functions of the priesthood in the eyes of the people, the clergy can oppose but a weak bulwark to the disorders which it has continually to contend with. The interest, peace and welfare of a state, depend chiefly on the state of morals. There are no good morals where there is no religion. As things now stand, religion is more or less respected, in proportion as its servants are more or less honoured and respected, according to the existing laws. It is easy to confine the good in due bounds, but the wicked dare every thing against a clergy which does not enjoy a certain respect in the state.

"Your majesty has doubtless remarked, that the catholic religion, which was established again in France by the *codcordat* did not produce the expected effect, because by the system of the sovereign, the clergy enjoyed no rank, no consideration, no influence in the state. They were to be accounted as nothing; they were oppressed by all the inferior authorities; they soon became, as it was intended they should, incapable of exercising good, or of preventing evil.

"We have the confidence that your majesty will deign, in the submissive and respectful representations which we make to you, in the frank expressions of our sentiments, to see only the fulfilment of one of our most important duties under present circumstances, only a new proof of our devotion to your sacred person, only the sincere wish that your majesty may reign over these fine provinces in constant peace, by a perfectly paternal government, and by a powerful and durable union between the clergy and the royal authority.

"We are, with the profoundest veneration, your majesty's most humble, obedient, and faithful servants.

(Signed) "Prince MAURICE of Broglio, Bishop of Ghent.
"J. A. BARRETT, vicar general, capitulary of Liege.
"J. FORGEUR, vicar general of the archibishopric of Mechlin.
"CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH PISANI, bishop of Namur.
"FRANCIS JOSEPH, bishop of Tournay.

"*July* 28, 1815."

(*Bremen Gazette of Sep.* 16.)

Blucher's Letter.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

[The following letter, from prince Blucher to his majesty the king of Prussia, is in circulation; it is said to have been published to the whole army under his command:]

"Your majesty has been graciously pleased to order that the army shall receive its arrears of pay; but as nothing has yet been received in France, his highness the chancellor prince Hardenberg has given orders to M. Von Bulow, the minister of the finances, to draw the necessary sums from our own country. Your majesty will allow me to express to you openly and without reserve, my opinion and requests, and that of the army. Upon our advance into France we were animated with the wish to acquire nothing for ourselves but *honor;* but on the other hand, to relieve our distressed country, and enable your majesty to heal the wounds which long misfortunes, and hostile arrogance have inflicted upon our country in general, and upon every individual family. For this reason I demanded a contribution of one hundred millions of francs from Paris

and of this sum I wished to apply only a part to the use of the army, and therefore proposed to your majesty to allow the army two months pay, which was graciously granted; but as altered circumstances render this impossible, the whole army will not only joyfully renounce the two months pay, but we most humbly beseech your majesty to let no more money be paid us at present, than what is absolutely necessary for the wounded. We will rather submit to the greatest privation, than draw to France the revenues of the state, which are raised with so much difficulty, and thus enrich this desolated country, and destroy in the bud the reviving prosperity of our native land.

(Signed) "BLUCHER.

"*Head Quarters at Chartres, Aug.* 12, 1815."

Ferdinand & the Inquisition.

Among the curious but disgusting papers we are daily receiving from Spain, indicative of the debased state of that country, and the rapid progress of the inquisition and the Jesuits, under the benign auspices of the beloved Ferdinand, we present our readers with a translation of the Easter instructions, communicated by the holy office of the inquisition, to the diocesan bishops, for the information and government of the confessors of their respective districts.

Easter instructions of the holy office to confessors.

"Among the delicate and weighty matters which wont to occupy the attention of his majesty's council of the supreme and general inquisition, it finds that it is preferably called upon to attend to the true, good and spiritual relief of those persons, who, through debility and natural weakness, ignorance, malice, or perverseness of heart, are contaminated with any one or more of the errors and even heresies belonging to the different nations which have occupied the soil of Spain. Wherefore, availing itself of the opportunity of the approaching fulfilment of the Easter precept, and desirous that all the faithful should prepare and dispose themselves to comply with this, in a worthy manner, it has resolved to lay down the functions of the holy office, for one year only, purporting, that all secular and regular confessors, approved by the diocesan bishop, shall be informed in what manner they are to conduct themselves towards their penitents, who may have incurred any external mixed heresy, and in the manner and form established and adopted in the holy office with advantage to the faithful, even though they may have pervaricated whenever they may have acknowleged their errors, and subject themselves to the following instructions.

"1st. He shall, with the greatest efficacy, persuade the penitent to accuse himself to his own confessor, of the errors and heresies into which he may have fallen, without promising him the benefit of absolution under another form; assuring him of the inviolable secrecy he will keep, as well as is kept in the holy office, and that the least injury shall not result to him therefrom; on the contrary, it shall prevent him from being punished, if he should be accused by any person of the errors and heresies it may be proper to manifest; which if he should not do, he remains exposed to the usual penalties.

"In the second place, if the said penitent should consent, the confessor shall take down his declaration, under oath to speak the truth, which shall be headed in the following manner: "In the town of N on N day of the year, N before the undersigned confessor, spontaneously appeared N," &c. stating his age, country, and profession, &c. and he shall write down, in the most specific terms, all his errors, the circumstances thereof, time and place in which the same were committed, seen or heard; and if any persons were present, they shall be named, and he shall specify all that is known of them. The confessor shall cause him to sign the declaration, if he knows so how to do, and if not, he shall make a cross, and the confessor shall always sign with him.

"In the third place, he shall make him abjure the heresy, and absolve him, by reconciling him to the church; he shall enjoin him sacramentally to confess all his errors, and impose the penances he may consider adequate. When all has been done, the same shall be forwarded on to the tribunal of the holy office.

"Lastly—if the most efficacious persuasions should not be sufficient to overcome the penitent, on finding him well disposed and influenced by due detestation, he shall absolve him from the excommunication for the present, explaining this to the penitent for his own information and government.—When this measure shall have been adopted by the confessor, he shall send due notice of the same to the tribunal.

"And that all the above may have its due effect, the same is communicated to you to the end, that through your hands it may pass to the knowlege of the confessors of your jurisdiction and district.

"Our Lord preserve you many years, &c."

(Signed) &c.

"*Inquisition of Seville, February* 12, 1815."

Legitimate Blessings of Spain.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"Tyrants (said Alonso the wise) prefer acting for their own interest, although contrary to the good of the country, to acting for the common advantage of all, because they always fear to lose their crown.—And that they may work their own will the more easily, they always use their power against the people, in three modes of subtle policy. The first is, to make their subjects foolish and fearful, because then they will not dare to lift their heads against them, or oppose their desires: the second is, to put discord amongst them, in such wise that they trust not one another, because then they will not talk against them, lest their secret should not be kept: the third is, to make them poor. And above all, they crush the powerful and the learned, and take care to forbid all meetings, and great concourse of people.

"This observation of the sapient king, his successors appear to have diligently reduced to practice. Every endeavor has been used to make the upper classes foolish and fearful; and we must say, with a success proportioned to the grandeur of the design. The grandees have not appeared in the cortes since the end of the fifteenth century. The court, indeed, never permits them to go out of its sight; they are always either at Madrid, or at the royal residences called the Sitios. There they are indulged with ribands, keys, and other playthings; but by no means allowed to have any connexion with their tenantry, or to derive any power but from royal favor. One of them having asked permission to visit his estates, was told that if he went there he must stay. Their property is consequently mismanaged; and six or seven estates, accumulated in one person, are often the bane of the country, but never give strength to their possessor. Thus, shorn of the natural influence of wealth, they consume their revenue in splendid palaces, in fêtes which have been known to cost 30 or 40,000*l* each, and in

dress proportionably expensive. They view with fear and trembling the dawnings of displeasure in the court favorite; and submit to any degradation for a permission to glitter in the society of the capital —the only scene in which they are fit to appear.

"The reign of the prince of peace completed the dissolution of morals. The road to preferment, during that disgraceful period, lay through the prostitution of all principle—the surrender of a friend's secret, or of a daughter's honor. Vice, thus encouraged, soon led to want, which brought new sacrifices to her shrine; and the whole of the upper ranks were reduced to base unblushing, and beggarly courtiers.

"The inquisition of modern times turned its attention from heresies in faith, to improvements in knowledge, and observances of society; in which it displayed equal vigilance, and caused equal terror. The pile, indeed, was no longer lighted for Jews or Protestants; but young men were dragged to prison from the bosom of their family, perhaps by the order of a relation, for venting too freely the abstract speculations of their college. Education, neglected among the nobility, was an ordeal to those who embraced a liberal profession. An improper book, or a useful invention, were equally denounced by the formidable ministers of the holy office.—Dulness and ignorance spread their wings over the whole land.

"It may give some idea of the system of the court, to mention their behaviour to the excellent and lamented Jovellanos. Some time after he had been disgraced for an attempt to improve his country, he was sent to a convent in Majorca. There he amused himself in the benevolent task of instructing the inhabitants of Palma; many of whom of the richest families knew not how to read and write.—His kindness and amiable manners soon made him beloved; which, being reported at Madrid, an order arrived for his close confinement in the castle of Bellver.

"The most striking defects of the nation, are the ignorance and corruption of the higher orders—the ignorance and apathy of the lower The government has contributed largely to the former; and is far from guiltless in relation to the latter.

"Political economy seems to have been cultivated in Spain, only to show how contrary her laws were to all the precepts of science. Many branches of trade were monopolized by the government—agriculture was restrained, in order to promote manufactures, which have never flourished—the peasantry were subject to many heavy burdens—discouraged in their most laudable pursuits—and fettered in their most innocent amusements. The overwhelming estates of the grandees; the vast property of the church; the want of roads, canals, coals, and wood; the number of holidays; and many more impediments which it would fill a volume to enumerate—have so checked the industry of the midling orders, that they have long ago given up their hopes of wealth, for the blessings of ignorance and inactivity. The whole kingdom is one large castle of indolence. The people of the interior (for Andalusia has more muslin and duplicity) have all the rudeness, the frankness, and the romance of the dark ages; no mechanical inventions; no moral discoveries; have penetrated that tranquil region The power which took away the means of improvement, extinguished with it the desire to improve; and a spell of enchantment seems to forbid any wish to escape from the easy insignificance in which the nation is bound. A Spaniard, with a tolerable house to cover him, money enough to pay for his subsistence and a bad cigar, is quite indifferent as to what the world may do or think. Sometimes a constable crosses his way; he grumbles, wraps himself in his cloak, and is satisfied with the sun of his climate. And without pretending to attach too great weight to physical cause, it is impossible to deny that the natives of a warm climate find a great consolation for all misfortunes, in the sensations inspired by fine weather, and the intoxication of a tepid air.

"It was known, that, besides all these imbecilities of superstition which disgraced his (Ferdinand's) return—besides the re-establishment of the inquisition—besides the exile, on various grounds or pretexts, of several thousand families, he had thrown into prison more than five thousand persons, for no other crime than that of administering or sesonding a government which all Europe had recognized, which had resisted all the offers of Bonaparte, and under whom the resistance was made to which he owed his crown."

Spain.

[Translated for the Boston Palladium.]

MADRID, JULY 31

On the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Spain.

The king our master has received from his holiness Pius 7th, a letter of which the following is a translation:

"Our very dear son in Jesus Christ, health and apostolic benediction. The sentiments of generous piety, which have excited the royal heart of your majesty, have been confirmed as is manifest, when desirous of doing a distinguished benefit to the religion of Jesus Christ, your majesty has resolved to re-establish the Company of Jesus. We give your majesty the most affectionate thanks for the copy of your royal decree, which you have sent us, and much more for the filial deference which your majesty discovers for our counsels. May the father of mercies send down his blessing on this religious disposition of your majesty, and cause your reign to prosper more every day for the good of your most faithful subjects, and principally of the church, of which your majesty manifests yourself the defender in your states, with so much glory to yourself and consolation to us. We supplicate and will incessantly supplicate the Lord to pour his celestial grace on the person of your majesty, to establish your majesty more each day in the maxims which render you a king truly catholic in your submission to the Holy See, and in your love for the father of all the faithful; being able in the mean time to assure your majesty that we love you with the greatest tenderness, and that with the greatest effusion of our heart we give our paternal, apostolic benediction to your majesty and to all your royal family.

Given at Rome, Sta. Maria, Maggiore, the 22d of July, in the year 1815, 17th year of our Pontificate."

PIUS 7th.

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His majesty has also received the following letters, which the vicar general of the Company of Jesus, and the Spanish monks of the same company, residents in Italy, have equally directed to him from Rome.

"*Sacred Catholic Royal Majesty,*

The re-establishment of the company of Jesus, ordained by your majesty in all your most happy dominions, is so glorious for it, that it not only

makes it forget all the very heavy misfortunes which it has suffered for the space of half a century, but causes it also to rejoice in having suffered them, and even to count them among the most extraordinary favours of Heaven.—Therefore, with the liveliest expressions of our tongue, and with the most obsequious affections of our heart, we render thanks to your majesty, because you have, in a moment, effaced all stains with which our enemies have disgraced it for so many years, and have caused to appear in the face of the whole world more glorious than before. So singular a benefit will remain eternally engraven on our hearts, and will oblige the whole company to shew itself perpetually grateful, redoubling in activity to correspond faithfully to the most pious end for which your majesty has deigned to re-establish it.

"In the mean time we will all prostrate ourselves before the altars of the Most High to implore the completion of all spiritual and temporal blessings on your majesty, your royal family, and your beloved subjects. And I, in the name of all, presenting myself before the sublime throne of your majesty, beg our Lord to preserve and prosper your important life a long course of years.

"Your christian, royal majesty's humble, submissive and obsequious servant.

JUAN JEREVI, vicar general of the Company of Jesuits.

Rome, July 1st, 1815.

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"Sire—We, the Spanish monks of the Company of Jesus, residents in Italy, most faithful subjects of your majesty, present ourselves at your royal feet to express to you our sentiments of loyalty, gratitude and obedience, for the royal dispatch of the 29th of May, with which you have condescended to call the Company of Jesus into your dominions.

"Sire, this beneficence has obliterated from our remembrance forty-three years of misfortunes; neither should we name them, if your majesty had not deigned to mention them with so much goodness. But all vanishes in our minds at the splendor of a sovereign, of a father so religious, so beneficent, and so worthy of our veneration.

"In adversity, we gloried to have shown ourselves faithful to our sovereign and lovers of our country. This is a very sure pledge of the love, respect and gratitude which animates us at a time in which your majesty has given us the greatest proof that a monarch can give of his benevolence and his piety.

"Correspondent to these sentiments are those of our eternal gratitude, which we would explain if any expressions would manifest it in full extent. The prompt obedience and submission to the orders of your majesty will supply the want of them and demonstrate it in part.

"We will fly, sire, to employ our forces, and what remains to us of life, in the exercise of our functions, to make the best return in our power, for the incomparable benefit which you have conferred upon us, to serve your majesty and our beloved country, and to fortify in the hearts of the loyal Spaniards the spirit of religion and of love for their sovereign, of which, to the astonishment of Europe, they have lately given such sublime examples.

"Our Lord preserve the precious life of your majesty the many years that christianity and the country require.

"Sire, at the royal feet of your majesty, your most submissive, obsequious and faithful subjects,

"The Spanish monks of the Company of Jesus, resident in Italy.

"Rome, July 1, 1815."

The Pope's Allocution.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

ROME, SEPT. 6.

Allocution of his holiness pope Pius VII. in the secret consistory, held the 4th of September, 1815.

Venerable Brothers—You have perhaps been surprised that to this moment we have not imparted our joy to you; yet doubt not that it would have increased my satisfaction could you have sooner participated in it.

We would have wished to apprise you earlier of the restitution of several of our provinces, both that we might testify our gratitude to the sovereign dispenser of all good, with that solemnity which is due for so great a benefit, and also to the glorious monarchs from whom, next to God, we have received so great a kindness.

But now that the convention relative to the restoration of our provinces, in execution of the decree of congress, is concluded with the minister of our dear son in Jesus Christ Francis II. Emperor of Austria, &c. and our jurisdiction completely established, we may give a free course to our joy, which we have with difficulty restrained, and following the custom of the Holy See, let us rejoice at our success in this business.

Scarcely had we been in the course of the last year delivered from our captivity, when we directed our first attention to the affairs of the catholic church over which, all unworthy as we are, we preside, and which will always have the first place in our thoughts. With regard to these affairs, it appeared to us that we ought to have nothing so much at heart as the obtaining the restitution of all the provinces which compose the patrimony of St. Peter, of the possession of which the holy See has been deprived in these times of error and wickedness, being bound thereto by our character of administrator, and by the oath which we took when raised to the supreme Pontificate.

In consequence, as soon as our dear son Cardinal Hercules Gonsalvi, Deacon of St. Agatha, *alla Sabburra*, had rejoined us, we sent him to Paris as well to offer to our dear son in Jesus Christ, the christian king Louis, our congratulations on the recovery of his hereditary kingdom, as to commence with him and the other sovereigns in that capital active negociations for the restoration of the possessions of the holy See. For that purpose, we addressed to each of these princes a brief, not doubting but that these illustrious monarchs would, from thier own magnanimity, justice, and equity, be disposed to protect the cause of the church.—Nevertheless it was not fit that we should remain idle in so important an affair, and we did not neglect to implore their succor in the recovery of our provinces already delivered from invasion by the power of their arms.

Cardinal Gonsalvi arrived speedily at Paris, fulfilled the commission to his most christian majesty with which we had charged him, and was received by the king with those demonstrations of interest and love for us which we had reason to expect from his high virtues and his piety; and then proceeded without delay to London, where the allied sovereigns, with the exception of our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Francis II. Emperor of Austria, were assembled.

How could we suppress the feelings of joy and gratitude with which we were filled, on learning how our envoy was received in the opulent capital of so mighty a kingdom. He there renewed what had not been seen for two centuries, the spectacle of a Cardinal Legate and appeared publicly in London, with the permission of the government, decora-

ted with the distinguishing marks of his dignity, in the same manner as he would have done in the capital of the christian world.

Our legate was immediately admitted to an audience of his royal highness the prince regent; he delivered to him our brief, offered him our congratulations and our friendship, as well for his royal highness as for the valiant English nation, which has covered itself with such glory.

The cardinal was received at the court of the prince regent with such marks of kindness and attachment to our person, that it was impossible to manifest more. And for this reason professing ourselves strongly attached to the prince regent, and to all the classes composing that generous nation, for which we already cherished the strongest inclination, we most cheerfully embrace this opportunity to give them a public testimony of our esteem, and of our warmest gratitude.

After delivering our brief to each of the sovereigns our legate submitted to them the cause of the apostolic See, and solicited urgently and severally the restitution of each of the provinces, of which the holy See has been successively despoiled, in consequence of the revolution which commenced in 1789. He represented in an official note all the reasons upon which the incontestible rights of the holy See are founded, and in our name implored the same sovereigns to be pleased to take the Romish church under their just protection. Such was the kindness of the allied princes—such are the proofs which they have given of their good disposition towards us, that we have more and more reason to congratulate ourselves on our resolution, and to acknowledge, in a more particular manner, what good grounds we had to place so much hope on their authority and their kindness.

When it was determined that a congress should be held at Vienna, to treat of the political system of Europe, the cardinal legate, by our order, repaired thither, and presented (which he had not the opportunity of doing at Paris,) to our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Francis emperor of Austria, our brief, our felicitations, and our representations. You are too well acquainted with the religion, piety, and good faith of that great monarch, to render any detail necessary here, of the favorable disposition he has shewn towards us. From the report of the cardinal, we can assure you that his majesty evinced the most favorable intentions, that he constantly expressed those intentions in the most re-assuring language, and that they experienced no alteration until the definitive conclusion took place. We are persuaded that the fortunate success of our negociation is chiefly owing to his good will towards us.

The sovereigns, as you know, had resolved to pass some months at Vienna. During that time our legate was employed on many other objects, both spiritual and temporal, relative to the Holy See and the church. We shall give you in due time an account of all his transactions. Meanwhile we cannot pass over the manner in which he supported the dignity of the Holy See, and the prerogative of its representatives. When there was a question of adjourning to an indefinite term, the difficult question of the precedence of the ministers of the European courts, our legate took particular care on that occasion to maintain the dignity of the apostolic see, and to render it even more imposing. We owe to the magnanimity of the illustrious monarchs, even of those (which ought the more to excite our gratitude) who are not united in communion with the church of St. Peter, the decree declaring that there shall be no innovation made with regard to the legates and nuncios of the holy see, who occupy the first rank among the ambassadors of sovereigns. In passing such a decree they doubtless had not in view our character of a temporal prince, since in that respect we are so much below the power of many other princes; they considered the dignity of our priesthood, and wished to take merit to themselves for honoring it.

Our legate having continued to maintain our interests, and to remove numerous difficulties, the temporal affairs of Rome were definitively terminated by a solemn decree of the congress, purporting that the holy see should regain possession of the Marcs of Ancona, Macerata and Fermo, the duchies of Camerino, Benevento, Ponte Corvo, and the provinces of Romano, Bologna and Ferrara, known under the denomination of the three legations, that part of the legation of Ferrara which is situated on the left of the Po, being however excepted.

Such O venerable fathers, is the cause for joy, and which we this day communicate to you, persuaded that this happy event will give you no less pleasure than we have experienced from it. The Lord God, who mortifieth and vivifieth, who humbleth and exalteth, after the days and years which we have passed together in our adversity, moved with compassion towards us, now, in his bounty, restored to us those provinces, of which we have so long been deprived, and deigned also to prepare for us a grand consolation by adding still further to the splendor of the Roman church. If we experience so much joy, it certainly is not on our own account, we being far remote from all ambition of temporal grandeur, but from respect to God and his holy church.

The more extensive indeed the patrimony of St. Peter is, the more the sovereign pontiffs have it in their power to provide as they ought, by their functions and their dignity, for the wants of the church and the faithful throughout the whole world. We are therefore of opinion, that all the princes who favored our applications at Vienna, either personally or by their representatives, as was done with so much interest by our dear sons in Jesus Christ, Louis the most christian king, and Ferdinand the catholic king, as well as the prince royal of the Brazills, regent of Portugal, have deserved well not only of us but of the catholic church.

This glory, also shared by those princes who do not belong to the Romish church, and whom we have likewise found filled with good dispositions and kindness towards us. And whom ought we to name with greater honor than the august emperor of Russia, Alexander, a prince as illustrious for his military glory and his victories, as for the wisdom of his government. This august monarch took cognizance of our claims with peculiar friendship, and supported our interests with all his power and authority. Could we pass over in silence the services rendered us by Frederick, king of Prussia, who has constantly shewn himself disposed in our favor? we have the same obligations to Charles king of Sweden, who has voluntarily concurred in, and so ardently wished for the settlement of our affairs. But how can we abstain from anew expressing our gratitude to his royal highness the prince regent of England, who has been so earnest in our behalf, that the orders which he himself gave have been of great advantage to our interests in the congress of Vienna. We acknowledge that we are the more obliged to these princes, because they had fewer motives for supporting and protecting the cause of the apostolic see. We will not finally forget the ministers plenipotentiary by whom the important affairs of the princes have been discussed at the congress;

their services have been marked in our behalf, and by seconding with their councils and influence the excellent dispositions of their sovereigns, they have greatly contributed to the happy issue of the business of the church.

Let us loudly confess, O venerable brothers, that the consolation which we experience at the restitution of the provinces of which we have spoken, has not been so entire as we had hoped, in that the province of Avignon, acquired by the holy see, and possessed for five centuries, the county of Venaissin, likewise possessed by it during a longer space; and lastly, the province of Ferrara, situated on the left bank of the Po; all districts belonging to the holy see as much as the other ecclesiastical domains, remain still separate from their legitimate sovereign. We have through the ministry of our legate laid our acclamations on this subject before congress: we have moreover petitioned our dearly beloved sons in Jesus Christ, Francis, emperor of Austria, and Louis, the most christian king, under whose government these countries lie, that they would, with that magnanimity which belongs to them, restore them to the holy see. We hope that our labours will not be unproductive We have placed great confidence in the tried religion and piety of these two princes, and we doubt not but that sovereigns so great, so powerful, will perfect their glory, either by restoring to us the possession of territories which belong to St. Peter, or indemnifying us for their loss by some equivalent compensation.

Nevertheless, that the delay of restitution or compensation might not prejudice the rights of the holy see, our legate made a legal protest to congress against their retention both in our name and in that of the apostolic see. He delivered a copy of that protest to the ministers of all the princes who had signed the treaty of Paris of the 31st May, 1814, which treaty was ratified at Vienna. He joined thereto a note, in which he stated in detail, the reasons for making such a protest, and formally requested their insertion in the protocol of the congress.

You may, venerable brothers, take cognizance of the protest and note. We have ordered that these two documents, one written in Latin, the other in French, should be communicated to you, with the Italian translation, in order that all arbitrary interpretation may be avoided. You will also see, that our legate has, in these two documents, protested against the article of the decree of the congress of Vienna, by which the emperor of Austria and his successors are authorised to establish garrisons in Ferrara and Comacchio. That measure, which attacks the independent rights of sovereignty of the apostolic see, may disturb the exercise of the legitimate jurisdiction, prejudice the neutrality of the ecclesiastical state, and expose it to hostilities in time of war.

Having spoken of the temporal interests of the Roman church, it remains for us to advert to the ecclesiastical interests of Germany, which have not been forgotten by our legate. Flattered by the hope that the new order of things establishing in Germany might concur with our views in repairing the great injuries which the church has experienced in that country, we enjoined our legate to direct all his attention to that subject, as being one of the greatest importance. This he continued to do from the opening of the congress until its close. A commission was formed of the ministers and princes of Germany, to whom the affairs of that country were specially referred. A note, containing all our claims, was addressed to that commission, in which were given particular details on the injuries which the spiritual rights and interests of the church had sustained, and that the wisdom of the sovereigns was solicited to apply a remedy to these evils The wishes long expressed by all good catholics, and those of our paternal heart, having been seconded, we hoped with the concurrence of said princes to provide for the urgent wants of the church. However, the congress was about to dissolve without settling any thing respecting the affairs of the catholic church. The same day the legate notified the protest of which we have spoken, and which was relative to the temporal affairs of the holy see; he presented another with a note of his hand to the ambassadors of the sovereigns, relative to the spirituals and temporals of the church of Germany. We shall abstain from farther observations on this subject, as copies of the protest and the note will be laid before you. After having definitively terminated every thing regarding our person, and which served to secure the rights of the holy see, we doubt not that the princes, convinced on their part, of the importance of this object, and its interest to themselves, will devote their cares to promote the interests of the church, and take such steps as may enable them to regulate all the ecclesiastical affairs of Germany. We hope this the more confidently, as we have just learned, that at a new congress which is soon to open the affairs of Germany itself will be regulated on a permanent basis. We hope that in this congress, particular attention will be paid to the affairs of the church — Religion being the most solid basis of empires, and the firmest support of public felicity, sovereigns and all governments are essentially interested in defending and protecting it.

In order that we may not fail in our duty to support the rights of the church, and the holy apostolic see, which we are bound to preserve in all their integrity, we confirm with our full apostolic authority, the two protests made by our legate, relative to the rights and interests as well of the holy see, as of the church of Germany, in the same manner as is declared by the apostolic bull which we have already issued.

We cannot terminate our speech, without testifying our entire satisfaction of our legate, for having so worthily performed the duties we entrusted to his execution. Though his modesty rejects the praise, it is a homage rendered to truth, to manifest the sentiments of our heart. His justice, probity, and talents have merited our good will, since the commencement of our pontificate, and nothing could give us greater pain, than the being obliged to separate from him. In France, during the time of our captivity, he gave us proofs of his constancy and fidelity, we therefore conferred upon him a legation, full of difficulty, in which he perfectly fulfilled what we expected from his talents and his devotion to our person, and the interests of the catholic church, in conforming to our orders with the greatest punctuality, and a zeal above all praise. He has terminated with the most worthy success, the mission with which we charged him. He has therefore deserved well of the holy see, and we owe him this public eulogium.

It is now our duty, O venerable brothers, to unite our prayers, in order to render to God, the author of all good, and whose special protection we have lately experienced, the just tribute of the thanks we owe him; and since we are persuaded that he has granted us so many favors through the intercession and merits of the most glorious virgin Mary and the holy apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, we will on

the day consecrated to the nativity of that holy virgin mother of God, after the solemn mass celebrated in our presence in the cathedral of the prince of apostles, address to God our thanks-givings with psalms and hymns, and we will then offer the tribute of our homage to the most holy Mary and to the glorious princes of the postles St. Peter and St. Paul, in order that by their powerful intercessions, God, along with the most ample gifts with which he has gratified us, may grant a perfect tranquility to the church of which we are the visible head, and give unto all the princes whose benevolence we and the holy see have experienced, an increase of glory and happiness.

Order of the Russian Emperor.

After the late review of the Russian army at Vertus, the emperor Alexander issued the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Camp at Vertus, Aug. 30—Sept. 11.

"Treason and the perfidious designs of the enemy of public repose have brought you, brave warriors, to the same plains in which last year, after having vanquished him, you opened to yourselves, in following his tract, the road to Paris. Thanks to the Almighty, your valor already sufficiently known to the world, has not been put to new proofs.

"The general measures adopted by the allied powers put a stop to the audacity of Napoleon Bonaparte before your assistance in the field was necessary. He himself has been obliged to surrender a prisoner. You have not the less demonstrated, by a rapid march from the banks of the Dneiper and the Dwina to those of the Seine, that the tranquility of Europe is not foreign to Russia, and that notwithstanding the immensity of the distance, you are always ready to combat for justice whenever the voice of your country and your sovereign may call you.

"In now sending you back to your country so dear to you, it is pleasing to me to have to express to my brothers in arms my gratitude for the zeal and order which I have observed in inspecting your ranks in the plains of Champagne. The remembrance of that review, in which before the allied sovereigns and their generals, the regiments of the line and the artillery rivalled each other in the order and precision of their movements, and in the good condition of their arms and equipments, will always be present to my memory. I thank you at the same time for the maintenance of strict discipline, and for the regular conduct which you have constantly observed in foreign countries, and to which the inhabitants do perfect justice.

[Here follows the emperor's thanks to the prince Barclay de Tolly, and the chief officers of the army, &c.]

"May the benediction of the eternal accompany you in your march to your homes.—His all powerful hand, in preserving you from the evils which accompany war, indicates to you the path which ought to re-conduct you to the bosom of your families; be grateful for his infinite bounty, by constantly following his laws, and unceasingly recollecting that divine mercy has been to you particularly favorable, because you have always placed all your hopes in God.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

After the review of the Russian army, the emperor Alexander ordered a religious solemnity to take place, in which after returning thanks to God for having put an end to the calamities of Europe, he made a vow to the eternal to exercise all his soul and the strength of his empire for the preservation of peace

Resolutions of the Bishops of Ireland.

At a meeting of the Roman catholic prelates of Ireland, held in Dublin on the 23d and 24th of August, 1815, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

The most rev. Dr. Kelly, president.

Resolved, That it is our decided and conscientious conviction, that any power granted to the crown of Great Britain, of interfering directly or indirectly in the appointment of bishops for the Roman catholic church in Ireland, must essentially injure, and may eventually subvert, the Roman catholic religion in this country.

Resolved, That this conviction deeply and unalterably impressed on our minds, we should consider ourselves as betraying the dearest interests of that portion of the church, which the Holy Ghost has confided to our care, did we not declare most unequivocally, that we, at all times, and under all circumstances, deprecate and oppose, in every canonical and constitutional way, any such interference.

Resolved, That though we sincerely venerate the supreme pontiff as visible head of the church, we do not conceive, that our apprehension for the safety of the Roman catholic church in Ireland, can or ought to be removed by any determination of his holiness, adopted, or intended to be adopted, not only without our concurrence, but in direct opposition to our repeated resolutions and the very energetic memorial presented on our behalf, and so ably supported by our deputy, the most rev. Dr Murray; who in that quality, was more competent to inform his holiness of the real state and interests of the Roman catholic church in Ireland, than any other with whom he is said to have consulted.

"Resolved, That a declaration of these our sentiments, respectful, firm and decided, be transmitted to the holy see, which, we trust, will engage his holiness to feel and acknowledge the justness and propriety of this our determination.

Resolved, That our grateful thanks are due, and are hereby given, to the most Rev. Dr. Murray, and the right Rev. Dr. Milner, our late deputies to Rome, for their zealous and able discharge of the trust reposed in them.

OLIVER KELLY, President.
RICHARD O'REILLY,
J. T. TROY,
THOMAS BRAY, Cashel, (proxy,)
P. EVERARD, Coad, Cashel,
D. MURRAY, Coad, Dublin,
PAT. JOS. PLUNKETT, Meath,
WM. COPPINGER, Cloyne,
CHARLES SUGBRUE, Kerry,
JOHN POWER, Waterford,
CHARLES O'DONNELL, Derry,
JOHN O'FLINN, Achonry,
PETER WALDRAN, Killala,
JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSEY, Killaloe,
FARRELL O'REILLY, Killmore,
P. RYAN, Ferns,
CHARLES TUCHY, Limerick,
G. PLUNKETT, Elphin,
THOS. COSTELLO, Clonfert,
JOHN MURPHY, Cork,
PAT. M'MOLLEN, Down and Connor,
KYRAN MARUM, Ossory,
PETER M'LOUGHLIN, Raphoe,
JAMES MURPHY, Clogher,
EDMUND DERRY, Dromore,
M. CORCORAN, Elect. Kildare and Leighlin,
JAS. MAGAURAN, Elect. Ardagh,
EDMOND FRENCH, Warden of Galway.

Catholic Petition.

Dublin, June 26, 1815.

The following is a copy of a new petition, as read by Mr. O'Connell:

To the honorable the house of commons in parliament assembled.

We, the roman catholic people of Ireland again approach the legislature with a statement of grievances under which we labor, and of which we most respectfully, but, at the same time, most firmly solicit the effectual redress. Our wrongs are so notorious, and so numerous, that their minute detail is quite unnecessary, and would indeed be impossible were it deemed expedient. Ages of persecution on the one hand, and of patience on the other, sufficiently attest our sufferings and our submission.—Privations have been answered only by petition—indignities by remonstrance—injuries by forgiveness. It has been a misfortune to have suffered for the sake of our religion, but it has also been a pride to have borne the best testimony to the purity of our doctrine by the meekness of our endurance. Like the great type of our adoration, we have not merely been the passive victims of unjust infliction, but we have even endeavored to expiate the cruelty of our oppressors. We have sustained the power which spurned us—we have nerved the arm that smote us, with a gratitude always superior to our privileges, we have lavished our strength, our talent, and our treasures, and buoyed upon the prodigal profusion of our young blood, the triumphant ark of British liberty.

We approach, then, with confidence, an elightened legislature. In the name of nature, we ask our rights as men—in the name of the constitution, we ask our privileges as subjects—in the name of God, we ask the sacred charter of unpersecuted piety as christians.

Are securities required of us? We offer them—the best securities a throne can have—the affections of a people. We offer faith, that was never violated—hearts, that were never corrupted—valor, that never crouched. Every hour of peril proved our allegiance, and every field of Europe exhibits the example.

We abjure all temporal authority, except that of our sovereign—we acknowledge no civil tie, save that of our constitution—and for our lavish and voluntary expenditures, we ask a reciprocity of benefits.

Separating, as we do our civil rights from our spiritual duties, we earnestly desire that they may not be confounded. We "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's," but we must also "render unto God the things that are God's." Our church could not descend to claim a state authority, nor do we ask for it a state aggrandizement; its hopes, its powers, and its pretensions, are of another world; and when we raise our hands to the state, our prayer is not that the fetters may be transferred to those hands which are raised from us to heaven We would not erect a splendid shrine even to liberty on the ruins of the temple.

In behalf then, of five millions of a brave and an insulted people, we call on the legislature to annihilate the odious bondage which bows down the mental, physical and moral energies of Ireland; and, in the name of the gospel, which excludes all distinction, we ask freedom of conscience for the whole christian world.

Mr. Charles Phillips having been declared the author of this composition, several members spoke highly in his praise; and Mr. O'Conner moved the following resolution:—

That the heartfelt gratitude of the catholic board be presented to the prendid and patriotic friend of Ireland, Charles Phillips, Esq. barrister at law, for the exertions by which he has served and ornamented the cause of our common country.

This vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

Army of Naples.

FROM A VIENNA PAPER—1815.

Captain count Thum, who arrived here last night express from the head quarters of the imperial army of Naples, which he left on the 24th of May, has brought the following account of the remarkable events that took place subsequently to the military convention of the 20th May.

Capua was occupied by the imperial troops on the 21st at noon; the enemy's garrison in the place under the command of general Peppe, had disbanded itself of its own accord before the arrival of our troops, committing at the same time excesses and acts of violence of every kind. The general in chief, Carascosa and the marquis de Gallo, who had with difficulty escaped the fury of the soldiers, received at the same time news of an insurrection which had broken out at Naples against the late government. The city guard was no longer able to keep in check the mass of the populace and the lazaroni, and to prevent the most dreadful scenes.

In consequence of this, the said general and several deputations sent from Naples to the imperial head quarters, made the most urgent entreaties to hasten as much as possible the entrance of the imperial troops into the city.

Field marshal lieutenant count Neipperg accordingly received orders to proceed immediately to Naples with the Dichtenstein hussars and the Tuscan dragoons, to check the disorders and to assume the military command of the place. He arrived there on the 22d at twelve in the morning, at which time the tumult had risen to the highest pitch.—The city guard, assisted by some British marines who had been landed by admiral lord Exmouth, defended the royal palace, and the valuables and the effects which it contained, against the furious mob. By the intervention of the imperial troops the plundering was prevented, and the property of the state preserved for the new government.

At noon the same day, the commander in chief, field marshal lieutenant baron Bianchi, with his royal highness prince Leopold of Sicily, made his solemn entrance into Naples at the head of 30,000 men, amidst the most lively expressions of enthusiasm from the people. The greatest part of the people had armed themselves with the muskets the troops had thrown away. All was now restored to order in the capital. The vigorous measures of the imperial commander in chief and of count Neipperg insure also the immediate and complete tranquillity of the environs, and of the provinces to which the spirit of insurrection might have been communicated by the disbanded and dispersed army.

On the 19th in the evening, king Murat, accompanied by generals Millit and Rocca Romana, by dukes Pignatelli, Cicarra and Schitelli, and several other Neapolitans, embarked from Naples for Ischia, and thence on board a small merchantman, either for France or Gaeta. The queen, who was on board of the Tremendous, had, in a prior convention with commodore Campbell, been promised a free passage to France with her suite. Upon the declaration of lord Exmouth, that the commodore had exceeded his instructions, fresh negociations were entered into with her on the part of Austria, with the co-operation of prince Leopold, and lords Exmouth and

Burghersh; in consequence of which, she, together with her children, who are at Gaeta, throws herself under the protection of his imperial majesty, and with generals Macdonald and Livron, and also with the ministers Zurlo and Moesburg, goes on board an English ship to Gaeta, and thence to Trieste, where she is to await from the favor of his majesty the determination of her future residence, with the promise never to return to France or Italy without his majesty's special permission.

On the 23d, when this convention was concluded, the English and Sicilian expedition, under general Macfarlane, about 6,000 strong, appeared in the bay of Naples.

The army of king Murat, which on its march from Capua to Naples consisted of about 16,000 men of whom 2,300 were cavalry, and which by the convention was to take a position at Solerno, was all dissolved in a few days, so that not a single division belonging to it is now to be found complete

Thus ended, after a six weeks campaign, which will confer immortal honor on the imperial troops and their distinguished commander, the perfidious attempt to revolutionise Italy with the flight of its author, the entire dissolution of his army and of his kingdom. The revolutionary measures recoiled upon those who had employed them, and they were indebted to the favor of the conquerors alone for not falling a sacrifice to the popular rage which they had themselves excited.

Barbary Pirates.

MEMOIR, UPON THE NECESSITY AND THE PRACTICABILITY OF PUTTING AN END TO THE PIRACIES OF THE BARBARY STATES.

Presented at Vienna, for the consideration of the congress, in August 1814, by sir Sidney Smith, president of the confederation of knights.

[*Translated from the Leyden Political Journal, for the Boston Daily Advertiser.*]

FIRST PART.

While the means of effecting the abolition of the trade in the negroes on the western coast of Africa are under discussion, and Europe is attempting to extend the benefits of commerce, and of security of person and property, to the interior of that vast continent inhabited by a people mild, industrious and capable of enjoying in the highest degree the advantages of civilization, it is astonishing that no attention is given to the northern border of that same country, inhabitated by piratical Turks, who not only oppress the natives of their vicinity, but take them by force, or purchase them as slaves, to employ them in their cruising vessels to tear from their homes the honest labourers the peaceful inhabitants of the shores of Europe. This shameful piracy, is not only revolting to humanity, but it fetters commerce in the most injurious manner, since no mariner can at the present day navigate the Mediterranean or even the Atlantic, without fear of being seized by these pirates, and carried into African slavery.

The government of Algiers is composed of the officers of an *orta* or regiment of revolted Janissaries and soldiers, who do not pretend even in appearance to acknowledge the authority of the Ottoman Porte, which yet does not acknowledge their independence. The dey is always that one of the officers of the orta who is the most distinguished for his cruelty. He maintains himself at the head of the regency or divan, by enriching his adherents; that is by permitting all kinds of violence in Africa, and piracies by sea against the weaker European nations, or those whose immediate vengeance he does not fear.

Even the Ottoman flag is not sufficient to protect her Grecian subjects, and to place them in security against the attacks of the Algerine corsairs. Lastly, the Dey, either from a caprice of cruelty, or from the barbarous policy of destroying the commerce of his rivals of Tunis and Tripoli, has captured the cargoes of some vessels of the Archipelago and of Egypt, loaded with corn, which had fallen into his power

The Pacha of Egypt in his just anger, arrested all the Algerines whom he found in his states, and demanded in vain a restitution of the cargoes unjustly seized by the dey of Algiers.

The Ottoman Porte saw with indignation and anger, that a revolted vassal dared to permit acts the most outrageous, the most atrocious against his peaceful subjects, which impeded a commerce which he more than ever needed, to pay the troops of the Pachas employed on the eastern frontiers of the Ottoman empire, to resist the Wachabites and other numerous Arabian tribes, who are constantly by their inroads threatening the existence of that tottering government

On the other hand Europe is interested to support the Ottoman government, as a recognized sovereignty, and as a power which can restrain the Pachas and revolted Beys, and prevent them from committing piracies like Algiers. This interest of Europe is increased by the necessity in which she is often found of importing the corn of the Black sea or of the Nile, in one of which countries there is always an abundance, since the unfavorable seasons in the north of the Ottoman territory are always counterbalanced by a good season the same year in the south, and vice versa.

But if a Barbarian, calling himself an independent prince, but not recognized as such by the Ottoman sultan, his legitimate sovereign, can at will, threaten, alarm, and capture the Greeks, and the mariners of the small European states who alone carry on a commerce which the vessels of the great powers do not find sufficiently profitable to be pursued, because they cannot navigate their vessels at so small an expense—if this audacious chief can, when he thinks fit, intercept the cargoes of corn destined to Europe, the civilized nations are by this fact dependent on a chief of robbers, who to insult them can augment their distress, and even in a time of scarcity subject them to famine.

Thus the barbarian has a formidable means of extorting money from the christian princes; he threatens them, as he has done Sicily, with putting to death those of their subjects who have fallen into their power; his known cruelty rendering his menaces very formidable, becomes a means of raising money from one christian prince, to support a war which he has declared against another; he may thus put all Europe under contribution, and compel all nations in their turn to pay a tribute to his ferocity, by purchasing of him peace, and the lives of his unfortunate slaves.

It is useless to demonstrate that such a state of things is not only monstrous, but absurd; and is not less an outrage on religion, than it is on humanity and honour. The progress of light and civilization must necessarily do it away.

SECOND PART.

It is evident that the military means employed to this day by the christian princes to hold in check these barbarian states have been not only insufficient but have generally had the effect of consolidating more the dangerous power of these barbarians.—

Europe has appeared for a long time to repose upon the efforts of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and have not been sufficiently aware that this chivalrous order has had, in latter times, neither enough power, nor perhaps enough energy, to counterbalance and repel the aggressions always arising from numerous pirates. Besides, by its very institution the order of Malta, obliged to enter into no engagement with infidels cannot avail itself of all these sources of policy in making treaties of alliance with those among them who are rather themselves the victims of the piratical system, than active co-operators; as for example Tunis and Morocco, governed both by princes born in those states, who have for a long time shown themselves well disposed, and are capable of maintaining with the European powers the relations of commerce and good neighbourhood. Thus the resurrection of this order, after the political suicide that it committed on itself, cannot be alone sufficient for the object which was proposed by it. This honorable object is, to put Europe forever in security against the attacks of the African corsairs, and to cause to succeed the piratical states of Barbary, governments which shall promote commerce, and be in harmony with all civilized nations.

Now what are the means to be employed? the undersigned wishes it was in his power to impart to all Europe his conviction, the result of thirty years profound study and investigation. He has never ceased, during his embassay at the Ottoman court, to devote himself to the subject which he is now discussing. He has devoted himself to it in camps, on board the fleets of this same power, and during the whole course of his well known relations with the nations and tribes of Africa and Asia.

His thorough conviction of the possibility of putting a speedy termination to the piracies of the Barbary states, cannot be better proved than by the offer he makes of undertaking the direction of the enterprise, provided the necessary means be put at his disposal

Animated by the remembrance of his oath as a knight and desirous of enkindling the same ardor in other christian knights, he proposes to the nations most interested in the success of this noble enterprise, to engage by a treaty to furnish their contingent of a maratime, and if I may so call it, amphibious force, which, without compromitting any flag, and without being influenced by the wars or political crisis of nations, shall constantly have the charge of guarding the coasts of the Mediterranean, and the important duty of watching, capturing and pursuing all the pirates by sea and land.——This power, acknowledged and protected by all Europe, will not only afford to commerce perfect security, but will finally civilize the coasts of Africa, will prevent its inhabitants from continuing their piracies, to the prejudice of their industry and their lawful commerce.

This imposing and protecting force will commence by a rigorous blockade of the naval forces of the barbarians wherever they may be found. At the same time the ambassadors of all the christian sovereigns and states, ought to unite in representing to the Ottoman porte, that it must itself be responsible for the hostile acts of its subjects, if it continues to permit the recruiting in its states of the garrison in Africa, which are of no utility to it, while these forces might be better employed against its enemies than against friendly European powers; and ought to demand of it a formal disavowal and an express interdiction of the wars which those rebel chiefs declare against Europe.

The Ottoman porte might be engaged to offer promotion and reward to those of the Janissaries, captains of frigates and other Algerine marines, who shall obey the orders of the sultan, and by this means the dey will soon find himself abandoned, and left in a defenceless state.

The same influence might be employed so much the more efficaciously with Tunis, as this country is at war with Algiers, from which she has every thing to apprehend. Besides, the head of the Tunisian government, is of a character totally different from that of the dey of Algiers. He will readily contribute to every thing that can civilize his state, and give prosperity to his empire. Peace between Tunis and Sardinia, which country has suffered so much from the seizure of its subjects, ought to be the first link in the chain, and nothing ought from this moment to be neglected in order to obtain it.

The other details will be easily pointed out, when the sovereigns shall have adopted the principle, and when they shall have deigned to give the undersigned the confidence and authority necessary for the success of the enterprise.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Received, considered and adopted at Paris in September 1814.

At Tunis October 14, 1814.

At Vienna during the congress.

Napoleon Bonaparte.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY, OF ALL THAT PASSED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1814, TO THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1815, RELATIVE TO NAPOLEON AND THE BRAVE MEN WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM TO ELBA.

The days of the emperor flowed in the sweetest occupation; all his hours were filled. This unalterable activity, which in other times he applied to the vast conceptions of genius, he then employed in study, in the embellishment of the above which he created for himself. The health of his majesty was always perfect. In the morning he shut himself in his library; even, sometimes, he rose before daylight, labored from three o'clock in the morning till seven or eight, and then went to bed again; in the forenoon he went out and visited all the works; he was almost always in the midst of his workmen, who, as has been seen, reckoned among them many soldiers of the guard. Two Italian architects, one old and the other young, M. Bargili, a Roman, M. Belarini, a Tuscan, drew, by his orders, the plans of constructions resolved upon;—but he made them change their dispositions in such a manner, from his ideas, that he became as it were, the creator of their conceptions, and the sole and single architect.

Almost every day, however, the weather permitting, his majesty rode to his country seat of St. Martin, in the environs of Porto Ferrajo There, as in the city, the emperor did not distain to occupy himself in the interior administration of his house, caused an exact account of every thing to be rendered to him, and entered even into the smallest details of domestic or rural economy.

Often, after his breakfast, he passed his little army in review. He required the greatest regularity in the exercises and manœuvres; he especially enforced, that no one should fail in the duties of the most severe discipline.

It was after his review that he mounted his horse for his morning promenades. In his escort small in numbers, among his principal officers were distinguished marshal Bertrand and general Drouet, who hardly ever quitted him. On the road his majesty gave audience to all those whom he met. He listened to all the claims, of whatever nature they

might be, and never left any one without having satisfied his demand. He afterwards went to dinner. All those that were admitted a his table were received with a perfect air of frankness, cordiality and ease. The emperor seemed to have discovered the secret, without losing of his dignity, to become a simple private man in the midst of private men, and around him the conversation had all the liberty and all the openness that one might have enjoyed at a table d'hote.

When the emperor received the visit of some distinguished stranger, which often happened, he welcomed him with the same familiarity and the same grace. His majesty seemed principally to be desirous to prove that the strokes of adversity had not changed him.

He spoke to the philosophers and learned of the institute, of the royal society of London, upon the discoveries made in our days in the high sciences, chymistry, galvanism and electricity. He congratulated the rich English land owners upon the excellency of their country; in short he conversed with the military on the historical memoirs that he was writing upon his campaigns.

The evenings were passed in a family way. Among the persons of the city that were most habitually received, were the mayor, the intendant of the island, the chamberlain Vantini.

The counts Bertrand, Drouet and the other principal officers of the guard or the house of his majesty shared, under his orders, the various functions that he had distributed to them; and, full of gratitude or admiration for every thing that they saw him undertake of good and useful, were eager to second him with all their powers.

Such was the mode of living of the emperor, and this was known by the humbles inhabitants of the island; it was the topic of all the conversations—The recitals that the most illustrious travellers made of it in their courts, what foreign prints published of it, had contributed, in forcing to admire the noble simplicity of the sovereign of the island of Elba, to inspire in its guardians the most absolute security.

Dioclesian, in his garden of Salona, Charles the Fifth, in the monastery of Saint Just, did they offer a greater example for the meditations of publicists and philosophers?

What was undertaken and completed of works in ten months is inconceivable; imagination can with difficulty remember them all; yet, how can one deny oneself the desire to describe at least the most striking parts of them, however little order it may be possible to bring at this moment in the classification of so many objects?

[Here follows particulars of the works, &c. and this interesting description ends in this manner:]

Little satisfied, in fine, if he should have accomplished upon its sterile rock but the half of the precept of Zoroaster, who ordains to plant a palm-tree, and to conduct a spring of runing water in the burning desert, the emperor went himself in search of a source in the environs of Porto Ferrajo to direct its waters into the city that was in want of them These works were very much advanced when his majesty left the island.

Alas, what vows! what moving regrets accompanied his vessel at his departure! and what anecdotes might be cited, to prove how much he was interested in that good people whom he had momentarily adopted, and whose gratitude paid him so frankly for all his cares!

He was not less the admiration of foreigners:—Some merchants from different countries debarked one day that the emperor was in the port; he asked them what they came to do, to visit the country, to see the mines. Why, said he to them smiling, do you not own at once that it is I whom you come to see? Well, here I am.

Of the different nations that repaired to the island of Elba, the English especially seemed to attach the greatest price to contemplate him and hear him. They have often been seen to repair on the road from Porto Ferrajo to St. Martin, wait there his majesty five and six hours, and after having seen him, go immediately on board.

Others stopped at first at Ajaccio, visited the house where his majesty was born, uncovered themselves with a sense of respect before the portrait of him whom they considered as a great man, and in going away put in their pockets a fragment of stone or brick taken from that house which reminded them of all that which the history of this age shall offer most remarkable to posterity.

Lord Bentinck, Lord Douglas, an infinite number of other lords were received, caressed and entertained, thus to say, by his majesty; all carried back into their country the most moving recollections of the reception they had experienced.

One of them accompanied one morning his majesty, who after breakfast, visited on foot the works of Porto Ferrajo. The emperor met the grand marshal, who was coming from the port, and walked towards the palace, with papers under his arm. Are these French newspapers? Yes, sire. Am I well reviled? No, sire, there is not a word about your majesty to-day. Well, then, it will be to-morrow; it is an intermitting fever, but the fits will pass away.

The emperor took pleasure to talk with his grenadiers whose hearts he had so well judged.—Like all the old military, they never seem quite contented; and by one of those expressions that denote to the soldier the affection that is borne for them, much better than the finest phrases, he called them *his grumblers*.

One day towards the latter part of his residence at Elba, ah well! grumbler, said he to one of them, you feel dull? No, sire, but I am not much amused, however. You are wrong, you must take time as it comes: and the soldier went away, gingling his money in his fob, where he had his hand, and humming through his teeth, *this will not continue always*.

Another time he approached a soldier: How much do you sell your wine, my dear? Five kreutzers sire.—That is too dear, you should only sell it at four, and put in a little water. But how simple I am! you know your business better than I do.

The soldiers of the guard liked to walk towards the country seat of H. M. In vintage time they ranged the hills, and enquired of the country people who were the owners of the vineyards—they belong to the emperor.—To the emperor! ah well! they are ours; and they merrily gathered the grapes in his stead.

H. M. whom count Bertrand informed of every thing that passed was much diverted with all these comical pretensions, and used to say smiling that they were right.

But of all the visits that H. M. received, those that most flattered his heart, those that were soon to arouse in his breast the great thoughts to which we shall owe the best half of his history, were the visits or rather the frequent arrivals of a considerable number of Italian, French and Polish officers, who come to offer him their services. I have, he said to them, neither places nor grades to offer you. We will serve as soldiers.—I no longer possess the means to pay you.—We shall live at our own ex-

pense and they remained, serving as grenadiers in the old guard; and now they are in Paris, in the midst of us. I should wish to name them all: I must beg leave at least to name the captain of cavalry *Folasse*, formerly aid-de-camp to general Octare, in Naples, and who has entered Paris in the ranks, carrying his knapsack like a simple soldier.

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BONAPARTE AT THE GATES OF GRENOBLE.

Night came on; and it appeared likely that the result of these events would not be known till the next day. The troops had been marched back into the city, and the gates of the city were closed. The ramparts were occupied by the third regiment of engineers, consisting of about two thousand old soldiers covered with honorable wounds; by the eleventh of the line: the two other battalions of the 5th, and by the fourth regiment of artillery of the line; the same regiment wherein, twenty years before, the emperor had been made a captain. The national guard and the whole of the populace of Grenoble were placed behind the garrison.

At half past 8, an advanced guard of polish lancers presented themselves at the gate of Bonne; and about the same time, his majesty entered the suburbs. The gate of Bonne was closed; general Merchand had carried off the keys of it, as they said. The hussars, however, and the people of the suburbs insisted that it should be opened. They were only answered by cries of *vive l'empereur!* The troops, the inhabitants, and the gunners on the ramparts, to whom orders had been given to fire, all uttered the same accents. Without, as well as within, nothing was heard but *vive l'empereur! It seemed to be the festival of palms.*

The sappers and soldiers now attempted to batter down the gates; and the cartwrights of the suburbs lent them a hand with their axes. Already many of the pannels had given away, and the gate was half destroyed when the keys arrived.

The advanced guard entered; the citizens assembled with lighted torches, and the emperor appeared at the head of his army, and considerably in advance. An immense crowd obstructed his passage, and the cries of the soldiers and citizens were confounded in the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of their sovereign. The mayor and several other public officers paid their respects to his majesty, and wished to conduct him to the house of the prefect, or town house; but H. M. thanked them, and said that one of his ancient guides, of the name of Labarre, kept the hotel of the three dolphins, and it was his desire to lodge at the house of that brave fellow, whom he had not seen for many years. His majesty had taken possession of his new quarters, when the inhabitants, preceded by trumpets, brought the gate of Bonne on their shoulders, and deposited it under the balcony of the three dolphins, crying, "Napoleon, we have not been able to present you with the keys of the good city of Grenoble; but to make amends for it, here are the gates"—Page 84, of "a year of the life of the emperor Napoleon."

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[From the London Statesman.]

CONDUCT OF BONAPARTE, AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

After the fatal day of Mount St. Jean (or Waterloo, as we call it,) which might fairly be called a second day of spurs (*une seconde journee de esperons,*) the *emperor* feeling sensibly that henceforward the salvation of France rested with the chamber of representatives, in the confidence reposed in him, and the resources which it should place in his hands, hastened immediately to Paris. He arrived there on the 20th, early in the morning, and his first step was to go, covered with the dust of the day of battle, to present himself to the national deputation, to expose to it frankly the dangers of the country, to point out the means of its salvation, to assure it that his person should never be an obstacle to negociation with the enemy, and to return instantly at the head of his broken army. In this courageous resolution he was arrested, God knows with what intention.—He was told that a rising ferment amongst the deputies would infallibly compromit his dignity: and indeed from this moment the national representation, its most inflexible and best minded members, were so worked upon the remainder the day and all the night, that in the morning the president and the emperor's best friends came and besought him to abdicate, as the only means left of saving France. They supported their entreaties by authentic documents, which had just been sent them, and by writings considered as nearly official,* which would ensure to them, they said, the most happy results. The emperor, though far from being convinced, came to a speedy decision: "The honor and glory of France have been the objects of my life, (said he;) you know it; it shall not be said that my personal interests shall ever stand in the way of their accomplishment; may you succeed without me; I abdicate; may the allies have been really sincere in their communications." The emperor was then at the Elysee. The acclamations of the public were heard round the palace; as a simple citizen, he wished to avoid them, and departed for Malmaison. Still they followed him. On the morning even of the same day on which he set out, troops, which were marching upon the high road, made the air resound with their favorite cries, and accompanied him to his retreat, at which he was much affected.

A few days were devoted to family arrangements and preparations for the frigates, which were appropriated to his service.

In the meantime the enemy approached rapidly and arrived at the gates of the city; the cannon were heard. On the 29th, at the moment of ascending his carriage, Nopoleon sent a confidential person to the provisional government with this message, "I know the position of the enemy, their advanced corps is not numerous. There is only occasion to show the moral force of our army, the hope of the soldiers would revive on seeing their old general.—In abdicating the power I have not renounced the glorious title of every citizen—that of defending his country. If it is required, I answer for beating the enemy and inspiring the army with dispositions, which shall procure you more favorable negociations. This object gained, I engage on my word to re-ascend my carriage and to pursue the route to the place which I have chosen." An answer was returned that it was too late, and that negociations were already commenced.

Napoleon departed. The route through Tours, Niort and Rochefort, was a real triumph. He was accompanied by many carriages without escort.—Of all his former power there remained only his glory and his name, and the acclamations of the populace who assembled about him were unanimous. It was the same during his stay at Rochefort on board of the frigates, and at the Isle d'Aix. Every where the same respect was paid him as if he was still emperor. Those to whose care he was confined said,

* This is affirmed to be a correspondence for a long time between Fouche and Metternich, in which the latter guaranteed the regency, if the emperor would abdicate.

"He is the man who has governed us with so much éclat, he it is who has elevated to so high a pitch of glory the French name. The national representation has placed him under the safe guard of French loyalty, and its wishes shall not be disappointed by us. Whatever be our opinions and events this illustrious deposit shall be sacred as long as he remains among us." And the fact is, that the white flag was not hoisted till he was gone.

On his going on board the frigates, Napoleon sent one of his suite to the English cruizer to know if the passports had been received which were promised by the provisional government, permitting him to proceed to the United States. He was informed they were not, but that an application would be made to the English admiral upon the subject.—It was supposed that Napoleon might get out under the parliamentary flag. The answer was, that the frigates would be attacked. A passage was then mentioned in a neutral vessel. The answer was that it would be strictly searched, perhaps even taken to an English port; but it was intimated to him to go to England, and affirmed that there he had no harm to apprehend.

During the interval that he was waiting for the answer of the English admiral, Napoleon conceived the bold idea of embarking with a select suite in two chasse-marees, of from 18 to 20 tons burthen, and to try the chances of his fate and the dangers of the sea in a voyage to America.

In the mean time circumstances pressed and it became necessary for him to take his resolution.—He sent back the same negociator on board the English cruiser to learn if an answer had been received. The English captain replied, that it was every moment expected, and he added, that if the emperor would immediately embark for England, he was authorised to receive him, and to take him thither. He added, that as a public character he could not guarantee the determination which would become to as to his fate; but he added, that as a private individual, and many other captains repeated it along with him, they had no doubt that Napoleon would experience in England all the respectful treatment which he might wish for. That the English had a generosity of sentiment, a liberality of opinion above even sovereignty. Napoleon's envoy, encouraged by such professions, said that he would go and communicate to the emperor the offer of the English captain, and the whole of the conversation. He added, that he thought he knew so well the esteem in which Napoleon held the English nation, that he would not be against even going with confidence to England, in order to find there the facilities of prosecuting his voyage to America. He developed his personal opinion upon this subject.—He described France, south of the Loire, as in a state of ferment; the hopes of the people always centering in Napoleon so long as he should be at hand; the proposals which were made to him every moment from all parts; his absolute determination to serve neither as a cause nor a pretext for civil war; the generosity he had shown in his abdication to facilitate the return of peace; the firm resolution he had made of banishing himself to render it more speedy and more complete; and the determination he had come to not to employ the frigates, lest a single drop of blood should be spilt for his personal interest only. He then left the vessel.

All this while the force of the English was known to be increasing every day—all the passages were closed—two or three lines of vessels extended in a crescent on the open sea—the boats at night stood near our shores, and shut up the most secret issues. On another side the white flag was flying upon the neighbouring coasts; the agitation was great and civil war was at hand; it became urgent to decide on something. The emperor was advised to rejoin the army, or to throw himself into some of the troubled districts. The arrival of Davoust, the disposition of Clausel and Lamarque, those of the garrisons of Rochefort and l'Isle d'Aix, rendered success possible, or good terms certain. Napoleon rejected this advice to countenance civil war as unworthy of him.

Nothing presented itself but the chasse-marees or the English fleet. He had private conferences with many of his suite, as his situation was become extremely critical. It was more easy for them to make objections than to give him counsel; and on his part it was more easy to combat an objection than to remove it. One of them having expressed himself afraid lest if he went to England his personal liberty and rights would be violated, he exclaimed with warmth, "That is impossible. If I have a correct opinion of the prince of Wales, after what I have heard of him, he possesses the strength of mind and justice of an Edward, joined to the grace and gallantry of a Charles II. Characters of this stamp do not let opportunities slip of doing glorious actions. The manner in which I shall be treated in England may adorn one of the finest pages of history. Ill treatment of my person would be an outrage against the laws, and would cover that people with shame now that I can no longer do them any injury.

At last he assembled all his suite around him, and wished to have their opinion as to what should be done. The opinion was for the English fleet. Napoleon walked some time in silence, placing at times his hand upon his forehead. "The chassemarees," said he, "are, doubtless, dangerous; but it is not the danger which I consider—it is the result; and I do not see it. If it be only to place our persons in safety, if it was in question to conquer an empire, to deliver a nation, in a word, to return from the island of Elba, there would be no room for hesitation; but, I repeat it, in this case I do not see sufficient results. As to going to the enemy, the emperor of Russia has called himself my friend—the emperor of Austria is my father-in-law—there is neither of these sovereigns, I think but would fix a great price to the high consideration I should manifest by going, in spite of the irritation of the moment, and throwing myself into their arms. However I prefer giving this testimony to the English people, with whom I have never had any connection, and whom I always fought. Gentlemen, we will go on board the English fleet;" and telling some one to take a pen, he dictated the letter to the prince regent, *which has already appeared.*

This letter was immediately sent on board the English vessel, with an intimation that Napoleon would repair thither on the morrow, which he in fact did, early in the morning. The first moments of his reception were cold and embarrassed; but, in a short time, scarcely had Napoleon looked over the crew, seen the officers and chatted with the captain, than the inevitable ascendancy of this extraordinary man, who for twenty years has employed all tongues upon his actions, operated like magic. As he was behaved to some years ago on board a French vessel, so now he experienced the same respect, the same attention from every one. On the same day the admiral came to pay his respects to the emperor; the latter desired to see his ship, and invited himself for the morrow to breakfast. He was received with all that distinction and politeness which appear particularly to characterize the noble and elegant manners of sir Henry Hotham.

They set sail on the same day, the 16th. Contrary winds or calms made the voyage long and tedious.—They made Torbay on the 25th, where orders were found, to have no communication with the land.—But all the boats of the country, on the news of Napoleon's arrival, surrounded the ship. On the morrow the whole population of the country were there, without distinction of rank or sex. Napoleon, who was principally occupied in reading, in conversation at intervals with some of his suite, and taking a walk regularly several times a day upon the poop, looked at all these curious people with the same countenance he would have done from the windows of the Thuilleries. One of the ship's officers enquired if he was not indignant at beholding such a multitude of gazers round him; and, without waiting for an answer, added, but, indeed, if he was, he might thank himself for it, since he had made himself so great and celebrated. He had the English papers read to him, which carricatured, in the most ridiculous manner, his coming on board, the reception he met with, and the conversations he had entered into. Some English officers reprobating all these follies as insults to him—"The multitude," said he, only judge from such *Blue Beard* tales; grave historians, who write for posterity, characterise men solely by their actions, and I leave my defence to them."

On the third day they were ordered round to Plymouth—there the ship seemed condemned to a more rigorous captivity. The papers and the reports from shore agreed in spreading a report that Napoleon was to be transported to St. Helena. "It is impossible," was his constant answer. "It is from a noble and magnanimous resolution that I am arrived on the shores of Britain, and not by the chances of war. I am come to place myself under the protection of its laws, and have not been dragged here by the force of arms. I am come to seek an asylum in this land of freedom, and shall I find only a prison, chains and death? I repeat, it is impossible; I have claimed the sacred rights of hospitality, and the prince regent, exercising the sovereignty of the English people, cannot refuse it. My voluntarily coming to him alone prevents all interference. We live in a day when the opinion of contemporaries, the judgment of posterity, are more dear, more necessary to us than ever. Great crimes are transmitted down to posterity with as much care as great actions. The condemnation of Mary, queen of Scotland still soils the brilliant history of the great Elizabeth, and the condemnation of Stafford will always be a stain upon the memory of the unfortunate Charles I."

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NAPOLEON TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

[This is copied from a London paper, and said to have been written by Napoleon on board the Bellerophon. It was circulated in France privately, but is altogether a fabrication. We insert only as presenting an excellent history of things.]—*Ed. Reg.*

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—The accompanying paper is the translation of an address to the French people, which is generally circulated in France, and which is believed to be an authentic document, written by him on board the Bellerophon;—

"*Paris, Oct.* 9.—The machinations of treason have obliged me to separate again from you; but victims of the same treason, I lament only your misfortunes.

"I coveted the sceptre but to sway it for your glory and welfare! the knowledge of my devotion to your honor and prosperity excited the hatred of the sovereignty of Europe. Had I sought only to reign without regard to the interests of my people I should have established in their eyes the legitimacy of my title to the throne. Had agriculture been neglected, had manufactures languished, had debt accumulated, and public spirit been degraded, then I had assured the friendship of rival potentates: had I circumscribed the prosperity of the empire to the embellishment of its palaces, or sacrificed the majesty of the throne to the preservation of the royal authority, then my dynasty might have possessed the inglorious inheritance.

"The sovereigns of Europe confederated against me as a legislator whose establishments nurtured and animated the talents and industry of the community of which I had been elected the chief magistrate, and they proscribed my person as the shield of the power and independence of the state. The enemies of a revolution which had triumphed over the abuses that occasioned it, and mercenary traitors insensible to the calamity of an invaded country, associated their efforts to paralize national exertion, and to make you believe that war was my policy, and peace the boon which the governments of Europe solicited from France. Unwilling to sacrifice the illustrious remnant of your defenders, thus insolated from their country, I yielded to the wishes of your representatives; and, to consummate your security, I surrendered myself into the hands of my enemies.

"History offered no example where repose and independence were the rewards of submission; but many of individual devotion to the hopes of nations! since the fatal moment when France announced that she ceased to combat for her liberties and safeties; what misfortunes, crimes, and humiliations have devastated and degraded the empire. War, with all its devastations, conquests, with all its violence, tyranny with all its abuses, and subjection with all its shames, have overwhelmed you!—Outrage and perfidy have outstepped, even my forebodings! the perfidy of Austria, which uncovered my line, and occasioned my disasters in Russia—which bartered Poland, violated the military convention of Dresden, and negociated but to betray; the perfidy of Prussia, whose monarchy I preserved, when cowardice and treason had undermined its throne; of Russia, whose civil, military, and political history is a series of systematic contempts of faith and equity; of Bavaria, whose unparalleled turpitude, obliged me to fight at Leipzic, for preservation, and not for conquest; of Switzerland, who, for a paltry bribe, sold the tranquility of her citizens, the safety of her country, and the sanctity of her neutrality; of England, whose sophisms have annihilated public law, and whose policy since the aera of Pitt had unblushingly substituted power for principle, and expedience for justice! not the recollection of all these recent perfidies had prepared me for those which have now been emulously perpetrated—by sovereigns, who professed that they bore their arms against France only so long as I was seated on her throne! the most lawless barbarians have never manifested such contempt of solemn engagements.—The darkest ages have never presented such scenes of treachery and licentious direction of forces in an unresisting country.

"The miserable king who was content to surrender France as their prey! has even his wrongs to plead! The mock of his sway desecrates the divinity of his right, and he trembles least the vengeance of the nation should sweep him and the despoilers from the soil before the work of ruin is accomplished.

"Frenchmen! you are now told, that not only my ambition, but your concurrent spirit of conquest, demands punishment; even the acquisitions of for-

mer sovereigns and epochs are now cited as your crimes! And by whom are these charges advanced? By sovereigns whose empires have been formed by successful encroachments on the independence and existence of neighboring states! What was Russia in the beginning of the last century? How became the elector of Brandenburgh monarch of a powerful kingdom? Has Austria absorbed no kingdom—dismembered no provinces, and does she now hold no domain by the sole tenure of force? Look at the map of Europe—Has France only usurped? Do all the states recognised independent even by the treaty of Westphalia exist? Look round the globe.—See the English flag flying in every quarter, in countries where religion, laws and language are dissonant. Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Is she not still endeavoring to force the ramparts that separate her from China; and has she not been waging a second war to recover her influence on the American continent? Our ambition was security. If England had not aspired to the dominion of three quarters of the globe, I should have temporised with the unfriendly councils of Spain; if Russia had not partitioned Poland, and aimed at empire in Germany, I never should have proposed to repulse her from the Vistula to the Volga. Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usurpations; the blood that has flowed for this 25 years has flowed at her purchase; and Europe will further *rue* the event of a struggle that removes the ascendance of a civilized people for the domination of northern barbarians. You are accused of having preferred war to peace, so long as war was successful; and your answers are those—who, first warred against your revolution? who violated the peace of Amiens, and violated it with shameless disdain of truth? who rejected negociations repeatedly offered, or broke them off when conciliation was practicable? who made the war of which you are now the victims?—Is it not a war of their own decree? I regretted your sacrifices, I was moved to vindicate your indignities, but I adopted the policy of peace—the will of the nation, and I respected it as the bond between me and my people. Frenchmen! posterity will judge how far I am responsible to my country for the events of our military efforts. They will decide when the records are theirs, whether I could have mastered fortune; but my love for France, my gratitude for her confidence, and devotion to her welfare, can never be subject to suspicion. To France I owe my existence, and the consciousness of that claim has confirmed the right of nature. Frenchmen! I *am still your* emperor! but I hold the crown for my son and your interests. His succession can alone secure the fruits of your efforts against a dynasty whose reign is identified with your slavery. Foreign force may support the throne of a paricide king, but the power of 30 millions of Frenchmen is not to be permanently subdued. You have acquired mournful, but useful experience. You now are convinced that arms alone can redeem you from vassalage and ignominy. Cherish the brave men who have fought your battles—they will be the pillars of your army, and they will conduct you to victory.

"On the rock where I am doomed to pass my future days, by the disloyal sentence of your enemies, I shall yet hear the echo of your triumphs, and hail in the *loom* of its horizon, the flag of your independence!"

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The following elegant sketch is from the classic pen of CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq. a celebrated Irish barrister, well known as the distinguished orator and champion of catholic emancipation. It was first published at Sligo on the 13th of April, 1814.

CHARACTER OF BONAPARTE.

He is fallen! We may now pause before that splendid prodigy which towered among us like some ancient ruin, whose frown terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy and popular, he sat upon the throne, a sceptred hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his awful originality. A mind bold, independent, and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that distanced expedition; and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, marked the outline of this extraordinary character, the most extraordinary perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever rose, or reigned, or fell. Flung into life, in the midst of a revolution, that quickened every energy of a people that acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity! With no friend but his sword, and no fortune but his talents, he rushed into the lists where ranks, and wealth, and genius had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the chance of destiny. He knew no motive but interest—he acknowleged no criterion but success—he worshipped no God but ambition, and stern devotion, knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Subsidary to this, there was no creed that he did not profess—there was no opinion he did not promulgate; in the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and, with a paricidal ingratitude on the ruins of the throne and the tribune, he reared the tower of his despotism! A professed catholic, he imprisoned the pope; a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and, in the name of Brutus* he grasped, without remorse, and wore, without shame, the diadem of the Cæsars!

Though this pantomime of his policy fortune played the clown to his caprices. At his touch, crowns crumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the colour of his whim and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, changed places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat, assumed the operations of victory—his flight from Egypt confirmed his destiny—ruin itself only elevated him to empire.

But if his fortune was great, his genious was transcendant; decision flashed upon his councils, and it was the same, to decide, and to perform.—To inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable—but, in his hand, simplicity marked their development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook the character of his mind; if the one never yielded in the cabinet, the other never bent in the field. Nature had no obstacles that he did not surmount; space no opposition that he did not spurn; and, whether amid alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or polar snows, he seemed proof against peril, and empowered with ubiquity! The whole continent of Europe trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs, and the miracle of their execution. Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; romance assumed the air of history; nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsica waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitols.—All the visions of antiquity become common places in his contemplation; kings were his people; nations were his out-posts; and he disposed of courts and camps, and church, and cabinets, as if they were the titular dignitaries of the chess-board.

Amid all these changes he stood immutable, as

* In his hypocritical cant after liberty, in the commencement of the revolution, he assumed the name of Brutus! *Proh Pudor.*

adamant. It mattered little whether in the field or drawing room; with the mob or the levee; wearing the jacobin bonnet or the iron crown; banishing a Braganza or espousing a Dorrame; dictating peace on a raft to the Czar of Russia, or contemplating defeat at the gallows of Leipsic; he was still the same military despot.

Cradled in the camp, he was to the last hour, the darling of the army. Of all his soldiers not one forsook him, until affection was useless, and their first stipulation was the safety of their favorite. They knew well that if he was lavish of them, he was prodigal of himself, and that if he exposed them to peril he repaid them with plunder. For the soldier he subsidized every people; to the people he made even pride pay tribute.

The victorious veteran glittered with his gains; and the capital, gorgeous with the spoils of art, became the miniature metropolis of the universe. In this wonderful combination, his affectation of literature must not be omitted. The gaoler, of the press, he affected the patronage of letters; the proscriber of books, he encouraged philosophy; the persecutor of authors; and the murderer of printers, he yet pretended to the protection of learning; the assassin of Palm; the silencer of De Stael, and the denouncer of Kotzebue; he was the friend of David; the benefactor of De Lille; and sent his academical prize to the philosophers of England.*

Such a medley of contradictions, and, at the same time, such an individual inconsistency, were never united in the same character. A royalist, a republican, and an emperor: mahomitan, a catholic, and a patron of the synagogue; a subaltern and a sovereign; a traitor and a tyrant; a christian and an infidel; he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible, original; the same misterious, incomprehensible self; the man without a model, and without a shadow.

His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream of the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. Such is the faint and feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first (and it is hoped, the last,) emperor of the French.

That he has done much evil there is little doubt; that he has been the origin of much good, there is just as little. Thro' his means intentional, or not, Spain, Portugal, and France, have arisen to the blessings of a free constitution; superstition has found her grave in the ruins of the inquisition; and the federal system, with its whole train of satellites, had fled forever. Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as the noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him, that there is no despotism so stupendous against which they have not a resource, and to those who would rise upon the ruins of both, he is a living lesson, that if ambition can raise him from the lowest station, it can prostrate them from the highest.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF BONAPARTE.

1769.
August 15. Born at Ajaccio in Corsica.
1779.
March —. Placed at the military school at Brienne.
1793. An officer of artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed general of brigade.
1794.
October 4. Commands the conventional troops, and and defeats the Parisians.
1796 Appointed to the command of the army of Italy.
May 11. Battle of Lodi.
August 3. Battle of Castiglione.
November 16. Battle of Arcola.
1797.
February 2. Surrender of Mantua.
March 23. Trieste surrenders.
April 18 Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leoben.
May 16 French take possession of Venice.
October 16. Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.
1798.
May 20. Bonaparte sails for Egypt.
July 21. Battle of Embabe, or of the pyramids.
October 24. Insurrection at Cairo.
1799.
May 21. Siege of Acre raised.
August 23. Sails from Egypt for France.
October 7. Lands at Frejus.
November 9. Dissolves the conventional government.
10 Declared first consul.
1800. Peace made with the Chouans.
May 15. Bonaparte crosses Mount St. Bernard.
June 15. Battle of Marengo
July 28. Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.
December 8. Battle of Hohenlinden.
24. Explosion of the infernal machine.
1801.
February 5. Treaty of Luneville with Austria.
March 21. Battle of Alexandria.
August 16. Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla.
October 8. Preliminaries signed with England.
1802.
January 26. The Cisalpine republic placed under the jurisdiction of Bonaparte.
March 27. Definitive treaty with England.
May 15. Legion of honor instituted.
August 2. Declared consul for life.
28. Swiss form of government changed by the interference of the French.
1803.
May 18. English declaration of war.
June 5. Hanover conquered.
1804.
February —. Moreau arrested.
March 2. Duke d'Enghien murdered.
April 6. Pichegru dies in prison.
May 13. Bonaparte declared emperor.
November 19. Crowned by the pope.
1805.
February —. Writes a pacific letter to the king of England.
April 11. Treaty of Petersburg between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden.
May 26. Bonaparte declared king of Italy.
September 24. Bonaparte heads his army against Austria.
October 20. Mack's army surrenders at Ulm.
November 13. French enter Vienna.
December 2. Battle of Austerlitz
15. Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.
26. Treaty of Presburgh with Austria.
1806.
March 30. Joseph Bonaparte declared king of Naples.
June 5. Louis Bonaparte declared king of Holland.
July 26. Convocation of the Jews.
27. Confederation of the Rhine published.
September 24. Bonaparte marches against Prussia.
October 24. Battle of Auerstadt or Jena.
27. Bonaparte enters Berlin.
November 19. Hamburg taken—Berlin decree.
1807.
February 3. Battle of Eylau.
June 14. Battle of Friedland.
July 7. Treaty of Tilsit.

*Sir Humphrey Davy was transmitted the first prize of the academy of arts and sciences.

1808.
July 7. Bonaparte declared king of Spain.
20. Surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen.
29. Joseph Bonaparte evacuates Madrid.
August 21. Battle of Vimeria.
September 27. Conference at Erfurth.
November 4. Bonaparte arrives at Vittoria.
December 4. Surrender of Madrid.
1809
Jany. 16. Battle of Corunna.
22. Bonaparte returns to Paris.
April 9. War declared by Austria.
13. Bonaparte heads his army against Austria.
May 10. French enter Vienna.
22. Battle of Essling or Asperne.
July 6. Battle of Wagram.
August 15. Flushing taken by the English.
October 14. Treaty of Vienna with Austria.
December 13. Lucien Bonaparte arrives in England.
16. Bonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.
23. Walcheren evacuated by the English.
1810
March 11. Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II.
July 9. Holland and the Hanse towns annexed to the French empire.
August 21. Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden.
Dec.—Decree restraining the liberty of the press.
1811
January 1. Hamburg annexed to the empire.
April 20. The empress delivered of a son, who is styled king of Rome.
September 2. Bonaparte present at an engagement between the Boulogne flotilla and an English cruiser.
1812
January 22. Swedish Pomerania seized by Bonaparte.
May 9. He heads his army against Russia.
June 11. Arrives at Konigsberg.
28. Enters Wilna.
August 18. Smolensko taken.
September 7. Battle of Moskwa or Borodino.
14. French enter Moskow.
October 22. Evacuate it again.
November 9. Bonaparte arrives at Smolensko.
December 5. Quits the army.
18. Arrives at Paris.
1813.
April —. Takes the command of the army on the Elbe.
May 1. Battle of Lutzen.
20. Battle of Bantzen.
June 4. Armistice agreed on.
21. Battle of Vittoria.
August 17. Hostilities re-commence.
28. Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed.
September 7. English enter France.
28. Bonaparte evacuates Dresden.
October 18. Battle of Leipsic.
November 15. Revolution in Holland.
December 1. Declaration of the allies at Frankfort.
8. English army cross the Nive.
1814.
January 4. Allies cross the Rhine.
March 30. Battle on Montmartre.
31. Allies enter Paris.
April 11. Bonaparte abdicates the throne.
May 8. Arrives at Elba.
1815.
February 26. Left Elba.
March 1. Arrived at Juan, near Cannes and Frejus.
13. The allies issue their declaration against Bonaparte, declaring him an outlaw, and giving him up to the populace of Paris for murder.
20. Entered Paris without shedding a drop of blood, and remounts the throne amidst the universal acclamations of the people and army.
25. The allied treaty formed to put down Bonaparte.
May 1. A large manufactory of arms established at Market, St. Martin. Bonaparte and the allies preparing for hostilities, their armies collecting, &c
22. The royalists of La Vendee defeated by Bonaparte's general, Travot.
24. The hostile armies begin to collect on the Sambre, Meuse, &c. Wellington, and Blucher, English and Prussian generals, chiefs in command of the allies.
25. A number of individual patriotic donations announced in the Paris Moniteur, for the support of the French army.
June 4. The French legislative body met at Paris Count Languinais was elected president.—The house of peers met.
10. Bonaparte quits Paris to put himself at the head of his army at the north.
15. Gives battle to the Prussians at Thuin and Lopez, on the river Sambre, and fights with advantage.
16. The battle continued, being now fought at Fleurus, where the Prussians had retreated, this day ended with advantages to the French.
17. The battle continued, the English having joined, the conflict became more obstinate, though the day ended with seeming advantages to the French, who appeared too confident of success.
18. Great battle of Mount Saint John, in which the precipitate movements of the French brought on the total defeat and compleat destruction of their army, with the loss of all its *materiale* taken.
19. Bonaparte issues a proclamation to the Belgians to espouse his cause.
20. Bonaparte returns to Paris
21. Requires new supplies, which are denied him.
July 3. Bonaparte arrived at Rochfort.
4. The allies enter Paris.
8. Bonaparte embarked his suite on board the Saal and Meduse, two French frigates, himself on board the first named, for the purpose of making his escape from France, Louis XVIII arrived in Paris.
9. Landed at Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications.
10. Sent a flag of Truce to the English ship Bellerophon, with generals Savary and Lascasas.
11. The flag returned.
12. Bonaparte learned from his brother Joseph, the dissolution of the French chambers, and the entry of king Louis into Paris.
13. Two half decked boats which Bonaparte had bought hoping to escape on their arrival at the Isle of Aix.
14. Bonaparte and suite embarked on board the L'Epervier.
15. The L'Epervier sailed as a *flag of truce* to the English admiral's ship, Bellerophon, captain Maitland, who having deceived Bonaparte and suite, gave a written at

testation of the fact to the commander of the L'Epervier.

16. The Bellerophon sets out for England with Bonaparte and suite on board.

19. Bonaparte and suite arrives off Plymouth in the Bellerophon:—Bonaparte at first sight of England exclaimed, "Eunin, voila ce beau pays!" (At length here is that beautiful country.)

22. Writes a letter to the prince regent claiming his protection.

August 3. Bonaparte is taken off the Bellerophon and sent to London, with one of his generals, under a strong military escort.

4. All his property confiscated by the British government.

—. He is taken on board the Northumberland and sails for St. Helena, (an island in the Atlantic ocean, twenty miles in circumference, belonging to the British East India Company) by order of the allied powers.

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Boston, to his friend in Kentucky.

The emperor Napoleon touched at Madeira while I was there, in August, on his way to St. Helena. He did not, however, come on shore, nor was any person, except the British consul, allowed to go on board the vessel he was in, viz. the Northumberland 74—the pirate Cockburn commander; having in company one frigate, seven men of war, gun brigs, and two troop ships, with the 53d regiment 1400 strong, commanded by colonel Bingham, who had charge of the royal prisoner. The fleet remained two or three days, some at anchor, others laying off and on the harbour of Funchal, got off some bullocks, refreshments, wine, &c. and went to sea.

I saw several of the officers belonging to the squadron and to the 53d regiment. They had no animosity against the emperor or his suite, but spoke of him in friendly terms; every man in the fleet seemed to be partial to him; though it was whispered that Cockburn was not disposed to treat him as a superior. Some of the officers offered to make very unequal bets, for instance, "a hat full of guineas to five," that within two years, they should be escorting him back to Europe with a larger force, and more pomp than they were now carrying him out with. The evening before the fleet arrived off Funchel (the port town of Madeira) the emperor won from Cockburn 250 pounds sterling, at piquet, a game he often amuses himself with on board the ship. I was told there was nothing done on board the ship or in the fleet which came to his knowledge, but he investigated it, and wished to know the reasons why, wherefore, and how of all the particulars, even to the splicing of a rope, the manouvering the ship, &c.

He will not speak English, nor allow any conversation to be held in that language in his family, of thirty three persons: all communications to him or them, he requires to be in French. If a note to him is in English, he has it translated into French before he will reply to it; he even carries this so far as to return an English note to be made into French before he will notice it. This was the only thing that I heard objected against him. The English thought he carried his contempt of their language farther than good manners admitted.

The English have retained all his immense property, giving him leave to make any distribution of it by bequest, he may think proper, and pledging themselves to pay it over after his decease.

FROM THE BRITISH NEPTUNE.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena seems to have been one of those provisions for the future uses of mankind, which sometimes lead to, but oftener follow great improvements in the history of human intercourse. Mountains impregnated with iron and gold, at an immense distance from inhabited lands, bays and noble harbors thickly set upon coasts that have, from the deluge, seen nothing but seals and turtle, are indications that those spots were intended, from the original formation of the globe, for a time when commerce and population were to roll in upon them, and the mountains and the port to give their share to the happiness of the world. If St. Helena had been known to the navigators of Tyre or Carthage, we should, probably, have heard of the direct passage to India by some adventurous wanderer, and the renown of Greece and the power of Rome have given way before the fortune which had made the merchant state the inheritor of the most precious trade of the earth. St. Helena seems to have been placed in almost the centre of the passage, at once as a resting place and an incitement to further discovery, about a thousand miles to the southward of the line, and about a thousand from the west coast of Africa. From its great elevation and the purity of its atmosphere, it is seen at the immense distance of from 70 to 80 miles. Its first view is singular, and discriminates it from any of the forms which so often rise at sea in fog and vapor; a blue mountain, ragged and depressed at its extremities, light bright films resting on the summit of the mountain, the coast starting up abruptly from the water, and the whole having the aspect of an extinguished volcano. The history of the island is brief. Its discovery was due to the Portuguese, the great discoverers in the Æthiopic. They fell in with it on the day of the feast of St. Helena, the 21st of May, 1508.—The negligence of the Portuguese left it to their rising rivals in trade, and the English settled the island in 1660. The Dutch scarcely less active, and then beginning to be powerful, seized it by surprise thirteen years after.

The English returned, and in 1674 retook the island, with all the shipping which the Dutch had put in there on their homeward voyage. This was at least enough of human hostility for a spot in the centre of the ocean, but ten miles long, between six and seven broad, and measuring in its circumference but twenty-three miles. But as a resting place, it was interesting to the trade which has been always an object of ambition; it abounded with excellent water, it had turtle and fish, and was by nature almost impregnable. The face of the island is exceedingly irregular, deep cliffs, wild rocks, and patches of vegetation hid in basins of basalt. The hills on the shore rise from 800 to 1400 feet; those of the interior spring up higher. The most elevated ridge runs from south west to north east, and Diana's Peak is above the level of the ocean 2692 feet. This ridge forms a species of table land, and is interspersed with small vallies, irrigated with the constant moisture from the clouds on the summit, and covered with a deep and velvet pasture. The general appearance of the island conveys the idea of the action of fire at some remote period. The broken surface, the wild and spiry shapes of sudden christallization, the strong and deeply defined hues, superb reds, broad greens, sanquine purples, and all that rich and fantastic variousness of colour, so often enamelled on rocks vitrified in the furnaces of the volcano! show to what source the island is to be traced. The circumference is a line of steep precipices, divided by narrow vallies and

almost totally formed of beds of rock. The hills of the interior, chiefly covered with clay, are verdurous and luxuriant. The central ridge, shaped into peaks and slender eminences, is one display of herbage and plants chiefly foreign to Europe. Lower down appear argillaceous hills, with conical summits, perfectly naked, but tinged with the most brilliant touches of colouring. Huge masses of detached rock, of several hundred feet high, are seen resting among the vallies of the second region. Below this sweeps the iron frontier, a circle of black, rude, burnt rocks, shattered and torn, and without the least appearance of vegetation. All that belongs to this little island partakes of the romantic. Its place in the centre of an unfathomable sea, lonely, and shut out from the world by that length of waves, scarcely strikes the eye with more surprise than the discovery of its town.

On approaching the coast nothing is seen but desolation, and at once on rounding the point of the harbour, a handsome town rises, batteries stretch along the heights, flags are waving, ships at anchor, and the whole variety and bustle of European life spreads before the stranger, who has for weeks or months together seen nothing but sea and sky.—James' Town, the residence of the government, lies in James' Valley, on the north west side of the island, tolerably built and neat in its appearance. The entrance of the valley is crossed by a fortified line; after passing this by a draw-bridge, the town is entered by a gateway, under a rampart, which forms one side of a parade of about 100 feet square. The governor's house and main guard room fill the left side of the parade. The garrison church, a tolerable building, fronts the gateway, the principal street commences between it and the company's garden. This street, which will scarcely remind Bonaparte of the Rue de Rivoli, is of only twenty houses, but those contain all the noblesse of the settlement. Two branches run from it, one to the east, leading into the country on that side, the other to the upper part of the valley, the barracks and the hospital. The principal shopkeepers have fixed themselves in this street.

T is article has extended to the full length of our limits; we shall probably renew the description in our next publication.

There is but one circumstance which we shall now notice, from its connection with the probabilities of escape. James' town is the only station off which a ship can lie at anchor for any length of time, but the coast is not uniformly precipitous. Small vallies with sandy beaches, run in the intervals to the sea, and there is no imaginable precaution, short of actual confinement, which can guard against escape by those. A boat can be sent from any ship at anchor, to wait for the fugitive, and on his going on board, there is nothing to prevent her slipping off at once to sea.

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A DESCRIPTION OF ST. HELENA.

To the Editor of the Democratic Press.

SIR—St. Helena is situated in the midst of the Southern or Ethiopic ocean, and is the most distant island from the continent of any in the known world, its extreme length don't exceed nine miles, and its circumference nearly twenty seven, as it is nearly round. All the English East India ships stop here in their way home, and are very cautious for fear of missing such a speck in the ocean. St. Helena lies in a most temperate and agreeable climate, the S. E. trade winds blowing there the whole year round, renders the air cool, pleasant and healthy.

This island is perfectly exempt from thunder or lightning and is refreshed by light flying showers, which produce a quick vegetation, as well as a continued verdure. It displays a most dreary and uncomfortable prospect from the sea, of high craggy rocks, many of whose summits are hidden in the clouds, and many of them projecting over their base of a dark brick colour.

The only two landing places on this island are RUPERT's and JAMES's. There are beside these two landing places a small place called Sandy Bay, where boats in very calm weather might land, but this is defended below by a strong battery, and on the heights are another from which a body of men with small arms, and by rolling down stones would ultimately destroy any number of men that would attempt to force a landing. *Rupert's* valley is not inhabited, except by soldiery, having no fresh water. In *James'* or *Chapel* valley stands Jamestown the residence of the governor. This valley, by my observations, which I paid great attention to, lies in latitude 15, 55 south, and longitude 5 deg. 50 min. west from the meridian of Greenwich. Its fort defends the valley by a very strong battery of 32 and 44 pounders, and is flanked by a high and inaccessable valley upon a rock on the larboard hand, called the Mundens, in honor of admiral Munden, who took the island from the Dutch in the reign of Charles the second. There is but one street in this town of James, and that is in the very depth of the valley and nearly half a mile long, and on each side are very beautiful and elegant frame houses painted white. At the steep end is a very pleasant walk between two rows of trees, I took them to be beach, but they are in bloom all the year round

On the right side of the valley is a steep promonotary, called ladder hill, which you will see by the survey I have made from the ship in the roads, it is perhaps 900 feet high, with many guns slung in chains and in hooks like unto Gibraltar. On the left is another mountain of stupendous height, but not so steep, there is a winding path on its side by which we had access to go into the upper country; and when arrived at the level of the island the prospect was most delightful, but terrific when we looked down on the sea-beaten rocks. From a rude barren brick colored rock you now view the most lively verdure, beautiful lawns, shrubberies, and landscapes.

This island now belongs to the East India company, who generally keep about 700 soldiers in their pay, but this force is not near sufficient in case of an attack, but every man without exception are trained to arms, (as we ought to be in the United States) and parties appointed to posts of alarm which they occupy with great alertness when a signal is made from mount Diana. On this mount there is a lookout-house with 6 cannon 24 pounders mounted, in war time when a ship is first descried to windward two guns are fired, this is called a single alarm, immediately the drums beat to arms and every man takes the post as assigned him. If more than one ship heaves in sight there is a gun fired for each one. Every man, white, black, malaye or lascar must stand by his post, until the governor gives a telegraphic signal from ladder hill to return to their homes again. All ships to whatever nation they may belong, on their approach to the anchoring place, must first send their boat ashore to fort Munden for leave to anchor, if not, they will be fired upon instantly. After reporting the ship and nation to the governor, if he thinks proper, he will send a pass signed to the fort, and permission will be then granted to anchor. Without this all the batteries would thunder down with such advantage from those high and steepy pre-

cipices, that a fleet of men of war could not do any execution against them.

Whilst in St. Helena I met with a namesake of mine who kept a very extensive brewery, and through his introduction amongst his acquaintance I had many invitations to spend the evening I accepted of as many as was convenient, and I must confess, I never was among people in any clime who appeared to me to be more friendly and polite without affectation. The great quantity as well as the richness of the pasturage diffused over the face of the island, make beef and mutton extremely plenty. Another reason for which is the quickness of their growth, so, that the oxen are generally killed at two and three years old, and are then equal in size to English oxen of five years. They have abundance of poultry, good Irish potatoes; the growth of the island, plenty of yams, oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, apples, &c. &c. &c.

As ships meet with good refreshment at St. Helena their sick speedily recover from the scurvy. There is a good hospital there also, and plenty of good rock water, but wood is scarce. One watering place is at Jamestown fort, with a crane to strike the cask in and out of the boat, but there is another and better watering place in Lomon valley, where you may fill the water in the boat with an hose in despight of the surf, it is however a little farther to fetch it. The average height of the island on the seaboard, is about 300 or 400 perpendicular feet, and on the top are vast beds of sand which are thrown up in tempestuous weather, notwithstanding its height above the surface of the sea. It may not be unworthy remark, that the sun at rising don't shine on the town, until 9 o'clock, and the declining sun withdraws his rays by the shadow of ladder hill at 4, or half past 4, P. M. The distance across the valley from one hill to the other don't exceed 7 furlongs. There are 4 store ships constantly employed by the East India company from England and Ireland that supply this island with the luxuries of Europe.

There are very extensive shops in Jamestown principally stored with China and India goods These goods are sold to the officers and crews of the Indiamen, just to raise the wind as it is termed, being a part or the whole of their adventures. The population in my opinion may be about 3000 white people; English, Irish and Scotch families, and some French families, besides Hindoos, Lascars, and some Chinese.—The protestant church is the established church, and of course is predominant.

C. O. C.

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London, October 23.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR BONAPARTE.

The rumors that Bonaparte had, on the eve of his departure for St. Helena, provided himself and suite with a variety of costly articles of furniture for future use, are totally unfounded. The exiled captive sailed from England with few accommodations, either for his voyage or subsequent necessities, beyond those immediately furnished for his passage while on board. The only property of value which he was able to reserve at his departure from France, consisted of the imperial plate, and an admirable library. No orders were either applied for, or executed at Plymouth, when he sailed, as has been erroneously stated, and the trifling purchases made by his suite, were chiefly confined to a few packs of cards and chess boards, by the desire of madame Bertrand. So completely unprovided was the ex-emperor for a long voyage, that when his linen was sent ashore to be washed and made up, he was under the necessity of borrowing from among his suite a few shirts for immediate use. He had hardly sailed when the attention of government was drawn to the consideration of his future wants.—Our inhospitality was, under the exigency of the case, to be limited to our own island, and it was at length specially determined, by the express order of the prince regent, that the modern Themistocles, who sought refuge from fate, under his royal highness's protection, should be furnished in his banishment with every possible gratification and comfort which the taste and fitness of an ample supply for his domestic economy was calculated to afford. In furtherance of his royal highness's command, an order, alike worthy of the high station of the donor and the intended object of its application, was last month issued by earl Bathurst, to one of the most tasteful and ingenious artists of the metropolis.—This order comprised every species of furniture, linen, glass ware, clothes, music, and musical instruments, which Bonaparte and the whole of his suite can possibly want for a period of more than three years. The directions for it were given in the most ample and unrestricted sense—no price in the first instance fixed, no particular quality of articles specified, the whole were to be made up in a style of pure and simple elegance, with this only reservation—that in no instance should any ornament or initial creep into the decorations which would be likely to recal to the mind of Bonaparte the former emblematical appendages of his imperial rank. The order was to be completed within six weeks, and by the indefatigable exertions of four hundred men, it has been finished in the given period, and in great part packed up for immediate conveyance to Plymouth, where a transport is in waiting to receive it. The whole has been executed in British materials; the chairs and tables are, in general, formed of the finest British oak, inlaid with polished brass; the breakfast service is of Wedgeworth's most beautiful pale composition, with a white cameo device in relief, modelled by Flaxman, in his best style; the dinner service is white and gold, the centre of each plate, dish, &c. containing an elegantly executed landscape of British scenery; the glass, and of the finest quality, is plainly, but elegantly cut, with a fancy border of stars, supported by fluted pillars; the table cloths, napkins, &c. are of the finest damask; the evening service is white and gold; the imperial plate rendered it unnecessary to furnish him with a service of our own manufacture; but a few dozens of spoons, and other minor articles of that description, to meet the wear and tear of domestic accidents, form a part of the present supply.

The curtains and cushions are of light blue silk, with a black border, and small black wreaths. Some are of blue, with a rich border. Both the colors and stlye of this part of the furniture, and indeed of the whole, are admirably suited to the climate for which they are intended. There is, if we may use the expression, a grateful coolness in the tone and quality both of the materials and decorations, which is finely suited for internal ornament under an eastern atmosphere. In Bonaparte's wearing apparel, his favorite color (dark green) has been preserved—shirts, cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, boots, shoes, and stockings, of every description, are also provided for him. His friends and suite are no less attended to—they are equally to be furnished with suitable equipments. A piano-forte, and some articles of dress, are provided for Madame Bertrand

To meet the difficulty of procuring for Bonaparte a suitable residence at St. Helena, the architect for the ordnance department has nearly completed, at Woolwich, not a wooden house, as has been men-

tioned, but a timber frame work, for a building to be erected on the island, in the cottage style. It will consist of twenty-four rooms, the general size of each will be about twenty-five feet by eighteen; and this architectural skeleton will accompany the furniture already mentioned, so that in a very short space of time a complete residence will be formed for the ex emperor and his suite, amply calculated for accommodation, ease and elegance.

Some ornaments composed of green Anglesea marble, are also in preparation It is right to add, that the extraordinary man for whom this extensive order is fitting up, has no knowledge whatsoever of the preparations which are furnishing for him.

October 24.—Yesterday we presented our readers with an outline of the orders given by government for the establishment of Bonaparte at St. Helena.—We this day furnish the details, so far as they have been completed, by that able and ingenious artist, Mr. George Bullock, to whose superintendance the whole of this most extensive order was confided, with a latitude of discretion for the selection of the materials, their manufacture and subsequent arrangement, fully warranted by the acknowledged reputation and taste which this gentleman has universally acquired in the extensive walk of fashionable decoration.

The House.—We have already stated that the frame work for the house is nearly completed at Woolwich. The front is in the pure simplicity of the Grecian style. It is about 120 feet in length, containing fourteen windows and a fine open corridore. The depth of the building is about 100 feet, with a back corridore, almost making the whole structure square. It is two stories high, and will have an elegant cottage appearance. The ground floor of the right division of the house contains Bonaparte's apartments. In the centre of this wing is his drawing-room, which, as well as the other apartments for his accommodation, is spacious, being about thirty feet in length, by a breadth of twenty. This proportion runs through the whole. Next is his dining room with an adjoining library, behind which is a capacious billiard room.—His bed-room, dressing-room and bath are of course connected. The left division of the edifice contains spacious and well suited apartments for the officers of his suite. The rear comprises the servants' and store-rooms. The kitchen is somewhat curiously constructed, being detached from the regular building, and yet perfectly convenient to the dining room, without communicating any offensive fumes to the principal range of rooms. This is an improvement of no small value in a sultry climate. The hall is plain, and merely furnished with seats. The corridore will furnish a cool and shaded promenade.

The Furniture.—The drawing room is coloured with various shades of green—the curtains are pomona green, made of light silk taboret, bordered with full green velvet, and edged with gold coloured silken twist or gimp, to correspond. The green silk forms a fine ground for the border—and the style in fitting up the holstery is new, chaste and simple; the curtain rings are concealed under a matted gold cornice, enclosing the rod on which they run. The supporters are gilt and carved patras, and the green velvet folds form into the architecture of the room by falling in straight lines at each side of the windows, where they draw smooth and compact, without interrupting the progress of those two useful but often excluded properties of nature, air and light. The centre table is formed out of one piece of exquisitely-veined British oak, polished in the very highest degree of perfection. The pier table is of the same timber and quality, inlaid with a slab of the *verd antique* marble of Mona, from Mr. Bullock's quarry at Anglesea, the only place at which this precious material is now found, and surmounted by a pier glass, with a frame of buhl and ebony. The chairs in this apartment correspond with the tables. There are also two Greek sofas with foot stools: these are peculiarly elegant, being enriched with highly finished *er-mota* ornaments. The carpets are of the Brussels texture, in shades of olive, brown and amber, colours finely calculated to harmonize with the tone of decorations in the room. The walls are of light tints of sage green, with beatiful ornamented pannels in Arabesque gold.—The colors it will be observed, ascend from the darker shades upon the ground, until they are lost in the cream color of the ceiling. This produces a harmony in the decorations, which is in the highest degree elegant. One of the drawing room recesses is filled up by a piano forte, and a few tasteful chandeliers and candelabrus are occasionally introduced with a pleasing effect.

The Dining-room.—A neatly finished table, supported by substantial claws and pillars, capable of being divided to suit a company of from six to fourteen. The side-board intended for the imperial plate is of a new form, pure and simple in its construction and decoration. The wine-cooler is of bronze and rich wood, and shaped after the fashion of the Greek bacchanalian vases. The chairs are plain. The curtains are of lavender-coloured silk, with a rich black border, relieved by a gold coloured silk lace and cord. The carpet and walls are shaded with the same colours, falling into blues, with a black and brown relief; the latter, of various hues, pervade the room.

The Library.—This apartment is fitted up in the Etrusean style, with a number of dwarf book-cases. The curtains are of a new material, composed of cotton, which produces the appearance of fine cloth. The library table is particularly elegant, and mechanical ingenuity has been laboriously applied to furnish it with desks and drawers, suited to every convenience of study and accommodation

The sitting room.—This chamber is fitted up with several plain cabinets, formed of ebony, inlaid with polished brass; the carpets are etherial blue, intermingled with black.

The bed-room.—This apartment contains a high canopy bedstead, with curtains of fine straw-colored muslin, and lilac draperies of Persian, the entire edged with a gold-colored fringe ornament. The dressing room possesses the usual conveniencies required by taste and comfort. The adjoining bath is marble-lined, and so constructed, that it can admit either hot or cold water.

Yesterday we described the table services. They have been provided by Mr. Bullock, from the most eminent manufacturers in the kingdom, and consist of the fairest, though not the most extravagant specimens of our own proficiency in the various walks of mechanism and art. There is one breakfast set of ware, one dinner set, two deserts, one of china, the other of glass, one tea, and one for supper. The following are among the principal manufacturers who were employed to assist in providing the extensive and hurried order:

Messrs. Rundle and Bridge—the plate.
Bolton, of Soho, the plated goods.
Parker and Perry, of Flee street, the glass.
Wedgwood, the music.
Wormsell and Goot, of Leeds, the cloth.
Strutts of Derby, the hosiery.

The first manufacturers at Manchester—the cotton and Damask.

Bennett of Coleraine, and Richardson, of Lisburn—the Irish linen (of the first quality.)

The sets of China were selected from different manufacturers throughout the kingdom.

An immense quantity of stationary will also be sent. The cargo will weigh near 500 tons—it will be divided into about 400 packages, and several artisans are to accompany it, for the purpose of fitting up the establishment at its destination.

This order does credit to government, and the industry and taste of the artist employed upon the occasion are in the highest degree praiseworthy.

Letter of the late French ministers to the king, explaining their motives for their retiring

"Sire—Your majesty deigned to confide to us the administration of your empire, when the whole of Europe in arms occupied the northern provinces, when they menaced those of the east and the south, and when civil war was kindled and diffused over the west. A triumphant faction which was restrained but not discouraged: portions of the population who had become indifferent from the excess of their fears or their sufferings to any events which might ensue; equally ready to support alternately the tyranny of the faction and the yoke of foreign arms, until some greater misfortunes should at length unite them against their oppressors; such has been the situation of the kingdom since your majesty's return.

"The love of our country was no longer to be found, but under the tri-colored flag. The party which called themselves royalists, proscribed, in their projects, both the laws and the men who did not encourage the subversion of social order. Were France buried, beneath her own ruins, and your majesty reigned only over desert provinces, this party would prefer the destruction of the glory, the strength, and the political existence of France, to seeing her consoled for her misfortunes, and regaining her losses under the wise and liberal laws vouchsafed by our majesty. This party became hostile in the west, in the south, and in the north, because it believed itself supported by authority. Good citizens, waited in silence, to hear the voice of your majesty. At present they are preparing their arms in Auvergne, in the Cevennes, in the Vosges, in Franche Comte, and in Alsace.

"You cannot, sire, be ignorant what was our devotion to your sacred person; we had partaken of your dangers, your misfortunes, and your exile; we know the wishes and the wants of the French people; we expressed them to your majesty with a respectful candor. You seemed to listen to us; and now that we are quitting your councils, we hope that you will permit us to recall them to your recollection.

"Successive revolutions have changed the conditions of families, have overthrown the fortunes which they had amassed, have closed up the paths they had opened, have tarnished the national glory which they had exalted; but these revolutions have also taught the people, that there is no happiness for them except under a steady and fixed government, because that will replace the conditions of families in a state of harmony with existing manners, because it will consolidate existing fortunes, because it will permit the citizens to go on in that career which they have begun, and because it will establish the national honor on the principles of unalterable justice; results of the utmost importance to the nation, because it will place individuals in that native condition which the state of society requires.

"If we could have given this direction to your majesty's government, Frenchmen would have been united in heart and in conduct with the wishes of their king; their interests would have been confounded with the glory, the love and the safety of the prince. Those desires and those fanatical passions which would have disturbed an order of things so auspicious to the general good would gradually have died away, or have been lost in the emptiness of an ineffectual opposition

"Your subjects would have submitted to your laws, whatever their opinion might have been, or their former condition. The republican or the imperial party is no longer to be feared; the mass of the nation wish only for liberty and tranquillity. Foreign cabinets, in seeing Frenchmen rallied round your throne, would have limited pretension, which then you might withstood.

"The constitution having rendered us responsible for the acts of your authority, we proposed to regulate it by those principles which we have here unfolded. We soon had to struggle with the ignorance, the passions, and the hatred of the persons who surrounded you; they soon began to interneddle with the government. Orders were given, and measures adopted, in which we did not participate. Royal commissaries went and kindled civil war in the provinces, gave arms to the seditious, directed their ferocity against peaceful citizens, and spread around terror and dismay! They easily succeeded in this, when they announced that foreigners were their auxiliaries, when they profaned the name of your majesty, by invoking it in their addresses, and when in the south, which foreigners did not yet occupy, they permitted the entrance of eighty thousand Spaniards. A marshal of France was murdered on the bank of the Rhone, and his assassins were neither apprehended nor punished? Was it by oppression that the people were to be inspired with a love for your government? Outrage soon extended itself; in some cities colors were displayed which were not those of your majesty. Frenchmen themselves wished to dismember your kingdom, and separate the north from the south. Your majesty became sensible that it was necessary to recal to their submission the blind partizans of a cause whose legitimacy was acknowledged! Our orders were not listened to; magistrates whom we sent in your name were sacrificed, by those who acted in the name of the king; we remained without power; secret instructions rendered all our efforts and intentions unavailing. In such circumstances, what could your majesty's ministers do? The duke of Otranto, when Napoleon still reigned, had succeeded by negociation, in disarming La Vendee. Your majesty was scarcely seated on the throne when the insurrection broke out in this same La Vendee with more violence than ever. What could be its object after your restoration? Your minister at war declared that he had no troops with which to subdue those provinces; it was not the intention of your court that this insurrection should be opposed.

"We cannot conceal from you, sire, that these attacks are levelled at your throne; you suffer legitimate authority to be despised and the authority of faction supplies its place. Factions produce revolutions, and those who triumph to-day, may be overthrown to-morrow; your throne will no longer have even the support of their illegitimate authority. Your ministers always devoted to your person still endeavored to oppose this re-action; the princes of your house, the nobles of your court, designated as crimes, and as attacks upon your crown, their efforts to restore order and submission to the laws; we lose

all influence with your majesty; we became guilty in the eyes of the nation.

"The elections were made; a factious minority directed them; that minority alone is represented. The choice which they recommend to your majesty for the chamber of peers indicate the same spirit.

"Ministers, without authority, a prey to the persecutions of the court, without support in the public opinion, exposed to the opposition of the chambers, what should we be able to reply to the clamors of the people, when at length they shall demand the reasons for so many calamities?

"Meanwhile, foreigners possess France as a conquered country; to civil discord they add the ravage of provinces; they dissipate the funds which ought to find their way into the treasury; they devour the provisions of the people, who are threatened with an approaching famine; they carry off the magazines of arms, the ammunitions of war, and the cannons from the ramparts of our cities. The white flag floats only over ruins! They despoil us of our public monuments, the tokens of our former glory; they seize the monuments of art, which alone remain to us after twenty years of conquest. It is a dishonor, sire, which the people are most reluctant to pardon, and your majesty has remained silent in the midst of all these attacks on the national honor!

"We were, for a long time, ignorant that secret treason had connected you with foreigners—your majesty wished to negociate yourself—we could not prevent the disbandment of the army, and this measure being completed, left France and your person in the power of foreigners. What had your house to fear from that army? Napoleon no longer existed for France. The national colors granted, and some concessions made to public opinion, that army would have become yours, it would have served you to resist the ambitious projects of your allies. Was every thing to be abandoned to the combinations and the seductions of your court, and of foreign princes? Your court is led astray by prejudices; the foreign sovereigns have interests opposed to yours. The emperor of Russia was, perhaps, the only one whom you could believe sincere in his promises.

"The allies at this moment oppose the recruiting of the departmental legions.

"Such are the misfortunes of the situation in which unwise councils have placed your majesty. Your subjects are almost every where in opposition or in arms against each other, and almost every where the partizans of your house are the smallest number. The French humiliated and discontented, are ready to proceed to the last extremity. Your majesty has no longer the means of opposing the pretentions of foreigners. They have presented a treaty, which would consummate the ruin of the nation, and which would cover it with eternal shame. We have not thought it became us to give an assent which would have rendered us culpable towards that nation, which may be humiliated, but which cannot be beat down.

"Since your majesty has confided authority to our hands, we have constantly been without the power of doing good, without the power of preventing evil. Our opinions have no influence; the cabals of your court have prevailed. We have to obey, through respect to your majesty, and to sanction by our signature, acts which we disapprove. We would have sacrificed our lives to save your majesty and the country, but those who are near your majesty know that the revolution which they would excite, would surround the vessel of the state with new perils; that they would give to factions, to whom you are opposed, the means of seeing a resting place beyond the legitimate authority of your majesty; that they would raise pretenders to the throne where you are seated. It is not by means of a faction that your majesty ought to reign, but by a constitution, by a royal prerogative, recognized and established. Let that faction tremble, and suspend their efforts to substitute passion in their place. Their agents would be the first victims, and they would cause the greatest misfortunes to your majesty.

"We are, therefore, convinced, that we can no longer contribute to the welfare of your subjects, that we cannot govern the state in the spirit of the councils which direct your majesty. Your wisdom will doubtless do more than our zeal and our efforts to remedy the evils which afflict the state; we therefore venture to supplicate you to believe in the regrets that we experience, in not being able any longer to contribute to serve you, and in the wishes that we have formed for the prosperity of your house, and for the safety of the country."

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THIRD AND LAST REPORT OF THE DUKE OF OTRANTO, (FOUCHE.)

TO LOUIS XVIII.

[Translated for the Columbian.]

SIRE—In placing before your majesty's eyes the true, but afflicting picture of the moral and political situation of France, in pointing out the character and resources of the various factions which divide this unhappy country, I have only indicated the possibility of the existence of a court party which might counsel or favor a plan of counter revolution.

"Every plan of this nature," I remarked, "would overturn the throne with a tremendous crash, and would perhaps destroy our last remaining hope, the dynasty of our kings."

The existence of such a party is no longer a problem; it is generally known under the name of the party of the princes.

Europe knows, and France will never forget, with what a noble disinterestedness, truly French, your majesty defended the constitutional principles of the monarchy.

Called to the throne, your majesty followed the same system, and the constitutional charter, your work and our guaranty, proved that the happiness of the people continued to be the object of your vows and meditations.

But it must be avowed, this confidence as extensive as it is well founded, inspired by the information and exalted virtues of your majesty, does not extend to the members of your family.

The great majority of the French despair to find in those princes, who are to succeed your majesty, the same intentions and the same principles. This distrust, a stranger to the person of your majesty, cannot be so to your heart; and your goodness, sire, will not allow you to find enemies in those whom nature, misfortune, and gratitude have constituted your friends and protectors.

I am about to afflict your majesty; but I cannot, without betraying the confidence with which you honored me, suffer you to remain ignorant of the dangers that menace your most sacred rights. Can I fear to disclose to your majesty those evils which you alone can remedy?

Immediately after your majesty's return in 1814 a party pronounced itself emphatically against every thing that had been established since twenty five years. It was enough for them to make France retrace her steps back to 1789; they wished every thing to be for the king and by the king; they sought to re-establish the monarchy with its Gothic

institutions; hence those alarms so universal of the re-establishment of the feudal rights and tythes.

The French, happy in their affection for your majesty, opposed to those antiquated pretensions nothing but songs and epigrams. But soon more serious acts provoked a more serious resistance, and this conflict of force and reason, against the mad sallies of religion and political fanaticism, were suspended by the return of the usurper.

At this period, the partisans of absolute monarchy confounded in their hatred all who were not within their line, and openly boasted of the support of those personages who were nearest the throne.

All those whose interests and opinions attached them to the revolution, waited only for a chief, in order to defend their rights, which were thus directly attacked.

The elements of civil war, fermented in every quarter of France, when the usurper made his appearance at two hundred leagues from the capital. He obtained, without apparent peril, without a contest, without opposition, what he would have vainly attempted to reach with a considerable army and the influence of his mighty fame.

The regrets, which then accompanied your majesty in your retreat beyond the frontiers, had only your person for their object; after making the great est efforts to maintain a footing on the French territory, the princes of your house found themselves in a most humiliating state of solitude in the south and west. Since the last return of your majesty, this party has assumed a most alarming aspect, and no longer listens to moderation or reason. The authority of your majesty has been despised, another royal government has been organized, the magistrates appointed by you were repulsed from the cities, the administration of which had been confided to them by your majesty. This government proclaimed, instead of your name, that of monseignour and madame.* The public acclamations saluted them under the titles of king and queen of the south. The colours of their house replaced the white of the lily, which is the national color.

Commissaries, who usurped the title and powers of ministers, organized a magistracy and an armed force, equally foreign to your sovereignty and your will. These abuses have been confined to certain provinces, and have not passed beyond their limits. Your majesty has solemnly protested against these scandalous usurpations; but who among the guilty has been pointed out and punished? how can we confide in the sincere re-establishment of order, when foreign journals attack the personal right of your majesty to the inheritance of the throne? they no longer speak of a voluntary abdication in favor of another; but of a right independent of your will.

And this pretended right is invoked in favor of a princess in whose name was raised up that rival authority, the existence of which is proved by the numerous papers I have laid before your majesty.

What appeared, only two months since, a rash conjecture, is now an evident truth. Who can have excited in the English journals those long discussions upon the Salic law? in whose favor are disputed the principles of this fundamental statute of the French monarchy.

It is not as a theoretical question of public law that the English journalists present this dissertation. They name you, sire; they name the princess, your niece, †and doubtless without the knowledge of either.

And when we connect together the circumstances that have taken place in the south, and which have just transpired in certain parts of the north and west of France, can we for an instant doubt, that for fear of seeing a constitutional monarchy consolidated under your majesty's reign, its enemies wish to anticipate the order of succession consecrated by the usage of fourteen centuries? was our age then destined to be that of political calamities?

The whole history of France replies to these daring innovations, whose works reach us through the English gazettes, and which are supported and authenticated by forged acts every where circulated. Have they, then, forgotten that this law, constantly observed, was for the first time disputed in 1316, by Jane, daughter of Louis Hattin? but notwithstanding these pretensions, was not Philip V. maintained upon the throne of France? have they, then forgotten that Edward, king of England, vainly asserted the same pretensions as the son of Isabel of France, sister of Louis Huttin, of Philip the Long, and of Charles IV. who successively reigned and died without male children? the right of Philip of Valois, consecrated by the Salic law, was it not proclaimed anew?

For the third and last time this law was again applied in favor of your ancester, Henry IV. On the 28th June, 1583, a solemn act proscribed these same pretentions, hazarded by the chief of the Ligue, [League] of that Ligue whose madness and fury are exactly copied by the party I have described.—All these historical facts are well known to your majesty, whose profound erudition is admired by all Europe.

Those who would trample on your legitimate right, must distrust those ministers who are most devoted to your person, and it is through the same channels that circulate the most virulent diatribes against us. Such attacks have no terrors for me; and at any other time I would not have importuned your majesty with them. But such is the nature of the projects formed against the right of your crown, that I am without authority as I am without enmity against their authors and protectors

A solemn declaration, a formal disavowal, might cause every thing to be forgotten. But this declaration, this disavowal, who is to demand it? where is information to be gathered? the attributes of my ministry cannot extend so far.

Sire, the public grief is at its height; you alone can console the French for all they have suffered.—It would have been as delightful as honorable for me to have contributed to this object under your auspices.

I supplicate your majesty to receive the port folio which you thought proper to confide to me, and to see in this request only an expression of my respectful devotion.

(Signed)

The DUKE OF OTRANTO.

*The duke and dutchess of Angouleme.

†The dutchess of Angouleme, daughter of Louis XVI.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Paris, September 23.

My lord—A great deal has lately been said here respecting the measures I have been obliged to adopt in order to obtain for the king of the Netherlands his paintings and other things out of the museum; and as these reports may reach the ears of the prince regent, I communicate to you the following account of the whole affair, for his royal highness information:—

A short time after the arrival of the sovereigns at Paris, the minister of the king of the Netherlands demanded the pictures, &c. belonging to his sovereign, as did the ministers of the other sovereigns, and, as I was informed, could not obtain a satisfactory answer from the French government. After several conversations with me upon the subject, he sent to your lordship an official note, which was laid before the ministers of the allied powers, assembled at a conference, upon which the business was several times taken into consideration, in order to discover a means of doing justice to the claimants of the objects of art in the museum, without hurting the feelings of the king of France. Meanwhile the Prussians had obtained from his majesty, not only all the pictures belonging to Prussia proper, but also all those belonging to the Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine, and all those which were the property of his Prussian majesty; the affair now became urgent, and your lordship wrote a note of the — in which the matter was fully treated. The minister of the king of the Netherlands having not yet received any satisfactory answer from the French government, applied to me as commander in chief of the army of the king of the Netherlands, and asked whether I had any objection to employing his majesty's troops to obtain possession of what was indubitably his majesty's property; I laid this question also before the ministers of the allied monarchs; and as no objection was found, I thought it my duty to take the necessary steps to obtain what was his right. I spoke in consequence with prince Talleyrand upon this subject, communicated to him what had passed at the conference, and the reasons I had for thinking that the king of the Netherlands had a right to the paintings, who requested me to lay the matter before the king, and entreat his majesty to do me the favor to determine the manner in which I might obtain the object of the king of the Netherlands without in any manner offending his majesty. Prince Talleyrand promised me an answer by the next evening; but as I did not receive it, I repaired to him in the night, had a second conference with him, in which he gave me to understand that the king would give no orders upon the subject, that I might do as I thought proper, and negociate with Mr. Denon, the director of the museum. In the morning I sent my aid de camp, lieutenant colonel Freemantle to Mr. Denon, who told him that he had no orders to give up any paintings out of the gallery, and that he should suffer none to be taken away but by force. I then sent colonel Freemantle to prince Talleyrand to acquaint him with this answer, and to inform that the troops would go the next morning at 12 o'clock, to take possession of the paintings belonging to the king of the Netherlands, and to declare, that if any thing unpleasant should arise from this measure, the king's ministers, and not I, were answerable for it. Colonel Freemantle likewise informed Mr. Denon of the measure that was to be taken. It was, however, not necessary to send any troops, because a Prussian guard constantly occupied the gallery, and the pictures were taken away without any assistance being required from any troops under my command, except a few who assisted as labourers in the taking down and packing up.

It has been alleged that by having been the instrument of carrying away from the gallery the pictures of the king of the Netherlands, I had been guilty of a breach of a treaty which I had myself made; and as there is no mention made of the museum in the treaty of the 25th of March, and it seems now the treaty spoken of is the military convention of Paris, it is necessary to show how this convention is connected with the museum.

I do not want to prove that the allies were at war with France; there is no doubt that their armies entered Paris under a military convention concluded with an officer of the government, the prefect of the department of the Seine, and an officer of the army, who presented both authorities at that moment, present at Paris, and empowered by these authorities to negociate and conclude for them.

The article of the convention which is alleged to have been broken, is the 11th, which relates to the public property. I positively deny that this article has any reference whatever to the gallery of paintings.

The French commissioners introduced in the original project, an article to provide for the security of this species of property; but prince Blucher would not consent, saying there were in the gallery paintings which had been taken from Prussia, and which Louis 18th had promised to restore, which, however, had never been done. I repeated this circumstance to the French commissioners, and they prepared to accept the article with the exception of the Prussian pictures, and to this proposal I answered that I was there as the representative of the other nations in Europe, and that I must claim for other nations all that was conceded to the Prussians. I added, that I had no instructions concerning the museum, nor any grounds how the sovereigns would act; that they would certainly urge that the king should fulfil his obligations, and that I advised the omission of the article entirely, and the reserving this affair to the decision of the sovereigns when they should arrive.

Thus stands the affair of the museum in reference to the treaty. The convention of Paris is silent upon it, and a negociation took place, which left the business to the decision of the sovereigns.

Taking it for granted that the silence of the treaty of Paris, of May 1814, respecting the museum, had given the French government an indisputable claim to the pieces contained in it, it cannot be denied that this claim was annihilated by this negociation.

Those who negociated for the French government, judged that the victorious armies had a right to take the works of art from the museum, and they therefore endeavoured to save them by introducing an article into the military convention. This article was rejected, and the claim of the allies greatly advanced by the negociation on their side, and this was the reason that the article was rejected. Not only then was the possession of them not guaranteed by the military convention, but the above-mentioned negociation tended the more to weaken the right of the French government to the possession, which was founded on the silence of the treaty of Paris of May 1814.

The allies having now legal possession of the pieces in the museum, could do no otherwise than restore them to those from whom they had been taken away, contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, during the dreadful period of the French revolution and the tyranny of Bonaparte.

The conduct of the allies with respect to the museum at the time of the treaty of Paris, must be ascribed to their desire to gratify the French army, and to confirm the reconciliation with Europe, to which the army seemed at that time to be disposed.

But the circumstances are more entirely different; the army disappointed the just expectations of the world, and embraced the first opportunity to rise against its sovereign, and to serve the genera

enemy of humanity with a view to the renewal of the frightful times that were passed, and of the scenes of pillage against which the world has made so many gigantic efforts.

This army having been defeated by the armies of Europe, it is dissolved by the united council of the the sovereigns, and there can be no reason why the powers of Europe should do wrong to their own subjects, in order to again satisfy this army; indeed, it never appeared to me to be necessary that the allied sovereigns should neglect this opportunity to do justice and favor to their own subjects, in order to please the French nation.——The feelings of the French people upon this subject can be no other than national arrogance.

They would desire to retain these works of art, not because Paris is the properest place for them to be preserved in, (for all artists and connoisseurs who have written on the subject, agree that they ought to be sent back to the places where they originally were) but because they have been acquired by conquests of which they are the trophies.

The same feeling that makes the people of France wish to keep the pictures and statues of other nations, must naturally make other nations wish, now that victory is on their side, to restore those articles to the lawful owners; and the allied sovereigns must feel a desire to promote this object.

It is besides to be wished, as well for the happiness of France as of the world, that if the French people are not altogether convinced, that Europe is too strong for them, they may be made to feel, that however extensive for a time their temporary and partial advantages over one or more of the powers of Europe may be, the day of retribution must at length come.

According to my feelings, then, it would not only be unjust in the sovereigns to gratify the French people, but the sacrifice they would make would be impolitic, as it would deprive them of the opportunity of giving the French a great moral lesson.

I am, my dear lord, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Translated for the Democratic Press.

LETTER CIRCULATED IN PARIS, ADDRESSED TO LORD WELLINGTON.

My lord—I have read with a mixture of indignation and regret, your letter addressed to lord Castlereagh, wherein you attempt to justify the sacking of the museum at Paris. You fight better than you write, my lord, tho' the principles which actuate in both, appear to be the same, to distress others and fatten on their spoil. You have admitted that these monuments are the trophies of former victories, and permit me to say, that even as such they ought to have been held sacred by a soldier. They were the right and fruits of conquest, nay more, they were given and received in diminution of the calamities and contributions of war. They were as much the property of the French nation as the soil of Malta is a gem of the British crown.

You say the convention of 1815, made no provision for them. Had that instrument been so worded as to guarantee them, you would no doubt have said, with all the subtility of English probity and policy, that such a clause was of no avail from the illegitimacy of the provisional government. But what says the convention of 1814—that all the monuments of Paris shall be respected; do circumstances alter the case, or do you feel that you do not now as an ally, owe as much to Louis 18, as you did then, or has the weight of his misfortunes lessoned your commisseration, for this afflicted venerable monarch. Fie my lord, you weigh the finest sentiments of the human heart, rather by the depreciated scale of a London merchant, than by the noble feelings of a soldier or the generosity of an ally. You have taken from victory its reward, from a nation its ornaments; you have transported the arts from a genial clime to the smoke of London, or the frozen zone of the north, and though you strain hard as a conqueror, to pass unstained with the crime of blood, you appear to court the crime of treason. Yes treason, my lord, you stole into the capital under the sacred garb of a friend and champion and after betraying us, retired with that of a plunderer. Like a physician who comes to cure the plague, while he engenders the leprosy teeming from his own ulcers. You have been called the Washington of the age, but that hero would have supported and followed his friend to the scaffold, while you my lord, would not only abandon but drag him to it. It is in the power of the meanest to triumph over fallen greatness, but high and elevated minds soar above such depravity. You have forgotton, or never knew, my lord, that he conquers twice who conquers in victory. But admitting that it was necessary for you to attempt the justification of interposing your authority, in favor of these champions of the rights of men, these magnanimous allies; why after urging all in your power to palliate your injustice, that you may escape censure, why carry your animosity towards us so far as to seek to punish what you are pleased to style our arrogance. This my lord is the very quintescence of arrogance. And then our morals too must receive a lesson. An English general teaching morality to the French nation! And that too in a letter to that noted artuff lord Castlereagh. Pray, my lord, where did you imbibe those lessons of morality?—on the shores of the Ganges, or the plains of Hindostan, where millions of human beings with their legitimate sovereigns have been imolated, to satiate the thirst of British dominion:—from the inquisitors of Spain, whom you assisted to raise the funeral pile and turn the inquisitorial wheel to enslave and subdue their fellow subjects, or from the conflagration of Copennagen or Washington, the crimes of Hampton or Kingston, the revolting scenes of the Chesapeake, or the black hole of Calcutta, or from the desolating and destructive policy, which hangs over and prays upon your native country? But I will go no far her. You have retrieved my lord, the character of Napoleon, by the relief you have given it—you have brought into full view the odious policy of your infernal government, the inveterate foe of the repose of human kind, by attempting to degrade our country and disgrace her citizens. And since you could not with your imperial eagles and royal vultures dismember and devour France, you have sought to retard her resusciation:—that resusciation will one day come, when it may be her turn, my lord, to set in judgment on your and their crimes.

In the mean time it will be said of the confederacy of which you are generalisimo; in arms they ravage the earth, and it is their delight to collect the recent spoils *and live* as plunderers.

Battle of the Moskwa.

FROM THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" OF LABAUME'S NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

The action commenced precisely at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th; and the chief object of contest, where our author was stationed, was a redoubt in the centre of the position. This redoubt was attacked and carried by the French, after a tremen-

dous loss. It was then stormed by the Russians, under the fire of three hundred pieces of cannon, and they were advancing to strike a decisive blow against the French centre, when their progress was arrested by general Friand, who with a battery of twenty four pieces of cannon, carried death and destruction into their ranks. The interesting narrative of our author thus proceeds:

"The viceroy seized this decisive moment, and flying to the right, ordered a simultaneous attack of the grand redoubt, by the 1st, 3d and 14th divisions. Having arranged all three in order of battle, these troops advanced with cool intrepidity. They approached even the entrenchments of the enemy, when a sudden discharge of grape shot from the whole of their artillery spread destruction through our ranks. Our troops were staggered at this fatal reception; but the prince knew how to reanimate their spirits, by calling to the recollection of each regiment the circumstances in which they had formerly covered themselves with glory. To one he said, 'preserve that courage which has gained you the title of invincible;' to another, 'remember your reputation depends on this day;' then turning towards the 9th of the line, he said to them with emotion, 'brave soldiers, remember you were with me at Wagram, when we broke the enemy's centre.' By these words, and still more by his example, he inflamed the valor of his troops to such a degree that shouting with joy, they again marched with ardor to the redoubt. His highness riding along the line, arranged the attack with the utmost coolness and led it himself at the head of Brousier's division. At the same instant, a division of cuirassiers, from the centre of the army, rushed on the redoubt, and offered to our astonished sight a grand and sublime spectacle. The whole eminence, which overhung us, appeared in an instant a mass of moving iron: the glitter of the arms, and the rays of the sun reflected from the helmets and the cuirasses of the dragoons, mingled with the flames of the cannon that on every side vomited forth death, gave to the redoubt the appearance of a volcano in the midst of the army.

"The enemy's infantry, placed near this point, behind a ravine, kep up so destructive a fire on our cuirassiers, that they were obliged immediately to retire. Our infantry took their place; and turning the redoubt to the right and left recommenced a furious combat with the Russians, whose efforts rivalled our own.

"The viceroy and his staff, in spite of the enemy's tremendous fire, remained at the head of Broussier's division, followed by the 13th and 30th regiments. They advanced on the redoubt and entered it by the breast work, massacred on their pieces, the cannoneers that served them. Prince Kutusoff, who had witnessed the attack, immediately ordered the cuirassiers of the guard to advance and endeavor to retake the position. These were the best of the cavalry. The shock between their cuirassiers and ours was therefore terrible, and one may judge of the fury with which both parties fought, when the enemy, in quitting the field, left it completely covered with dead.

"The interior of the redoubt presented a horrid picture The dead were heaped on one another.—The feeble cries of the wounded were scarcely heard amid the surrounding tumult. Arms of every description were scattered over the field of battle.—The parapets, half demolished, had their embrasures entirely destroyed. Their places were distinguished only by the cannon, the greatest part of which were dismounted and separated from the broken carriages. In the midst of this scene of carnage, I discovered the body of a Russian cannoneer, decorated with three crosses. In one hand he held a broken sword, and with the other firmly grasped the carriage of the gun at which he had so valiantly fought.

All the Russian soldiers in the redoubt chose rather to perish than to yield. The general who commanded them, would have shared their fate, if his valor had not saved his life. This brave soldier had sworn to die at his post, and would have kept his oath. Seeing all his companions dead around him, he endeavored to precipitate himself on our swords; and he would inevitably have met his death, had not the honor of taking such a prisoner arrested the cruelty of the soldiers The viceroy received him with kindness, and committed him to the care of col. Asselin, who conducted him to the emperor.' p. 139—142.

The Russians having evacuated their position during the night, the field of battle was immediately occupied by the French; and never, perhaps, did any human eye behold such a spectacle of misery and slaughter. The ground for about the space of a square league, was literally covered with dead and wounded. In many places the bursting of shells had promiscuously heaped together men and horses. The fire of the howitzers had been so destructive, that heaps of bodies lay scattered over the plain; and where the ground was not encumbered with the slain, it was covered with broken lances, muskets, helmets, and cuirasses, or with grape shot and bullets, as numerous as hail stones after a violent storm. "But the most horrid spectacle (continues our author) was the interior of the ravines, where almost all the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge to avoid further injury. Those miserable wretches heaped one upon another, and swimming in their blood, uttered the most heart rending groans.—They frequently invoked death with piercing cries, and eagerly besought us to put an end to their agonies." Such are some of the details of this *glorious* battle, which we lay before our readers, not for the purpose of shocking their feeling, but because we think they serve to place what is called military glory in its true light—and thus in some measure, to correct those false impressions under which mankind have been, in all ages, so much blinded to the true nature of the warrior's exploits. They would answer a still greater purpose, if they would tend to soften the hearts of those cold and calculating politicians, who make war without any consideration of its miseries, and regard the plea of humanity as a vulgar common place, altogether unfit to be taken into the account of their *magnanimous* deliberations.

Battle of Waterloo.

Extract of a letter, dated Brussels, July 16.

I have visited the field of battle. The sleep of the dead is sound. On the spot where this day month thousands thronged and fought, where thousands sunk and bled, and groaned, and died, there is now not a living soul, and over all hovers the stillness of the grave.

In Ligny 2000 dead were buried. Here fought the Westphalian and Berg regiments. Ligny is a village built of stone and thatched with straw, on a small stream which flows through flat meadows. In the village are several farm houses, enclosed with walls and gates. Every farm house the Prussians had converted into a fortress.—The French endeavoured to penetrate through the village by means of

superior numbers. Four times were they driven out: At last they set on fire farm houses in the upper end of the village with their howitzers. But the Prussians still kept their ground at the lower end. A whole company of Westphalian troops fell in the court yard at the church; on the terrace before the church lay 50 dead.

In the evening the French surrounded the village. The Prussians retired half a league: the position was lost; and it is incomprehensible why the French did not follow up the advantage they had obtained, and again attack the Prussians in the night. This was on the 16th. The same day a French column marched by the high road of Charleroi to Brussels.

At Quatre Bras they found the duke of Brunswick and the prince of Orange. Here the battle was as hot as at Ligny. The duke let himself be carried away by his ardor into the fire of small arms; a musket ball went through his bridle hand and entered the belly; the liver was penetrated; he fell, and breathed his last in ten minutes. His sufferings were short.

At the inn by the cross roads at Quatre Bras, the contest was the hottest. Here are the most graves. The wounded reeled into the inn yard, leaned against the walls, and then sank down. There are still the traces of blood on the walls, as it spouted forth from the wounds with departing life.

Where the battle was, the fields are completely trodden down for a circuit of about a league. On both sides of the high road, ways are made about 100 feet broad, and you can still follow the march of the battalions in all directions through the fine fields of maze.

On the 18th the battle was renewed four leagues nearer Brussels, on both sides of the high road. The spot is a plain sprinkled with hillocks.—The diameter of the field of battle may be about a league and a half. Bonaparte placed himself near the farm house of Mount St. Jean, on a rising ground, whence he could overlook the whole. Beside him was one Lacoste, a Walloon, who now lives near the hamlet of Belle Alliance, and who was employed as a guide. This man told me as follows:—When the Prussians came out of the wood of Fritschermont, Bonaparte observed them with his glass, and asked one of his adjutants who they were; the latter upon looking through his glass, replied, "they are the Prussian colours." That moment his face assumed a chalky whiteness, as if the ghost of the sainted queen of Prussia had appeared to him, whom he persecuted to death. He said nothing, but merely once shook his head. When he saw that the battle was lost, he rode off with his general staff and the above guide. He had told Lacoste that he wished to be conducted by a bye road to Charleroi."

Genappe is an open market town, a league and a half from the field of battle, through which runs the Dyle, a small stream. At the lower end of Genappe lies an iron forge, which it drives. A quarter of a mile lower lies the village of Ways, at which there is a bridge. An officer had arrived at Genappe about five in the afternoon with orders to withdraw the baggage. He had already considered the battle as lost, because the reserves had been brought into the fire.—When the flight became almost universal, the military waggons were driven sixteen abreast on the causeway. In the narrow of Genappe they were wedged in together, and Lacoste relates that it took an hour and a half to get through them. It was half past twelve at night before they got out of the town, with 150 horses of the staff. I asked him why he did not take Bonaparte by the bridge of Ways, where nobody passed: he replied, "I was not aware of this road."

Thus, with all the maps of the war depot, with all the engineer geographers, who with their repeating circles can set off the geographical position of places even to a second, and with a large staff, Bonaparte here depended on the ignorance of a peasant, who did not know that there was a bridge over the Dyle at Ways. People talk a great deal of military skill and military science, while oftener in decisive movements the whole depends upon the knowlege of a common man.

In the village of Planchenoir, the fourth of a league from Belle Alliance, the guards were posted. The principal house in the village is nearly burnt down. It is inhabited by a very intelligent farmer of the name of Bernhard.—He, like all the others, had fled on the day of battle, but witnessed, on an opposite height, the combat between Bulow and the French reserve, and could give a very good description of it. He carried me to the key of the position opposite Fritschermont. He told me that the peasant who guided Bulow's army, resolved not to come out of the wood at Fritschermont, but to descend into the valley lower down, and to penetrate by Planchernoir, nearly in the rear of the French reserves. "Then," said he, "we shall take them all." The period was truly most critical when the Prussians came to the attack. Wellington was hard pressed, all his reserves were already in action, he was already compelled to withdraw some of his artillery, and a countryman, from the vicinity of Braine la Lead, told me that he saw some of his army; (as he expressed it) *en debandage*. Bonaparte was probably only waiting for the moment when, with his guards, he chould decide the day. We shudder when we reflect, that at this important moment, all depended on the local knowlege of a single peasant. Had he guided wrong, had he led them into the hallow way through which the cannon could not pass—had Bulow's army came up an honr later, the scale had probably descended on the other side. Had Bonaparte been victorious; and advanced to the Rhine, the French nation would have been intoxicated with victory, and with what they call national glory; and a levy *en masse* would have been effected throughout all France.

From late London papers.

The Museum at Paris.

[From Miss William's narrative.]

When the direful truth was promulgated, what language can paint the variety and violence of passion which raged in every Frenchman's breast! curses, louder and longer than those heaped upon the head of Obadiah, were poured out on the allies by the enraged Parisians. They forgot all other miseries; the project of blowing up bridges, pillage, spoliation, massacres, war-taxes, the dismemberment of empires; all these they wiped "away from their tablets." No longer were their heads plotting on tyranny, on liberty; they thought no more of the cession of fortresses, and the fate of the constitutional chart; all principles, feelings, hopes, and fears, were absorbed in this one great and horrible humiliation.

While the allied troops employed in the removal of the Corinthian horses, all passes to the place of the Carousel were guarded by Austrian cavalry, posted at the avenues of the streets that led to it. The place of the Carousel was forbidden ground only to the French. Foreigners had liberty to cross

it as often as they pleased. I heard an officer call out to an Austrian guard who hesitated, "I am an Englishman and have a right to pass." The claim was admitted.

The gates the most vigilantly guarded during some days, against the intrusion of the French, were those of the gallery of the Louvre. It was said that this measure was taken from motives of tenderness to those feelings which the scene within must naturally have excited in the French; but it was rumored also, that exasperation might produce violence, and the pictures might be defaced, and the statues mutilated. The troops of each nation took this post by turns. It was that of the Austrians at my last visit. There they stood, defiance in their eye against all Frenchmen, and fresh green branches stuck in their caps; this is the usual ornament of the Austrian soldier's hat or cap, when in campaign; but these branches appear so much like symbols of victory, that they are highly offensive to the French. When foreigners required admittance, the doors were thrown open. The Frenchmen who were refused, glanced at the laurelled-cap, bit their lips, muttered imprecations, and withdrew.

Some few had, however, the address to procure entrance; they were but few; I found some artists pacing the gallery of paintings; they had an air of distraction, and were muttering curses, "not loud but deep."—Que le tonnerre du Ciel! Oh! c'en est trop!" and other exclamations in the same style. A chill sensation came across my heart when I descended to the halls of the sculpture, and saw the vacant pedestal on which had stood "the statue that enchants the world" I gazed on the pedestal; one of the old liveried attendants of the hall, interpreting my looks, said to me in a sorrowful tone, "Ah! madam, she is gone, I shall never see her again!"—"Gone," said I, "Yes, madam, she set out but this very morning at three o'clock, *et sous bonne escorte.*" The old man seemed to mourn over Venus as if she had been his daughter.

The adjoining hall presented a few days after a most melancholy spectacle There lay the Apollo on the floor in his coffin The workmen were busied in preparing him for his journey, by wedging him in his shell; and an artist was tracing his celestial features, when the trowel with its white paste passed across his divine visage His arm was majestically stretched out. The French artists who were present, wept over it; they pressed his hands to their lips, and bade him a last adieu! The scene was now closed on that perfect image worthy of almost divine honors. He was going to add a new glory to Rome, and draw new pilgrims to his shrine; but to Paris he was lost forever, and she might well deplore her calamity; she had indeed seized him as her captive, but she had gazed on him with unwearied admiration; she had hailed him as the most splendid trophy of victory; and she would have purchased his stay with her treasures, even with her blood, had not resistance been unavailing.

In the package of these divinities much apprehension was felt of their sustaining some injury. The necessary aids and tools were wanting. No rewards no menaces, however, could prevail on the French, crocheteurs, porters, and laborers, plying in the streets for employment, to lend their aid. The French, of the lowest class, were too indignant and mutinous to be the abettors of such spoliation. The ladders of the master of an exhibition of singes savans, learned monkeys, in the neighborhood of the Louvre, were, at length, put in requisition to unhang the pictures. The pythian divinity of olympus lay in the streets all night, and might have suffered from any accidental tumult; and the Venus de Medicis was fated, like an abandoned female, to take up her abode for some hours in a common guard house.

The commissaries of the duke of Tuscany, having sent off the Venus, laid their hands on the Madonna della Seggia.

The Spaniards claimed their share in this general distribution, and succeeded better than they had done in their purpose of invasion; of which it appears that the principal motive was that of obtaining new cloathes, since they had heard, with some envy, that almost all the troops of Europe had made their toilette at the expense of France.

And lastly presented themselves the commissaries of the king of Sardinia—They came at an unlucky moment. The Austrian guard at the museum had been called away to assist in the removal of the horses at the Thuilleries. The guardians of the museum, raised into indignation at the attack of these new commissaries collected their forces, consisting of numerous workmen, and with brush and broom swept the Sardinians out of the gallery.

Clerical Modesty.

It is not because the catholic clergy are particularly mentioned in the following article that we direct attention to it; but to exhibit another proof that clergymen of every denomination embodied by law, do *not* consider *their* kingdom to be situated entirely out of this world! Let us be grateful for exemption from the two grand scourges of mankind, an established church and monarchy!

"Yesterday says a London paper of August 20, two mails arrived from Holland and one from Flanders. From the papers and private letters by those conveyances, it appears that those bigotted catholic clergy of Belgium have zealously bestirred themselves, among their implicit and credulous followers, to procure the rejection of the new constitution for the United Netherlands, because it tolerates all forms of worship, and guarantees the admissibility of all citizens to office, without regard to their religious persuasion. The bishop of Ghent has particularly manifested his apostolic wrath against this encroachment upon the monopoly of the good things of this life, heretofore enjoyed by the faithful. In addition to a pastoral instruction on the subject, he caused his vicar-general to address the following godly epistle to the notables of his diocese.

"Gentlemen, from the pastoral instruction of the bishop of Ghent, and more especially from the authorities of the sovereign Pontiffs, Pius the VIth and VIIth, you must be convinced that the project of the new constitution contains articles diametrically contrary to our holy religion, and that, consequently, it cannot be accepted by any good catholic. It is therefore our duty to enjoin you—and wo to us if we do not fulfil it, as also wo to you if you do not regard us as the organs of the catholic religion, who urge you to be zealous for its preservation—it is therefore, we repeat, our duty to enjoin you, as we by these presents do, to reject this project purely and simply. This the goodness of his majesty our king permits you to do, in selecting you to vote for the rejection or acceptance of the said project, and in securing to the catholic church its state and its liberties. We have the honor, &c.

(Signed) FORGUER, Vicar-general.

By order, J. BROVREKEM, Sec'ry.

"*Malines, 4th Aug.* 1814.

The Grand Canal.

Memorial of the citizens of New-York, in favor of a Canal navigation between the great Western Lakes and the Tide-Waters of the Hudson.

To the Legislature
of the state of New-York,

The memorial of the subscribers in favor of a Canal Navigation between the great western lakes and the tide-waters of the Hudson, most respectfully represents:

That they approach the Legislature with a solicitude proportioned to the importance of this great undertaking, and with a confidence founded on the enlightened public spirit of the constituted authorities. If, in presenting the various considerations which have induced them to make this appeal, they should occupy more time than is usual on common occasions, they must stand justified by the importance of the object: Connected as it is with the essential interests of our country, and calculated in its commencement to reflect honor on the state, and in its completion, to exalt it to an elevation of unparallelled prosperity; your memorialists are fully persuaded that centuries may pass away before a subject is again presented so worthy of all your attention, and so deserving of all your patronage and support.

The improvement of the means of intercourse between different parts of the same country, has always been considered the first duty, and the most noble employment of government. If it be important that the inhabitants of the same country should be bound together by a community of interests, and a reciprocation of benefits; that agriculture should find a sale for its productions; manufactures a vent for their fabrics; and commerce a market for its commodities; it is your incumbent duty, to open, facilitate and improve internal navigation. The preeminent advantages of canals have been established by the unerring test of experience. They unite cheapness, celerity, certainty and safety in the transportation of commodities. It is calculated that the expense of transporting on a canal, amounts to one cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton for one hundred miles, while the usual cost by land conveyance, is one dollar and sixty cents per hundred weight, or thirty-two dollars a ton for the same distance. The celerity and certainty of this mode of transportation are evident. A loaded boat can be towed by one or two horses at the rate of thirty miles a day. Hence the seller or buyer can calculate with sufficient precision on his sales or purchases, the period of their arrival, the amount of their avails, and the extent of their value. A vessel on a canal is independent of winds, tides, and currents, and is not exposed to the delays attending conveyances by land: and with regard to safety, there can be no competition. The injuries to which commodities are exposed when transported by land, and the dangers to which they are liable when conveyed by natural waters, are rarely experienced on canals. In the latter way, comparatively speaking, no risk is incurred, no waste is encountered, and no insurance is required. Hence, it follows, that canals operate upon the general interests of society, in the same way that machines for saving labor do in manufactures; they enable the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant to convey their commodities to market, and to receive a return at least thirty times cheaper than by roads. As to all the purposes of beneficial communication, they diminish the distance between places, and therefore encourage the cultivation of the most extensive and remote parts of the country. They create new sources of internal trade, and augment the old channels, for the more cheap the transportation, the more expanded will be its operation, and the greater the mass of the products of the country for sale, the greater will be the commercial exchange of returning merchandize, and the greater the encouragement of manufactures, by the increased economy and comfort of living, together with the cheapness and abundance of raw materials; and canals are consequently advantageous to towns and villages, by destroying the monopoly of the adjacent country, and advantageous to the whole country; for though some rival commodities may be introduced into the old markets, yet many new markets will be opened by increasing population, enlarging old and erecting new towns, augmenting individual and aggregate wealth, and extending foreign commerce.

The prosperity of ancient Egypt and China, may in a great degree be attributed to their inland navigation. With little foreign commerce, the former of those countries by these means attained, and the latter possesses a population and opulence in proportion to their extent, unequalled in any other. And England and Holland, the most commercial nations of modern times, deprived of their canals, would lose the most prolific sources of their prosperity and greatness. Inland navigation, is in fact to the same community what exterior navigation is to the great family of mankind. As the ocean connects the nations of the earth, by the ties of commerce, and the benefits of communication, so do lakes, rivers and canals operate upon the inhabitants of the same country: and it has been well observed, that "were we to make the supposition of two states the one having all its cities, towns and villages upon navigable rivers and canals, and having an easy communication with each other: the other possessing the common conveyance of land carriage, and supposing both states to be equal as to soil, climate and industry, commodities and manufactures in the former state might be furnished thirty per cent. cheaper than in the latter; or in other words, the first state would be a third richer, and more affluent than the other."

The general arguments in favor of inland navigation, apply with peculiar force to the United States, and most emphatically to this state. A geographical view of the country, will at once demonstrate the unexampled prosperity that will arise from our cultivating the advantages which nature has dispensed with so liberal a hand. A great chain of mountains passes through the United States, and divides them into eastern and western America. In various places, rivers break through those mountains and are finally discharged into the ocean. To the west there is a collection of inland lakes exceeding in its aggregate extent, some of the most celebrated seas of the old world. Atlantic America, on account of the priority of its settlement, its vicinity to the ocean, and its favorable position for commerce, has many advantages. The western country, however, has a decided superiority in the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, and the extent of its territory. To connect these great sections by inland navigation, to unite our Mediterranean seas with the ocean, is evidently an object of the first importance to the general prosperity. Nature has effected this in some measure; the St. Lawrence emanates from the lakes, and discharges itself into the ocean

in a foreign territory. Some of the streams which flow into the Mississippi, originate near the Great Lakes, and pass round the chain of mountains. Some of the waters of this state which pass into Lake Ontario approach the Mohawk; but our Hudson has decided advantages. It affords a tide navigation for vessels of eighty tons to Albany and Troy 160 miles above New-York, and this peculiarity distinguishes it from all the other bays and rivers in the United States, viz.

The importance of the Hudson river to the old settled parts of the state, may be observed in the immense wealth which is daily borne on its waters, in the flourishing villages and cities on its banks, and in the opulence and prosperity of all the country connected with it, either remotely or immediately. It may also be readily conceived, if we only suppose that by some awful physical calamity, some overwhelming convulsion of nature, this great river was exhausted of its waters; where then would be the abundance of our markets, the prosperity of our farmers, the wealth of our merchants? Our villages would become deserted; our flourishing cities would be converted into masses of mouldering ruins, and this state would be precipitated into poverty and insignificance. If a river or natural canal, navigable about 170 miles, has been productive of such signal benefits, what blessing might not be expected, if it were extended 300 miles through the most fertile country in the universe, and united with the great seas of the west! The contemplated canal would be this extension, and viewed in reference only to the productions and consumptions of the state, would perhaps convey more riches on its waters, than any other canal in the world. Connected with the Hudson, it might be considered as a navigable stream that extends 450 miles through a fruitful country, embracing a great population, and abounding with all the productions of industry: if we were to suppose all the rivers and canals in England and Wales combined into one, and discharged into the ocean at a great city, after passing through the heart of that country, then we can form a distinct idea of the importance of the projected canal; but it indeed comprehends within its influence a greater extent of territory, which will in time embrace a greater population. If this work be so important, when we confine our views to this state alone, how unspeakably beneficial must it appear when we extend our contemplations to the great lakes, and the country afflicted with them! Waters extending two thousand miles from the beginning of the canal, and a country containing more territory than all Great Britain and Ireland, and at least as much as France.

While we do not pretend that all the trade of our western world will centre in any given place (nor indeed would it be desireable if it were practicable, because we sincerely wish the prosperity of all the states,) yet we contend that our natural advantages are so transcendent, that it is in our power to obtain the greater part, and put successful competition at defiance. As all the other communications are impeded by mountains; the only formidable rivals of New-York for this great prize, are New-Orleans and Montreal, the former relying on the Mississippi, and the latter on the St. Lawrence.

In considering this subject, we will suppose the commencement of the canal somewhere near the outlet of Lake Erie.

The inducements for preferring one market to another, involve a variety of considerations: the principal are the cheapness and facility of transportation and the goodness of the market. If a cultivator or manufacturer can convey his commodities with the same ease and expedition to New-York, and obtain a higher price for them than at Montreal or New-Orleans, and at the same time supply himself at a cheaper rate with such articles as he may want in return, he will undoubtedly prefer New-York. It ought also to be distinctly understood, that a difference in price may be equalized by a difference in the expense of conveyance, and that the vicinity of the market is at all times a consideration of great importance.

From Buffalo, at or near the supposed commencement of the canal, it is 450 miles to the city of New-York, and from that city to the ocean, 20 miles. From Buffalo to Montreal 350 miles; from Montreal to the chops of the St. Lawrence, 450. From Buffalo to New-Orleans by the great lakes, and the Illinois river, 2,250 miles; from New-Orleans to the Gulph of Mexico, 100. Hence the distance from Buffalo to the ocean by the way of New-York, is 470 miles; by Montreal 800: and by New-Orleans, 2,350.

As the upper lakes have no important outlet but into Lake Erie, we are warranted in saying that all their trade must be auxiliary to its trade, and that a favorable communication by water from Buffalo, will render New-York the great depot and warehouse of the western world.

In order, however to obviate all objections that may be raised against the place of comparison, let us take three positions, *Chicago* near the southwest end of lake Michigan, and a creek of that name which sometimes communicates with the Illinois, the nearest river from the lakes to the Mississippi: *Detroit*, on the river of that name between lakes St. Clair and Erie; and *Pittsburgh*, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongohela rivers, forming the head of the Ohio, and communicating with Le Beuf by water, which is distant fifteen miles from Lake Erie.

The distance from Chicago to the ocean by New-York, is about 1,200 miles. To the mouth of the Mississippi, by New-Orleans near 1,600 miles, and to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, by Montreal, near 1,600 miles.

The distance from Detroit to the ocean by New-York, is near 700 miles. From Detroit to the ocean by Montreal, is 1,050 miles. From Detroit to the ocean pursuing the nearest route by Cleveland, and down the Muskingum, 2,400 miles. The distance from Pittsburg to the ocean by Le Beuf, Lake Erie, Buffalo and N. York, is 700 miles. The same to the ocean by Buffalo and Montreal 1,050 miles. The same to the ocean by the Ohio and Mississippi, 2,150 miles.

These different comparative views show that New-York has in every instance, a decided advantage over her great rivals. In other essential respects, the scale preponderates equally in her favor. Supposing a perfect equality of advantages as to the navigation of the lakes, yet from Buffalo, as the point of departure, there is no comparison of benefits. From that place the voyager to Montreal, has to encounter the inconveniences of a portage at the cataract of Nigara, to load and unload at least three times, to brave the tempests of Lake Ontario and the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

In like manner the voyager to New-Orleans, has a portage between between the Chicago and Illinois, an inconvenient navigation of the latter stream, besides the well known obstacles and hazards of the

Mississippi. And until the invention of Steam-boats, an ascending navigation was considered almost impracticable. This inconvenience is, however, still forcibly experienced on that river, as well as on the St Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario.

The navigation from Lake Erie to Albany, can be completed in ten days with perfect safety on the canal, and from Albany to New-York, there is the best sloop navigation in the world.

From Buffalo to Albany, a ton of commodities could be conveyed on the intended canal, for three dollars, and from Albany to New-York, according to the present prices of sloop transportation, for $2 80 and the return cargoes would be the same.

We have not sufficient data upon which to predicate very accurate estimates with regard to Montreal and New-Orleans; but we have no hesitation in saying, that the descending conveyance to the former, would be four times the expense, and to the latter ten times, and that the cost of the ascending transportation would be greatly enhanced.

It has been stated by several of the most respectable citizens of Ohio, that the present expense of transportation by water from the city of New-York to Sandusky, including the carrying places, is $4 50 per hundred, and allowing it to cost $2 per hundred for transportation to Clinton, the geographical centre of the state, the whole expense would be $6 50, which is only fifty cents more than the transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and at least $2 50 less than the transportation by land and water from these places, and that in their opinion, New-York, is the natural emporium of that trade, and that the whole commercial intercourse of the western country north of the Ohio, will be secured to her by the contemplated canal.

In addition to this, it may be stated that the St. Lawrence is generally locked up by ice seven months in the year, during which time produce lies a dead weight on the hands of the owner; that the navigation from New-York to the ocean, is at all times easy, and seldom obstructed by ice, and that the passage from the Balize to New-Orleans is tedious; that perhaps one out of five of the western boatmen, who descend the Mississippi, become victims to disease; and that many important articles of western production are injured or destroyed by the climate New-York, is, therefore, placed in a happy medium between the insalubrious heat of the Mississippi, and the severe cold of the St. Lawrence. She has also pre-eminent advantages, as to the goodness and extensiveness of her market. All the productions of the soil, and the fabrics of art can command an adequate price, and foreign commodities can generally be procured at a lower rate. The trade of the Mississippi is already in the hands of her merchants, and although accidental and transient causes may have concurred to give Montreal an ascendency in some points, yet the superiority of New-York is founded in nature, and if improved by the wisdom of government, must always soar above competition.

Granting, however, that the rivals of New-York will command a considerable portion of the western trade, yet it must be obvious from these united considerations, that she will engross more than sufficient to render her the greatest commercial city in the world. The whole line of canal will exhibit boats loaded with flour, pork, beef, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, wheat, barley, corn, hemp, wool, flax, iron, lead, copper, salt, gypsum, coal, tar, fur, peltry, ginseng, bees-wax, cheese, butter, lard, staves, lumber, and the other valuable productions of our country; and also, with merchandize from all parts of the world. Great manufacturing establishments will spring up; agriculture will establish its granaries, and commerce its warehouses in all directions. Villages, towns, and cities will line the banks of the canal, and the shores of the Hudson from Erie to New-York. "The wilderness and the solitary place will become glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The following will give an idea of the money expended on such works in England:

	Cost.	*Miles.*
The Rochdale Canal,	291,900*l.*	31 1-2
Ellesmere,	400,900	57
Kennet and Avon,	420,000	78
Grand Junction,	500,000	90
Leeds and Liverpool,	800,000	129

The miles of canal are 385 1-2, and the cost 2,411,900*l.* sterling, or about 28,000 dollars per mile.

But in the estimation of the cost of these canals, unquestionably the price of the land over which they pass is included, and this is enormous. The land alone for one canal of 16 miles, is said to have cost 90,000*l.* sterling. With us this would be but small.

If we look at the history of the English canals, we shall see how many objects of great expense are connected with them, with which we should have nothing to do, and that most of them have encountered and surmounted obstacles which we should not meet with. For instance, the Grand Junction Canal passes more than once the great ridge which divides the waters of England; ours will pass over a country which in comparison is champaign.

But it is said that the price of labor in our country is so much above what it is in England, that we must add greatly to the cost of her canals in estimating the expense of ours. But that is certainly a false conclusion, for not only must the price of land and the adventitious objects which have been before referred to, be deducted from the cost of the foreign canals, but we must consider that there will be almost as great a difference in our favour in the cost of materials and brute labor, as there is in favor of England as to human labor, and it is well known that so much human labour is not now required on canals as formerly. Machines for facilitating excavation have been invented and used with great success.

Mr. Gallatin's report on canals contains several estimates of the cost of contemplated ones. From Weymouth to Taunton in Massachusetts, the expense of a canal of 26 miles, with a lockage of 260 feet, is set down at 1,250,000 dollars. From Brunswick to Trenton, 28 miles, with a lockage of 100 feet, 800,000 dollars. From Christiana to Elk, 22 miles, with a lockage of 148 feet, 750,000 dollars From Elizabeth river to Pasquotank, 22 miles with a lockage of 40 feet, 250,000 dollars. These estimates thus vary from 48,000 to less than 12,000 dollars a mile, and furnish the medium of about 31,000 dollars a mile. But it must be observed, that they are for some small distances, calculated to surmount particular obstacles, and contemplate an extraordinary number of locks, and that they do not therefore furnish proper data from which to form correct conclusions, with respect to the probable cost of an extensive canal sometimes running over a great number of miles upon a level without any expense (or lockage or any other expense) than the mere earth works.

Mr. Weston before mentioned, estimated the ex-

pense of a canal from the tide waters at Troy to Lake Ontario, a distance of 167 miles, (exclusive of Lake Oneida,) going round the Cohoes, and embracing 55 locks of 8 feet lift each, at 2,200,000 dollars, a little more than 13,000 dollars a mile.

Fortunately however, we have more accurate information than mere estimates.

In the appendix to Mr. Gallatin's report, it is stated by Mr. Joshua Gilpin, that "by actual measurement, and the sums paid on the feeder, it was found that one mile on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, the most difficult of all others, from its being nearly altogether formed through hard rocky ground, cost 13,000 dollars, and one other mile perfectly level, and without particular impediments, cost 2,300 dollars; from hence, the general average would be reduced to 7,650 dollars per mile."

The Middlesex canal in Massachusetts, runs over 28 miles of ground, presenting obstacles much greater than can be expected on the route we purpose. This canal cost 478,000 dollars, which is about 17,000 dollars a mile. It contains 22 locks of solid masonry, and excellent workmanship, and to accomplish this work, it was necessary to dig in some places to the depth of 20 feet, to cut through ledges of rocks, to fill some valleys and morasses, and to throw several aqueducts across the intervening rivers. One of these across the river Shawshine is 230 feet long and 22 feet above the river.

From the Tonewanta Creek, to the Seneca river, is a fall of	195 feet
From thence to the Rome summit, is a rise of	50
From thence to the Hudson river, is a fall of	350
The whole rise and fall,	625 feet

This will require 62 locks of ten feet lift each. The expense of such locks, as experimentally proved in several instances in this state, would be about 620,000 dollars.

We have seen that on the Middlesex canal, there are 22 locks for 28 miles, which is a lock for somewhat more than every mile, whereas, 62 locks for 300 miles, is but about one lock for every 5 miles; and the lockage of the Middlesex canal, would alone cost 220,000 dollars. It would, therefore, appear to be an allowance perhaps too liberal to consider the cost of it as a fair criterion of the expense of canals in general in this country, and of this in particular. Reservoirs and Tunnels, are the most expensive part of the operation, and none will be necessary in our whole route. The expense of the whole earth work of excavating a mile of canal on level ground, fifty feet wide and fifty feet deep, at 18 cents per cubic yard, and allowing for the cost of forming and trimming the banks, puddling, &c. will not exceed 4000 dollars per mile, and the only considerable aqueduct on the whole line will be over the Genesee river.

From a deliberate consideration of these different estimates and actual expenditures, we are fully persuaded that this great work will not cost more than 20,000 dollars a mile, or six millions of dollars in the whole; but willing to make every possible allowance, and even conceding that it will cost double that sum, yet still we contend that there is nothing which ought to retard its execution. This canal cannot be made in a short time. It will be the work perhaps of 10 or 15 years.

The money will not be wanted at once. The expenditure, in order to be beneficial, ought not to exceed 500,000 dollars a year, and the work may be accomplished in two ways: either by companies incorporated for particular sections of the route, or by the state. If the first is resorted to, pecuniary sacrifices will still be necessary on the part of the public, and great care ought to be taken to guard against high tolls, which will certainly injure, if not ruin the whole enterprize.

If the state shall see fit to achieve this great work, there can be no difficulty in providing funds. Stock can be created and sold at an advanced price. The ways and means of paying the interest will be only required After the first year, supposing an annual expenditure of 500,000 dollars, thirty thousand dollars must be raised to pay an interest of six per cent; after the second year 60,000, and so on. At this rate the interest will regnlarly increase with beneficial appropriation, and will be so little in amount that it may be raised in many shapes without being burdensome to the community. In all human probability, the augmented revenue proceeding from the public salt works, and the increased price of the state lands in consequence of this undertaking, will more than extinguish the interest of the debt contracted for that purpose. We should also take into view, the land subscribed by individuals for this work, amounting to 106,632 acres.—These donations, together with those which may be confidently anticipated, will exceed in value a million of dollars, and it will be at all times in the power of the state to raise a revenue from the imposition of transit duties which may be so light as scarcely to be felt, and yet the income may be so great as in a short time to extinguish the debt, and this might take effect on the completion of every important section of the work.

If the legislature shall consider this important project in the same point of view, and shall unite with us in opinion, that the general prosperity is intimately and essentially involved in its prosecution, we are fully persuaded that *now* is the proper time for its commencement. Delays are the refuge of weak minds, and to procrastinate on this occasion is to show a culpable inattention to the bounties of nature; a total insensibility to the blessings of Providence, and an inexcusable neglect of the interests of society. If it were intended to advance the views of individuals, or to foment the divisions of party; if it promoted the interests of a few at the expense of the prosperity of the many; if its benefits were limited as to place or fugitive as to duration, then indeed it might be received with cold indifference, or treated with stern neglect; but the overflowing blessings from this great fountain of public good and national abundance will be as extensive as our country, and as durable as time.

The considerations which now demand an immediate, and an undivided attention to this great object, are so obvious, so various and so weighty, that we shall only attempt to glance at some of the most prominent.

In the first place, it must be evident, that no period could be adopted in which the work can be prosecuted with less expense. Every day augments the value of the land through which the canal will pass; and when we consider the surplus hands which have been recently dismissed from the army into the walks of private industry, and the facility with which an addition can be procured to the mass of our active labor, in consequence of the convulsions of Europe, it must be obvious that this is now

the time to make those indispensable acquisitions.

2. The longer this work is delayed, the greater will be the difficulty in surmounting the interests that will rise up in opposition to it. Expedients on a contracted scale have already been adopted for the facilitation of intercourse. Turnpikes, locks, and short canals have been resorted to, and in consequence of those establishments, villages have been laid out, and towns have been contemplated.—To prevent injurious speculation, to avert violent opposition, and to exhibit dignified impartiality and paternal affection to your fellow-citizens, it is proper that they should be notified at once of your intentions.

3. The experience of the late war has impressed every thinking man in the community, with the importance of this communication. The expenses of transportation frequently exceeded the original value of the article, and at all times operated with injurious pressure upon the finances of the nation.—The money thus lost for the want of this communication would perhaps have defrayed more than one half of its expense.

4. Events which are daily occurring on our frontiers, demonstrate the necessity of this work. It is of importance that our honorable merchants should not be robbed of their legitimate profits; that the public revenues should not be seriously impaired by dishonest smuggling, and that the commerce of our cities should not be supplanted by the mercantile establishments of foreign countries? Then it is essential that this sovereign remedy for maladies so destructive and ruinous, should be applied. It is with inconceivable regret we record the well known fact, that merchandise from Montreal has been sold to an alarming extent on our borders for 15 per cent. below the New-York prices.

5. A measure of this kind will have a benign tendency in raising the value of the national domains, in expediting the sale, and enabling the payment.—Our national debt may thus, in a short time be extinguished. Our taxes of course will be diminished, and a considerable proportion of revenue may then be expended in great public improvement; in encouraging the arts and sciences; in patronizing the operations of industry; in fostering the inventions of genius, and in diffusing the blessings of knowledge.

6. However serious the fears which have been entertained of a dismemberment of the Union by collisions between the north and the south, it is to be apprehended that the most imminent danger lies in another direction, and that a line of separation may be eventually drawn between the Atlantic and the western states, unless they are cemented by a common, an ever acting and a powerful interest. The commerce of the ocean, and the trade of the lakes, passing through one channel, supplying the wants, increasing the wealth, and reciprocating the benefits of each great section of the empire, will form an imperishable cement of connexion, and an indissoluble bond of union. New-York is both Atlantic and western, and the only state in which this union of interests can be formed and perpetuated, and in which this great centripetal power can be energetically applied. Standing on this exalted eminence, with power to prevent a train of the most extensive and afflicting calamities that ever visited the world, (for such a train will inevitably follow a dissolution of the union,) she will justly be considered an enemy to the human race, if she does not exert for this purpose the high faculties which the Almighty has put into her hands.

Lastly. It may be confidently asserted, that this canal, as to the extent of its route, as to the countries which it connects, and as the history of mankind. The Union of the Baltic and the Euxine; of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; of the Euxine and the Caspian, and of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, has been projected or executed by the chiefs of powerful monarchies, and the splendor of the design has always attracted the admiration of the world. It remains for a *free* state to create a new era in history, and to erect a work more stupendous, more magnificent, and more beneficial than has hitherto been achieved by the human race. Character is as important to nations, as to individuals, and the *glory of a republic*, founded on the promotion of the general good, is the common property of all its citizens.

We have thus discharged with frankness and plainness, and with every sentiment of respect, a great duty to ourselves, to our fellow citizens and to posterity, in presenting this subject to the fathers of the commonwealth. And may that Almighty Being, in whose hands are the destinies of states and nations, enlighten your councils and invigorate your exertions in favor of the best interests of our beloved country!

Legislature of Virginia,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

December 27, 1816.

The committee of Roads and Internal Navigation, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Roads and Canals, have, according to order, had that subject under consideration, and prepared the following report thereupon, which they beg leave to submit to the House of Delegates:

Whatever difference of opinion may have, at any time, subsisted, as to the expediency of controuling the voluntary direction of the wealth and labor of individuals by the application of legal constraint, there never has existed a doubt, but that it is the duty, as well as the interest of every good government to facilitate the necessary communication between its citizens.

Next to the enjoyment of civil liberty itself, it may be questioned whether the best organized government can assure to those, for whose happiness all governments are instituted, a greater blessing than an open, free and easy intercourse with one another, by good roads, navigable rivers, and canals. Their tendency, by extending the commerce, to promote the agriculture and manufactures of a nation, and thereby to augment its wealth and population, is too obvious to require much illustration.

The planter and farmer realize their share of this benefit, in the augmented value of their lands; the manufacturer and the merchant, in the increased and diversified demand for their industry and capital.

Nor, are the higher interests of society less indebted for their advancement to the multiplication and improvement of these channels of useful improvement of useful intercourse. They afford the means of exploring the natural resources of a country, and invite the genius of speculation to fit them for the uses of man. Lands too remote from market to tempt cultivation; forests, hitherto regarded as inaccessible; beds of minerals and fossils unknown or neglected, are brought within the reach of ordinary enterprize, and rendered subservient

to the convenience and comfort of the citizen, or to the defence and safety of the state.

They confer on an extended empire the promptitude and energy of action which are considered peculiarly characteristic of one of narrow dimensions; since, without contracting the limits of its territory, they reduge the distance, and expedite the communication between the seat of its government and its remotest extremities.

Whether the public force is to be spread out for defence, or combined for attack, they alike contribute to the rapidity and to the vigor of its operations.

In a republic, especially, where public opinion exerts a controuling influence, and public virtue should be the spring of all public action, they may be considered an important auxilary, if not a necessary ingredient of political liberty. They tend to diffuse more equally the knowledge which experience acquires, and the leisure which wealth alone can purchase; they strengthen the cords of social union, and quicken that generous feeling of patriotism, which is ever ready to exclaim at the contemplation of an extended scene of public improvement "I love my country, because she is worthy of my affection."

The duty, which is obligatory upon all governments, is peculiarly incumbent on one, whose territory, like that of Virginia, nature has done so much both to unite and to separate—to whom she has presented so many advantages to improve, and so many obstacles to overcome. No State in the Union is intersected by so many navigable rivers, nor divided by so many chains of lofty mountains: none, perhaps, abounds with such happy varieties of climate and soil, and so many resources for internal commerce. In her coal, iron, lead and salt, she is unrivalled. Her tobacco and grain command the highest prices abroad. The fertile banks of her rivers, and the moist vallies of her mountains yield abundant crops of flax and hemp. Her low-lands would supply her with cotton for her own consumption, and the fleeces of her flocks, which pasture on her hills, are not surpassed in quality. Notwithstanding these advantages, the principal part of her commerce, and almost the whole of her navigation, pass out of her hands to enrich the coffers of her neighbours. There is scarcely a village to the West of the Blue-Ridge, and very few above tide water, from the Roanoke to the Potomac, which derive any part of their supplies of manufactured commodities, either foreign or domestic, from the seaports of Virginia.

While many other States have been advancing in wealth and numbers, with a rapidity which has astonished themselves, the ancient dominion and elder sister of the Union has remained stationary.

A very large proportion of her western territory is yet unimproved, while a considerable part of her eastern has receded from its former opulence. How many sad spectacles do her low-lands present, of wasted and deserted fields! of dwellings abandoned by their proprietors! of Churches in ruins! The genius of her ancient hospitality, benumbed by the cold touch of penury, spreads his scanty board in naked halls, or seeks a coarser, but more plenteous repast in the lonely cabins of the West. The fathers of the land are gone, where another outlet to the ocean turns their thoughts from the place of their nativity, and their affections from the haunts of their youth. Beyond the Allegany, an unexpected revolution threatens the Atlantic States in general, the accomplishments of which will create new interests and views in that flourishing and important section of America, and bar, forever, the hope of re-uniting it by commercial ties to the markets of the East.

If it be true, as your committee confidently believe, that in a connection between the Roanoke, the James, or the Potomac river, with the waters of the Kanawha or Ohio, this commonwealth possesses the best means of arresting the progress of this revolution, it is a duty which she owes not only to herself, but to the Atlantic States, and to the Union at large, to call those means into action.

Independent of the minuter circumstances, in the natural course and volume of her rivers, and the breadth and elevation of the intervening mountains, which point out Virginia as the proper channel of this connection, the superior mildness of her climate to that of her northern sisters; her position on the Atlantic coast of the U. States; and the capacious bay which serves as the common estuary of her rivers, assure to her very high claims to the emporium of this commerce.

The U. States of America, restricted by the territory of England to the North, and of Spain to the South, describe an arch on the intervening ocean, of which Virginia is the centre, and should be the key-stone, sustaining the Western States upon its broad and lofty summit, and bending the Eastern and Southern in solid, just and fair proportion.—First in asserting the Independence of America, this Commonwealth will not be the last in giving to that independence stability, by confirming the union, upon which it rests.

Your Committee are far from intimating that the General Assembly of Virginia has been totally unmindful of those natural advantages, or wholly regardless of their improvement.

The Commonwealth required time to recover from the pecuniary losses she sustained during the war of the Revolution. It found her citizens laboring under very heavy private debts, and left her government encumbered with a debt of a much greater magnitude.

Yet, under circumstances so inauspicious, the statesmen of that day, and especially the illustrious men to whom, under heaven, this nation was indebted for the establishment of its freedom, did not disdain to enquire into the humblest means of giving to that freedom, value. From his zealous exertions, sprung the Potomac and James River Canal Companies. To the first of these, the Commonwealth is indebted for a water communication of three hundred and thirty-eight miles; and upon it, and the contemplated works on the Shenandoah, she relies for the farther improvement of a navigation of three hundred and ninety miles. She has shared with a sister state, the benefits of the labor already performed on this river; in that, which remains to be accomplished on the South Branch of the Potomac, the Cacapehon and the Shenandoah, she has an exclusive interest.

The James River Company, have opened a navigation of three hundred miles.

The Appamattox and the Dismal Swamp Canals naturally followed into existence, those which were indebted for their origin, to the patriotism of Gen. Washington. The former opened a navigation of one hundred miles. The latter was designed merely to connect waters already navigable; but, in its present use, and remote consequences, is not inferior in importance, to any public work within the Commonwealth.

The expense of the first of the preceding works, does not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per mile upon the navigation already opened; that of the second, is about twelve hundred; an average expense which will be annually diminished in the progress of future improvements on the branches of those rivers, as the principal obstructions to their navigation, were removed before their waters could be brought into partial use.

The actual cost of those public works, does not exceed one third of the expense usually attendant upon the structure of Turnpike roads; which, in the absence of navigation, are the only substitute for them. It is due to the latter, however, to remark, that the addition recently made to them of parallel iron rails, immoveably set in the earth, at proper intervals, for the wheels of waggons, has more than equalized the advantages of such roads, with the best ascending navigation which the rivers of Virginia afford above their principal falls; and that the additional cost, which this improvement occasions to the structure of the Turnpike, though great in itself, is inconsiderable, when compared with its effect in reducing the expense of land carriage.

The Turnpike roads of the Commonwealth, except a few short passes of particular mountains, and a road recently begun from Fredericksburg, towards the Blue Ridge, are confined principally to the county of Loudon, the adjacent counties of Fairfax, Fauquier and Federick, and to the vicinity of the seat of Government.

There is but one, to which the funds of the Commonwealth have contributed any aid.

All these public works are alike in one respect: they purpose to defray the expense of their first cost, and of their subsequent repairs, out of the tolls collected upon them; and these are equitably levied upon those who use them, in sums proportioned to the benefit which they respectively derive from such use. Where is it absolutely certain that such works can subsist upon this basis alone, the revenue of the Commonwealth, although it may expedite their progress, is not indispensably necessary to their creation.

Private wealth will, of itself, take the direction which personal interest prompts. But there are many such works essential to the prosperity of the Commonwealth; the persons immediately interested in which, have not capitals sufficient to commence their foundation, and there are many others of like utility, which, if completed, would require the lapse of many years to make them profitable to the individual subscribers to their stock. The population and commerce which infallibly follow their direction, spread out upon their borders and swell their tolls, cannot be expected to precede their existence.

Although almost all the Turnpike roads within the Commonwealth, have been made without any other Legislative aid, than their respective acts of incorporation; yet, it is probable, that neither Potomac nor James river could have been rendered navigable above tide water, with such assistance alone. Maryland and Virginia, subscribed more than one half of the capital stock of the former, and Virginia alone, more than one third of the latter.—The tolls hitherto collected on the one, would not have justified a subscription to its stock, with a view to more profit; and although those of the latter have, for some time, realized the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and its stock is eighty per cent. above par, yet the revenue of the Company, apart from the appreciation of its stock, would not nett to its members six per cent. per annum upon the sums which they have actually expended on that river, from the commencement of their labors to the present period. Yet, your committee confidently believe, that there is not an individual within the Commonwealth, alive to a sense of her true interests, who would have desired, for the sake of a higher profit to the treasury upon the stock of the public in either of these works, to withdraw the funds which were required for their completion, and permit those noble rivers to return to a state of nature. Those who reside near to their banks, have directly participated in the benefits thus afforded them, of a cheaper mode of transporting the productions of their labor to market; and those even, who antecedently possessed the superior advantages of tide water, or who were compelled by their distance from both, to resort to the common highways in order to reach the same market, have greatly profited by those improvements of navigation, which augmenting the extent and value of that market, could not fail, proportionably, to enhance the price of their produce. So true, it is, that whatever contributes to encrease the population and wealth of the towns, must contribute to the growth and improvement of the country. And this effect is wrought not solely on the vicinity of those towns—it is seen not merely in the wealth which glitters in their suburbs; but discovered in the augmentation of their means of consumption, and the enlargement of their commercial capitals.

In this necessary and reciprocated relation of commerce and agriculture, the country below tide water in Virginia, has an immediate and even local interest in the progress and perfection of all those public works, exclusive of its general interest, in whatever advances to the growth and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The inhabitants of the low lands will, therefore, partake of the benefit of every application of the public revenue to the improvement of the connexion between their market towns and the country above them. It should be peculiarly their policy to turn the commerce of the west from its northern direction into the bosom of their own territory. In the efforts which are contemplated to improve the roads passing immediately through their own country; they have an interest more sensible to the eye, but less to the understanding.

Although much has been done for the improvement of the interior of Virginia, more yet remains to be accomplished. Roanoke and its tributary streams, including the rivers Dan, Nottoway, Meherrin and Blackwater; the head waters of James, Potomac and Shenandoah rivers; those of the Rappahannock, Matapony and Pamunky, on the east side of the Allegany. The great Kenawha and its waters, including, along with Greenbrier, and New River, Gauly and Elk; the little Kenawha, Middle Island, the Monongalia and the branches which swell its current before it leaves the boundary of Virginia, are all entitled to public consideration.

If nature has divided the territory of the Commonwealth by numerous chains of lofty mountains, it is only to incite the genius of man to climb them; and the period is not unattainable—nay, it rests with the Legislature, to determine whether it be remote, when the roads which cross those natural and formidable barriers, shall not be surpassed by those which run along their base.

The experiment of the United States to connect,

by a national road, the waters of Potomac, with those of Ohio; and a comparison of the surface over which that highway has been already conducted, with the corresponding ranges of mountains to the South, assure your committee, that such a hope is not chimerical.

Should the General Assembly determine to patronize by the application of the public revenue all such works as are likely to be of great public utility, it becomes important to decide whether an improvement may not be made in the mode heretofore pursued, of extending to them that patronage.

Your committee are fully satisfied that much loss has hitherto been sustained by all the canal companies which have been incorporated, for want of skill in their conduct. Their directors have served, it is true, without compensation. They have generally been public spirited private gentlemen; but neither professional engineers, nor capable from experience and observation, of guarding against the errors and frauds of agents who pretended to be so.

No single company could afford to purchase or could fully employ, in a country where few public works were begun, the services of a distinguished engineer; and yet, without the previous surveys, plans and estimates of such an officer, no very arduous public work could be confidently begun or successfully conducted. To supply the defect of such an officer, would be the obvious interest of the Commonwealth, who, if not sufficiently compensated by the general utility of his labors, might demand of each company, such an interest in its stock, as should be equivalent to the value of the service rendered to the company by such officer.

Whatever fund the Legislature may be inclined to appropriate to internal improvement, a difficulty must occur in settling the relative importance of its proper objects; and, if the appropriation were also required to designate some particular object, it would be often impracticable, from the variety of opinions always existing in an Assembly representing many local interests; to procure an union in the choice of any one. The first of these difficulties may be obviated by organizing a proper body to collect and prepare for the General Assembly, the facts and information necessary to cast upon every application for a portion of the fund, light enough, to guide the sound discretion of the Legislature in the selection of subjects:

And these facts will be entitled to the higher confidence, if reported under the sanction of official responsibility.

To allay such local jealousies as might obstruct an agreement in favor of any single object of internal improvement, the fund may be previously consecrated and set apart for the accomplishment of all, by one appropriation. If the terms of its future application to any, be at the same time prescribed, a like participation, in the benefit of the fund, will be assured to every interest which it is calculated to promote; and the speedy enjoyment of that benefit will be secured to each by proportioning the magnitude of the fund, so set apart, to the number and importance of the objects, for which it is designed to provide.

It may be sound policy for the Commonwealth, in order to accomplish some great commercial or political purpose, to throw open to general use, without the charge of tolls, a particular canal or road; but it can never be its interest, for many reasons, to become the sole proprietor of all the public works within its territory. Experience testifies that they will be more economically made, and better repaired, if their management be left to the individuals who subscribe to their stock with a view to private gain, than if confided to public officers or agents. The Commonwealth should subscribe so much, to their stock, and on such terms, as will suffice to elicit individual wealth for public improvement—and the control which she retains over the conduct of the individual subscribers, should extend no farther, than to prevent or correct such abuses upon the community at large, as might be apprehended from the two eager incentive of gain.

By yielding to the individual subscribers the profit of the State on its shares of the stock of any Company, where required to secure such individuals against temporary loss, a much smaller subscription of public money will suffice to draw forth private enterprize.

The Commonwealth can never be a loser, if a public work judiciously begun, be finally perfected; and the public security against such loss, will be found in the discretion which the Legislature retains over the choice of the objects, for which its patronage is sought.

As the market rate of interest decreases in every commercial country, with the growth of its capital, the maximum profit of the stock of each company may be reduced, after the lapse of a limited period of time.

The least profit allowed by law should be great enough to create the hope of private advantage in those whose enterprize can have no other object; and that *minimum*, which the community have so much interest in reducing, may be safely fixed at a lower amount, in proportion as the magnitude and conditions of the public subscription afford to private adventurers, an indemnity against any ultimate loss.

The principles laid down in the preceeding part of this Report, the committee have embodied in the Resolutions which are subjoined to it, but they would not have performed their duty to the house, if, before they recommended the application to objects of internal improvement, of all the public stock of the Commonwealth, as well as of the premiums which may be hereafter received for the incorporation of new, the extension of the capitals, or the duration of the charters of the existing Banks; they had not enquired into the actual state of the debts, and of the annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Comomwealth.

That enquiry has resolved itself into the establishment of the following proposition:

1st. That for fifteen years, prior to the commencement of the late war, the ordinary Revenue of the Commonwealth had not only been adequate to meet the ordinary expenditure charged upon it, but to enable the Commonwealth to arm from time to time, a large part of her Militia—to lay the foundation of her Literary Fund, to erect several very costly public edifices, and to complete the purchase of the stock subscribed by the Commonwealth to the Bank of Virginia; objects which occasioned a disbursement from the ordinary revenue of a sum, exceeding one million of dollars.

2dly. That since the commencement of that war, the revenue of the Commonwealth, more than doubled, by additional taxes, and farther augmented by considerable loans from the banks, has not only sufficed for the ordinary peace expenditure, but enabled the Legislature to assume the state quota of the direct tax of 1814, and to apply to the defence

of the United States, a sum exceeding eighteen hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the interest paid upon those loans.

3dly. That the Commonwealth has at present a claim upon the United States of unquestionable justice, for more than seventeen hundred thousand dollars of the above amount, together with the interest on such portions of it, at least, as were obtained on loan, which claim, when satisfied, will furnish a sum competent to discharge all the debts of the Commonwealth, to provide for the expenditure of the current fiscal year; and to leave at the end of that year a balance in the treasury of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be applied to any other object of internal interest.

4thly. That the present taxes may be reduced to the amount levied before the late war, provided the United States shall reimburse the sums advanced for the defence of the Commonwealth; and, even, should the payment of those sums be withheld, which a just confidence in the good faith of the General Government forbids your committee to expect, a repeal may yet be effected of such portion of the war taxes, as are not absolutely pledged for the payment o the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt.

From all which it evidently appears that the fund which it is proposed to apply to the purposes of internal improvement, may be spared from the revenue of the Commonwealth, without anp embarrassment of her finances, any violation of her engagements, or pressure upon her Citizens.

Should the appropriation recommended by the committee receive the sanction of the Legislature, the fund for internal improvement, will consist of the following stock:—

5547 shares of the Stock of the Bank of Virginia, on which a dividend is now received, and which computed at par, is worth	554,700 00
2400 Shares of the Stock of the Bank of Virginia, whereupon no dividend will accrue until after the 1st day of May, 1818,	240,000 00
3334 Shares of the Stock of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	333,400 00
250 Shares of the Stock of the James River Company, also estimated at par,	50,000 50
125 Shares of the Stock of the Appomattox Company,	12,500 00
70 Shares of the Stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company,	17,500 00
70 Shares of the Stock of the Potomac Company,	31,111 11 1-9
100 Shares of the Stock of the Little River Turnpike Company,	10,000 00
Making a total value of	1,249,211 11 1-9

Of which the sum of 938,100 dollars is now productive of an annual revenue exceeding ninety eight thousand dollars; and two hundred and forty thousand dollars will become alike productive after the first day of May, 1818.

In the present state of the fund, the progress of the public works to which it may be expected to give rise, will be until the first day of May, 1818, at the rate of 245,000 dollars per annum. After that period, it will be further augmented by the addition of sixty thousand dollars. So that the total value of the Internal Improvements of ten years will be 2,777,500; and this calculation is grounded on a supposition, that the portion of the stock which is now unproductive, will continue to be so; and that no augmentation of the fund will have been made by the creation of new Banks.

But your committee confidently anticipate a considerable increase of the fund from the premium of future charters, without impairing the productiveness of the stock of the existing Banks.

A very large proportion of the paper medium of Virginia is, at present, derived from the Banks of the District of Columbia, and of the adjacent states. A banking capital might he created which would supply that medium, and yielding to the state a premium in stock, of 600,000 dollars, would add to the revenue of the fund for Internal Improvement, at least fifty thousand dollars, to the annual disbursements for internal improvements 125,000 dollars, and to the total value of the works accomplished in the period of ten years, 1,125,000 dollars. Nor do your committee consider the expectation too sanguine, provided this fund receive the application which is here proposed, that the present Banking capital of the Commonwealth may be doubled in a period of ten years, and, consequently, the revenue arising from that portion of the fund.

If the latter calculation be admitted to be correct, a continued application of this fund for a second period of ten years, will defray the cost of public works, of the value of 10,452,500 dollars, exclusive of any allowance, whatever, for the devidends upon the shares acquired by the Commonwealth in the stock of any public work which may be hereafter commenced, and of any estimate of the value of such works, as shall owe their existence to the sale and re-investment of any part of the public stock.

Finally, your committee beg leave to subjoin, that, of the whole fund thus usefully applied, a very inconsiderable part, if any, will have been derived from the pockets of the people, by the imposition of taxes. If an allowance be made for the dividends on the state shares of the stock of the Bank of Virginia, down to the period at which the last instalment of the sum subscribed by the Commonwealth for that stock, was paid to the Bank, this amount will be found not to exceed the snbsequent dividends on the state shares in the stock of both Banks.

The General Assembly has an absolute and unquestionable right to make any other disposition of this fund, which, to its wisdom, may seem best; but your committee are assured that the institution of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and the unexampled premiums for Banking in this Commonwealth, are ascribed to the confident expectation of the Legislature and the people, that the profits of this novel though productive system of finance, were to be turned into the channel of public improvement. By giving to these premiums, this direction, the stock of the nation will be retributed for the reduction which they occasion of its amount, and the constraint which they put on its activity.

Be it therefore Resolved, That a fund be created by law, to be denominated "The Fund for Internal Improvement," and to be exclusively applied to the purpose of rendering navigable the principal rivers of more intimately connecting, by public highways, the Eastern and Western waters, and the market towns of the Commonwealth.

2. That this fund shall consist of the shares now held by the Commonwealth in the stock of the Little River Turnpike Company, of the Dismal Swamp, Appomattox, Potomac and James River Canal Com-

panies; of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers, Bank of Virginia, together with such dividends as may, from time to time, accrue on such shares of stock, and such bonus premiums as may be hereafter received for the incorporation of new, the augmentation of the capitals, or the extension of the Charters of the existing Banks.

3. That for the purpose of preserving and improving this fund, and of disbursing such portions of it as the General Assembly may hereafter direct to be applied to any object of internal improvement, it shall be vested in a corporate body, to be styled—"The President and Board of Public Works."

4. That the Governor of the Commonwealth shall be ex-officio, President of the Board of Public Works; that the Board, a majority of the members of which, shall be competent to transact any business devolving on the Corporation, shall consist of the Treasurer, and the Attorney General for the time being, and of Citizens of the Commonwealth; whereof shall reside Westward of the Allegany Mountain, between the Blue Ridge and Allegany, & the residue between the Blue Ridge & the sea coast.

5. The members of the Board shall be chosen annually by joint ballot of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and receive such compensation for their services as may be allowed by law.

6. That in the absence of the Governor the Board may elect a President pro tem. from their own body.

7. The President and Board of Public Works, shall have power to appoint a principal Engineer or Surveyor of Public Works, a Secretary and Treasurer, together with such other officers and assistants as they shall find necessary, each of whom shall receive for his services, such compensation as the President and Board of Public works may allow, to be paid out of the Revenue of the Fund for Internal Improvement, and to be reimbursed the fund by an allowance to the Commonwealth of so much of the stock of any Canal or Turnpike company, as shall constitute a reasonable compensation for the services rendered such company, by the Surveyor and his assistants.

8. That the President and Board of Public works shall be authorised to subscribe in behalf of the Commonwealth, to such public works as the General Assembly may, from time to time, agree to patronize, such portions of the revenue of the fund for Internal Improvement as may be directed by law; but that no part of the fund shall be subscribed towards the stock of any Canal or Turnpike company, until three fifths at least of the whole stock necessary to complete such Canal or Turnpike, shall have been otherwise subscribed, nor until of the stock so subscribed, one fifth part shall have been paid in by the respective subscribers, or the payment thereof effectually secured.

9. That the dividends upon the stock which may be subscribed by the President and Board of Public works, shall go exclusively to other subscribers than the said President and Board, until such portion of the stock of those subscribers, shall have nett. to them six per centum per annum, from the specified time of such payment.—That any increase of profit, after that nett income has been assured to those subscribers, shall belong exclusively to the fund for Internal Improvement, until the nett annual income of the whole stock actually expended by any company shall reach six per centum per annum, after which, the President and Board of Public works and the other subscribers to the stock of the company shall divide the nett profits on such stock, in proportion to their respective interests.

10. That whenever the nett income of any company shall be found for two succeeding years, or upon an average of five succeeding years, to surpass fifteen per cent per annum, the General Assembly may reduce the tolls from which such income is derived, so as to limit the nett revenue of the company to that amount—*Provided*, that should the tolls for any two succeeding years fail to yield a nett income to the company of ten per cent per annum, the President and Board of Public works, on satisfactory evidence being adduced thereof, may authorize the tolls to be augmented so as to assure to the company such nett income; *And Provided also*, that after the lapse of sixty years, the maximum profit of the company may be reduced to twelve per cent; and after the lapse of one hundred years, to ten per cent per annum.

11. That the President and Board of Public works, shall have power to vest in any productive fund, the unappropriated dividends accruing upon any of the stock committed to their charge, until the same shall be specially applied by law to some object of Internal Improvement: that they may from time to time, subject to the controul of the General Assembly, sell the whole or any part of the shares held by the Commonwealth in the stock of any Canal or Turnpike company, for the purpose of reinvesting the proceeds of sale in the stock of some other similar public work.

12. That the President and Board of Public works shall have power to appoint, in behalf of the Commonwealth, so many directors of every public work, as shall bear to the whole number of directors of such work, the proportion of the Commonwealth's shares of stock in such work, to the whole number of shares subscribed thereto.

13. That it shall be the duty of the President and Board of Public works to keep a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be at all times open to the inspection of the members of the General Assembly, and of the President, Directors, and other Officers of any company interested therein, that they shall report to the General Assembly at, or near the commencement of every annual session, the exact state of the funds for Internal Improvement, the progress and condition, nothing especially the nett income, of all the public works within the Commonwealth; the surveys, plans and estimated expence of such new works, as they may recommend to the patronage of the General Assembly, together with all other important information which may be in their power to collect relative to the objects committed to their trust.

14. And lastly, *Resolved*, that the appropriations contained in these resolutions shall continue in force, until the first day of January, 1900, except, at such times as the United States of America may be involved in war, when the Legislature may withdraw, during the period of actual bostilities, the whole or any part of the said fund for the purposes of defence, provided such withdrawal can be made without a breach of public faith.

☞ The preceding Report of the Committee of Canals and Roads, bears a strong resemblance to that which has been unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its present session.—We are informed that it is, in fact, an almost *literal transcript* from certain resolutions which were submitted to the House of Delegates in January, 1813, and which the House did not, than, finally act upon in consequence of the cotemporaneous invasion of the state.

REPORT ON BANKS

Submitted to the House of Delegates, on Friday, January 5th, 1816.

The Committee to whom were referred sundry petitions for Branches of the existing banks, or the incorporation of Independent Banks within various parts of the Commonwealth, with instructions to make the following enquiries—whether there exists any depreciation of the current paper medium? and if there be such depreciation, the actual extent, true cause and proper remedy thereof? whether any unchartered Banking companies have been recently formed within the Commonwealth, and what means should be devised to guard the chartered Banks against the infraction of their privileges, and the Commonwealth against the abuses of private Banking? have prepared a Report, which they respectfully submit to the House of Delegates:

In performing the duty assigned to them, your committee deem it necessary to premise some general observations upon the nature of the subject, on which they have been required to act, before they call the attention of the House, to the result of the enquiries which they were instructed to make.

An individual, possessed of money or stock, "may derive a revenue" either from "employing it," himself, or "lending it" to others. "In the one case, his revenue is profit, in the other interest." The first consitutes the revenue of a Merchant, the last of a Banker.

Were every individual, who has money which he can lend more profitably, than he can himself employ it, to become a Banker, or attempt to draw the whole or the greater part of his income from loans, he would lose the benefit which he proposes to himself from lending at all. As the rate of interest is restrained both by law and necessity, unless his stock was great, his income would not maintain him.

Before large capitals are amassed in any country, the lending of money will be connected, therefore, with some other lucrative business. The capital which might be productively loaned, will often lie idle in the hands of the lender—and sometimes, for the sake of extraordinary gain, he will demand, and receive for it, a higher interest than the law authorises.

What every stockholder, with a small capital, must labour under great disadvantages in doing separately, a number of individuals associated together, and acting, by a common agent, may render alike profitable and convenient.

Their capitals, however small, when taken apart, will together be large enough, after paying the salary or wages of their agent, and the rent of his house, to yield to them a considerable income.

A number of persons, so dealing in money, and binding themselves, by their agent in their individual capacity, to those with whom he transacts their business, constitutes in the simplest form, what is usually termed "A Bank." And if the employment of such a Bank consisted in lending to men of good credit, or upon approved security, the gold and silver coin of a country, the common representative of value and medium of exchange, it is presumed that no objection could be made to such an institution, which would not equally apply to any other employment of Stock or labour, or to any other means of augmenting the wealth of a nation.

The benefits which it assures to the stockholder or lender, are economy of time; the certainty of receiving his income, when it becomes due—increased security against the total or partial loss of the capital on which it accrues; and a new facility of converting his money, while in continues productive, into any other species of stock, either for the purposes of agriculture, manufactures or commerce.

The price of Bank Stock, fluctuates more than the value of a dead capital in money, but less than the notes or bonds of individuals; and the danger of losing the capital itself, by violence, fraud, or accident, is less than that which attaches either to the current coin of the country, or to such obligations.

The benefits which the borrower derives from such an institution, are scarcely less important. They may be comprised in the increased facility and certainty of obtaining his required loan, upon giving security for its re-payment, at a fixed period.

To this he is indebted, not only for the more active employment of whatever other capital he possesses, but for being able to devote his undivided attention to his peculiar occupation. The condition on which he may hope for the renewal of his loan, being its punctual re-payment, when due, his integrity is guaranteed by this interest.

A minute inspection of the simple mechanism of a Bank evinces that as a labour saving machine, it is of a great value to the commerce of any country. A fire proof

house and a half a dozen persons in a large City, perform by its means, the purpose of countless bolts, and numerous clerks. It saves many anxious nights and laborious days.

Such would be the effects of a Bank, if its office were confined to the mere receipt of gold and silver coin for safe keeping, and the loan of it, upon the notes or obligations of its customers. And were it debarred by law, of the liberty of issuing its own notes, in lieu of specie, such would be its actual condition.

But if a Bank loaned, at legal interest, no more than its real capital, the revenue or dividends of its Stockholders would be less than such interest, by the annual expenses of the Bank; the insurance, repairs, and interest of the fixed capital, vested in its buildings and furniture, and the salaries of its officers and servants.

Even if it extended its loans to a part of its deposits, unless they were very considerable, the additional revenue, thence arising, would not supply this annual expenditure.

Under such a restraint, Banks could exist only in very large cities, or commercial countries, where great capitals had been previously accumulated.

But the actual profits of those institutions in America, have been greater in territories interspersed with small villages, and with very little foreign trade, than in the most populous and wealthy cities. Some of the Banks in America have divided among their Stockholders an annual revenue exceeding twenty per cent. upon their capital. The price of the Stock of the first Bank incorporated in this Commonwealth, rose, not long after its existence, to one hundred per cent. above par. This effect results from the authority with which they have been invested of issuing their own notes payable to bearer. The sum, which this authority enables a Bank to lend, may exceed its specie capital, in the proportion in which the demand for a circulating medium in the country whose currency it supplies, exceeded the quantity of gold and silver coin in circulation before the creation of the Bank, and in which that demand is, itself, subquently augmented by the loans of the bank.

Whatever power the laws may confer on a Bank to issue its own notes, the extent to which it can carry that emission, must depend also upon the public confidence in their value.

While a Bank remains faithful to its engagement, to redeem its notes, whenever required, by the payment of the gold or silver coin, which, on their face they purport to represent; those notes cannot depreciate below the value of both these species of coin. On the contrary, they will often possess a higher value than either, from the superior facility which attends their transportation.

Before the late war, the notes of the Eastern Banks, commanded, in the Western States, a premium of, from two to three per cent. The war which, in its progress, occasioned so many remittances to the West, speedily reduced this premium; and, finally, created to the East, a greater premium in favor of the notes of the Western Banks. These effects appear to differ, but their cause was the same; the greatey facility of transmitting paper, than even the precious metals. Since the peace, the balance has settled down to its condition before the war. Nothing can destroy the operation of the cause. Its effect would, undoubtedly, be diminished by an extension of the navigation of the eastern and western waters, and good roads across the mountains which divide them.

So long as a Bank continues to fulfil its obligations, the permission which it has to issue paper instead of specie, will be alike, attended with a public advantage of no inconsiderable importance. By supplying a substitute for coin, it prevents that reduction of the weight of its pieces by constant use, which requires, and augments the expense of a periodical recoinage; or subjects the nation, whose currency is gradually worn out and debased, to an unfavorable exchange abroad, and to all the inconveniences at home, of a slow, though certain fluctuation in the value of its circulating medium.

The institution of Banks has another valuable effect in increasing the facility of obtaining foreign capital, for domestic use. There has been a singular prejudice in the United States, against the employment of foreign capital; as if, its use, did not sufficiently prove its value.

If it be the policy of a nation, in time of war, to borrow money which constitutes its sinews from its foe, it cannot be less its interest in peace, to employ the capital of other nations for domestic improvement.

The establishment of Banks affords the facility above mentioned, because the mode of their government, renders the distance between their capital and the residence of its proprietors, wholly immaterial, provi-

ded there are, in the vicinity of the seat of their operations, a sufficient number of competent persons interested in their good conduct, to prevent the abuse of power by those, to whom their direction is confided. A very considerable part of the stock of the Banks of the District of Columbia, is now held by inhabitants of Virginia; as the greater part of the stock of the late Bank of the United States was held by foreigners.

Where there are many Banks in a country, the motives of strangers, for investing their capital in any particular one, will doubtless depend upon the comparative profits afforded by such Bank, and the comparative security which it offers in the terms of its charter, and the respect entertained for that charter, by the Legislature which grants it, that those profits will continue, and that capital be preserved from waste or destruction. It is a remarkable fact, that while the confidence of the people of Virginia, in the benefits secured to them by the charters of the existing Banks, has induced them to pay for those charters a bonus of twenty per cent. upon the sum which they subscribed to their stock: to purchase that stock encumbered with this premium of the Commonwealth, at seven, and of each other, at seventeen per cent. there were, a few years ago but two foreign holders of Virginia bank stock, and notwithstanding the subsequent extension of the banking capital of this Commonwealth, that number does not now exceed ten.—Yet a comparison of the price of this stock with the annual dividends upon it, and of those again, with the price and dividends of the stock of other Banks in America, afford abundant proof, that capital, thus vested in Virginia, is more productive, than that, which is similarly employed in the Atlantic states, to the North or East.

Your committee believe, that a prejudice has gone abroad, which, they confidently trust, experience will prove to be unfounded, even to the satisfaction of those by whom it is entertained, that the policy of Virginia is essentially hostile to commerce, and to the rights of commercial men. Upon the removal of this prejudice, must depend the future contributions of this Commonwealth towards the prosperity and glory, if not the happiness, and safety of the United States. Without the confidence of foreigners, there can exist no foreign commerce. Without foreign commerce, there can exist neither ships, seamen, nor a navy; and a tremendous lesson has taught Virginia, that without a navy, she can have no security for her repose.

There is no higher evidence of the justice and policy of a nation, than that which exists in the general sentiment of mankind: there can be, indeed, but one other human test; that, usually flattering and always fallacious, which is to be found in the opinion which a nation entertains of herself.

He is not a wise man who does not sometimes profit by the malice of his enemies.—Nations are but associations of men.

Your committee are aware, that some of the positions laid down in the early part of this report, are not universally admitted.

It has been said, that the currency of any country bears a fixed proportion to its commerce, and consequently that a Bank cannot circulate notes, to a greater value than the gold and silver coin which it displaces. But the institution of a Bank, not only promptly supplies any pre-existing defect of specie, but increases the commerce and the circulating medium of the nation, by the same operation. This double purpose, it effects by its loans. Money is power; and the loan of money, the transfer of power; power to command, and set in motion all the sinews of labour, and to quicken all the efforts of industry.

It has been urged, against the institution of Banks, that they cannot create a single additional dollar. It is literally true; but they can obviously create a new demand for one, by giving rise to new contracts which require the use of money, the common medium of exchange. Whatever multiplies the uses of money, cannot fail to create a new demand for it; and money necessarily follows that demand. In this sense, money may be truly said, in contradiction of a Grecian philosopher, to beget money, and Banks to create it. In a country advancing in population and wealth, with the rapidity of the United States of America, furnishing so many, and such diversified uses for money, this creative power has had ampel scope for activity. Hence the multiplication of Banks in the Northern and Eastern states never occasioned, until the commencement of the late war, any considerable diminution of their profits, or the smallest depreciation of their circulating paper. Nor would the war, which drew its recruits from the least productive classes of society, have had either of these effects, had it not been accompanied by the prostration of the

foreign trade, on which, even the interior commerce of the United States, was so materially dependent. On the contrary, the consequent augmentation of the public taxes, and the numerous contracts, to which, the war itself, gave rise for paying, substituting, cloathing, arming and transporting from place to place, the national force, for the erection of fortifications, the extension of the navy, and the purchase and distribution of military stores, supposing other circumstances to have remained unchanged, would have occasioned an immediate demand for a new circulating medium, or have required an increased activity from the old.

It is not pretended that the demand for the medium of exchange, in any country, may be extended, indefinitely, or at the pleasure of its banks, and to the full amount of their loans. Experience alone can decide to what extent those loans may be safely carried. That experience every bank acquires in the course of its operations. If the circulation of its paper does not increase with its loans, some part of that paper will be brought into the bank to exchange, for what is of universal demand, the gold or silver coin which it represents. Should there be already more gold or silver coin in the country than in its interior commerce requires, however extended by the loans of the bank, it will be exported, in the course of its foreign trade, to supply the currency of some other country, or the redundancy will be applied, at home or abroad, to some of the cases which render the precious metals, at all times, articles of commerce.

If such be the general character and operation of banking, it remains for the committee to enquire, in relation to the numerous petitions for new bank charters, whether any danger is to be apprehended to the Commonwealth, from their multiplication beyond their present number.

The chief hazard to which a bank is exposed, is that of overtrading or issuing so many of its notes, as may deprive it of the ability to take them up with specie, when presented for payment. Should a bank thus put itself in a situation, to be compelled to violate its most solemn engagements, it will deservedly lose all public confidence, since punctuallity on its part and that of its customers, constitutes the very principle of its existence. It is that, alone, which makes it expedient, or even safe, for the Commonwealth to permit the issue of its paper; it is that which stamps upon this paper any value, or affords to it any circulation whatever.

It has been found possible, though not without great public injury, for political reasons, sanctioned by all the patrotism of a nation, to suspend the specie payments of a bank, and yet, sustain its credit to a certain extent In such a state of things, the public expectation will be kept alive, that the period, although indefinite, is not very remote, when the faith which has been once solemnly plighted will be honesly redeemed, and great prudence in the interim, may enable the bank to prevent a total depreciation of its notes in circulation.

But should it continue to refuse the payment of its just debts and permit its character to be dishonoured, either for the sake of illegal gain, or in consequence of past mismanagement, the public confidence will be speedily converted into general distrust —to distrust will succeed universal alarm among the holders of its paper, and a run upon the bank for the specie which it has so unjustly withheld, will involve with itself and the country in common ruin.

The best preventive of this evil will be found in the multiplication of banks, and their consequent competition. Sensible of the length to which these preliminary remarks have been already extended, your Committee forbear to enlarge upon the influence of this valuable agent, which has ever proved itself to be the public friend, in all the occupations of man, to which it is applicable. If there be one, to which it is peculiarly so, your Committee belive it to be that under consideration.

Your committee are, however, inclined to believe, that the multiplication of banks will be sufficiently restrained in this Commonwealth, by an adherence to the policy which has hitherto dictated the terms of their charters.

It is scarcely possible, that, under a government, which requires a bonus equivalent to 20 per cent. for the charter of every bank which it incorporates, those institutions can be multiplied beyond the wants and convenience of the citizen or the security of the state, and the more especially where such state is united under one common government with similar political communities, in which no such premium, or none, of such magnitude, is required—Money will naturally seek the most productive channel, and pass from Virginia, if she too heavily taxes its use, to where it can be more advantageously employed.

If a more effectual limit can be devised, to the unnecessary multiplication of banks, than that which the policy of this Commomwealth has already created, your Com-

mittee confess that they have not been able to discover it, a limit, they beg leave to add, which is fortified by the maxims of public justice. The General Assembly of Virginia having exacted of the Stockholders of the existing banks 20 per cent. as the price of their charters, should not in justice grant to other institutions equivalent privileges without a consideration.

It is not in this, as in other cases involved in greater obscurity, that public faith can be regarded as hostile to public interest. There would be at once an end of all future premiums, if it were even suspected that the Legislatnre would charter other banks, with equal privileges, on better terms, than it has annexed to the existing charters. And should this copious stream of revenue be turned into the channel of public improvement, as it was expected on the incorporation of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, its source will be watched and guarded by the vigilence of all the local, as well as general interests within the Commonwealth.

Such a foundation for the limitation of the number of its banks, no State in the Union has provided. Within this limit, it appears to your Committee that individuals may be safely trusted with the use of their capitals in banking, provided it be made a law of those institutions, that when they cease to pay specie, without the express permission of the Legislature, they shall cease to exist.

If it be at all incumbent on the General Assembly to grant no new charters, without an adequate premium it is alike so, to protect the privileges of those which have been already, *or may be hereafter* granted. This can be effectually done only by suppressing the practise of private banking.

In several parts of the U. States, this practise has assumed the character of the most atrocious swindling; and the danger of its imitation within the territory of the Commonwealth, calls for the just and wise precaution of the Legislature. Hitherto, it does not appear to your committee that any extensive injury has been sustained by by the community, in consequence of the creation of sundry associations within the Commonwealth, which exercise under various denominations, the functions of a bank. They have been instituted, it is believed. without any criminal design.—They have aided the collection of the public taxes; they have contributed, after the suspension of specie payments by the banks, had made the coin of the United States a subject of universal speculation, retain some part of it within the Commonwealth, and they have rendered to the country in which they exist, no inconsiderable relief, during a period of great and threatening calamity.

It does not appear to your committee that their incorporation, under the conditions which have been already impressed in this report, would be injurious to the chartered banks, since these, at present, supply the country in which they exist, with a very small part, if in any, of its paper currency. The demand for that part has arisen solely, from the circumstances, that the public taxes are payable either in the notes of the Chartered Banks, or in specie, which is at present of superior value; and the exclusive privilege which occasions this demand, your committee propose to preserve to them.

The country, from which petitions have been presented, praying for branches of the existing, or the incorporation of independent Banks, lies either to the westward of the Allegany; between that mountain and the Blue Ridge; or just below the latter, and near to the river Potomac. Except the lower and least improved extremities of Fauquier and Prince-William, no part of this extensive and very flourishing territory, derives its commercial supplies from the towns of Virginia, in which the Chartered Banks and their branches, at present exist. It neither does, nor can draw the greater part of its paper currency from the present Virginia Banks, by any possibility, short of a total change of its commercial connections. Such a revolution, your committee consider most desirable; but, they beg leave to suggest, that it will be rather expedited than delayed by granting the prayer of those petitions. If, until it actually happens, the paper currency of this opalent and thriving country, cannot be derived from the banks now chartered, it will be supplied, as it is, and has been, from the Banks of the District of Columbia, and the adjacent states.

The question which these petitions submit to the decision of the Legislature, is not, therefore, whether a paper medium of exchange shall be introduced into the territory inhabited by the petitioners. That already exists, and cannot be excluded by the mere operation of law. The question, really is, whether a paper currency already depreciated, over which the Commonwealth has no sort of controul; from the supply of which, neither her citizens nor her government, derive the smallest advantage, shall be supplanted by one safer to those who use it, because guarded by their vigilance; productive to them of profit, because supplied

by their capital; and yielding to the state, in the form of premiums, for permission to make such profit, a stock exceeding half a million of dollars; and an annual revenue which cannot be imputed at less, than fifty thousand dollars.

The petitioners, in some instances, prefer, and in all, would probably accept a branch of either of the existing banks, instead of a new and independent bank, if such were the pleasure of the Legislature, and the wish of the stock holders of those banks.

Your committee have, therefore, felt it incumbent upon them to learn the decision of the stock-holders of the Virginia Banks, upon this question; and have obtained it, as will appear from the annexed communication in a shape which puts to rest, the hopes of the petitioners from that quarter.

Your committee do not mean to condemn the determination of the stock-holders of the Chartered Banks. A proper regard to their own interest, must have prompted such a decision: and your committee are fully persuaded that the interest of the petitioners, themselves, will be better promoted by leaving the institutions, which they pray to have incorporated, to the guidance of their stockholders, subject to such general restrainst as their charters may provide. The capacity as well as the vigilance of the directors of any bank, will be great in proportion, as the sphere of its operations is narrow; and upon these qualities in the direction of such an institution, must depend the security of its loans, as well as the purity and value of its paper. That inconvenience which individuals may sustain, from the circumscribed limits of their respective circulation, though certainly an evil, is more than counterbalanced by the increased public security, which their multiplication affords. So long as the Banks in general emit specie for their notes, they will possess nearly the same value; and this inconvenience will be felt only in proportion, as it is the result of the balance of trade, or the rate of exchange between different parts of the same country.

This evil could not be prevented by multiplying and extending to the territory in question branches of the existing Banks. as the experience of the late Bank of the United States most conclusively demonstrated.

The branches of that Bank were spread along the coast of America, through all her sea-ports; but, great as its profits were, it could not afford to take upon itself, the expense of equalizing the balance of trade between those ports. Much less would a Virginia Bank venture on such an expiriment, in relation to the eastern and western territory, and the markets of the north.

Your Committee cannot close this important branch of their enquiry, without noticing a prevalent opinion that the credit, which a Bank affords to its customers, is applicable only to the pursuits of commerce, and the inference which may thence be drawn, that they cannot subsist beyond the limits of large commercial towns, and are not calculated for the country, from which the petitions under consideration, have been presented. This opinion seems to be confirmed by a very high authority, on every question relative to political economy, an authority which has been frequently consulting in the prelimery part of this Report, and for which your Committee entertain the highest respect.

The prevalence of the opinion itself, is perhaps, solely ascribable to the circumstance, that it has a place in the admirable treatise, entitled 'The Wealth of Nations." Its foundation will, therefore, be best ascertained, by a recurrence to the language in which it is there expressed:

"What a Bank can with propriety advance to a merchant or undertaker, of any kind, is not either the whole capital with which he trades, or even any considerable part of that capital; but that part of it only, which he would otherwise be obliged to keep by him, unemployed, and in ready money, for answering occasional demands."

But your Committee can most confidently affirm, that this authority is contradicted and refuted by the experience of every Bank in America, and they believe it to have been long since exploded, in the very country in which it originated.

In England, however, where much wealth had been previously amassed, a sufficient capital may have existed to carry on the commerce of the nation before the creation of any bank whatever, it may have been expedient to give to such capital, no other aid than the enclosed facility of operation which a bank so limited in its dealings, would be calculated to afford. And in England and Scotland, where a crowded and stationary population rendered it somewhat difficult to discover new employments for stock, the uncertainty of returns would augment the hazard of lending at all.

In America, however, where comparatively speaking, very little commercial ca-

pital exists, the uses for it are so numerous as to ensure success to almost every mercantile enterprise. The Banks which draw this capital from the country, to the towns, may not only with safety, but are compelled by necessity to extend its use to objects which, if they warrant, do not perhaps require in Great Britain.

If the accounts of any American Bank be examined, it will be seen that more than one half of its outstanding debts are founded on, what is called, its standing accommodations; that is, on the discounted notes which the Bank may, but it is understood, *will not* call in at the end of sixty days. Much of that debt will be found to have arisen from an assurance on the part of the Bank, that the actual payment of it will not be required for many months, and some part of it for several years.

The proportion of the business which any bank could do, to that which it does, would be small indeed, if its loans were, in fact, as they are almost universally in form, for the short period of sixty-days only.

It is believed, indeed, known by your committee, to be true, that the capitals of the Banks in America, constitute not only "a part," but a very large "part" of the "mercantile capital" of the nation. That it is employed in commercial adventures, the returns of which can rarely be expected in sixty days, most of which exceed four months, very many six, and some a twelve month.

Nor is perceived by your committee, wherein the danger of this indulgence consists, if the Bank retains a sufficient control over so much of its specie capital as is necessary to keep up the value and circulation of its paper.

The capital adventured, is usually insured against the accidents of the voyage in which it is invested; the payment of the note or bond, on which it is obtained, is endorsed by approved security, and new indorsers may be required, every sixty days, should a change of fortune be discovered or suspected by the Bank in the circumstances of the drawer, or endorser.

In America, Bank dividends which have exceeded twenty have seldom fallen short of eight per cent; they are punctually paid, carefully preserved, securely transmitted without delay or the expense of commission to the stockholders entitled to receive them, and the stock which yields this revenue can generally be converted by assignment, into specie, at or above par. Hence the effect of such Bank in drawing together all the floating capital of such a country; and if that capital were to be afterwards withheld from all the various uses to which it was before applied, the creation of any Bank would occasion, to such a country, a most serious calamity. The evil would speedily cure itself. The bank would become unprofitable to those who sought its establishment.

But if Bank credits are applicable to the foreign commerce of a country, they are yet more so, to its internal trade which feeds and sets on motion a greater share of its industry; alike so, to its manufactures; and strictly, though perhaps not equally so, to its agriculture.

If those credits be extended to twelve months, there is no return from the soil, in the culture of America, which they will not embrace. To all those arts which assist or are combined with the labours of the plough, as grazing, tanning, milling, coopering, the trades of the carpenter, smith and saddler, and indeed, to every branch of manufactures, they are unquestionably applicable.

An industrious and frugal artizan in America, may safely borrow the price of his rude materials, and the subsistence of his labour, and trust to the sale of his manufactured commodities, to replace the sum, which he has obtained on loan, with a profit to himself, exceeding the interest which he is charged for its use. It would be difficult to convince a Loudoun farmer, that he may not safely go in debt, until the ensuing harvest, for his plaister and cloverseed, to supply, a horse which he has lost from his team, or to purchase, or repair the waggon wh takes his crop to market.

It is not perceived by your Committee, that such customers are not as safe and as useful to a Bank, as the merchant himself; that their contracts, so far as they extend, will not, like his, support, or increase the circulation of the notes of such Bank, and yield to the wealth of the nation as substantial and speedy a return.

The improvement which is introduced by the agriculture of a state, adheres to its soil, and participates in all the vicissitudes of its good or bad fortune. That of the arts is incorporated with the state of society from which they spring, and becomes as fixed as itself. The wealth of the merchant is, as it should be to make it useful, ever floating. If he has a country, as, doubtless, he often has in his affections, his fortune has none. It seeks employment; and will go, where profit calls it

It is the interest of Virginia to disperse a prosperous and happy people over an extended territory, let her villages and her country be fostered, as well as her towns and cities? There is a harmony amidst all the seemingly jarring interests of society, which it is the duty of the laws to maintain. The Commonwealth is the genuine parent, not the step mother of her children. According equal favours to them all, she will preserve and cherish among them, the sentiment of filial love.

By affording to the small towns and to the country, the same facilities for the employment of their capital, which have been already granted to the large towns and cities, that capital will, it is true, remain and find employment nearer home, but it does not follow that it will not indirectly promote the growth of those very towns and cities by increasing the wealth and population of the country.

There are superior and very great advantages attending the operations of a Bank within the former, of which the country cannot and ought not, if it could, to deprive them. Not only will the deposits of such a Bank be much more considerable, than if it be situated amidst a less crowded and wealthy population, and the circulation of its notes be, therefore, more easily sustained, but it must enjoy a larger share of that profit, which, not dependent upon that circulation, arises from a transfer of credit in its books, among the proprietors of that part of these deposits, which arise from its discounts.

There are advantages, as your Committee have shown, common to those institutions in both situations. These, the city may, but ought not to deny to the country.

Could all the commercial capital of Virginia be confined within the limits of the Commonwealth, and be drawn to a single town, as in such case, it could be, by denying to it any employment as advantageous elsewhere, such town would doubtless grow with unexampled rapidity: but it would remain to be proved that the Commonwealth would be the gainer by such a result. Justice and policy are too intimately blended in the order of Providence, to permit the real prosperity of a nation to grow out of the tyranny of its government.

Your Committee have yet to perform a very important part of their duty.

The extent of the depreciation of the notes of the chartered Banks within the Commonwealth, cannot be stated at less than nine per cent. below par. It has not been required of the Committee by the House, to point out the evils resulting from this depreciation.

Experience has read to America, in the history of her *continental money*, a lesson on this subject, which can never be forgotten. A depreciated and fluctuating paper currency is one of the greatest calamities which can overtake a commercial people. It strikes at the root of all contracts and undermines the foundations of morality. It leaves industry, without an object, and labour without the hope of a certain reward. It creates a host of speculators and usurers who prey on the necessities of individuals, and fatten on the vitals of the nation.

The cause of this evil, so far as it at present exists within the Commonwealth, is doubtless to be ascribed to the suspension of specie payments by the Virginia Banks. If every paper dollar which they have in circulation would produce a silver dollar, when required, there could be no depreciation. It would not be necessary to give one hundred and nine paper dollars for one hundred dollars of silver or gold.

Were your Committee to end their enquiry at this point, the benefit of the enquiry itself would be of little importance.—A remedy for the evil, would, doubtless, be found in the resumption of specie payments by the Banks. But the General Assembly once sanctioned their suspension, and should not lighly withdraw that sanction.

It is proper, therefore, to carry this enquiry a step higher. The causes of that suspension were alledged to be the antecedent suspensions of specie payments by the Northern Banks, snd the existence of a balance of trade against Virginia, in favor of the states in which those Banks are located. The unfavourable balance was said and truly said, to arise from the blockade of the coast of Virginia, and the consequent suspension of her exports; which consisting of heavy products, would not bear the expense of land carriage, while her imports, comprizing a greater value in less weight, were not so sensibly affected by this cause, and therefore continued.

The suspension of specie payments to the North operated especially against one of the Virginia Banks which happened to have a very large balance due to it from the North, which that suspension, left it no prospect of immediately adjusting, as in preceding years, by the demand of specie. Its effect, at any rate, would have been, while the balance of trade was against the Commonwealth, to occasion a drain of specie from the Virginia Banks to supply the deficiency of her exports.

Another cause must be assigned for the suspension of specie payments, to the North, which, with the exception of the Banks of Massachusetts and Connecticut, prevailed throughout the commercial states. This cause will be found in the extraordinary loans of those Banks, to the federal and state governments, in the moment, when the paper, which those loans forced into circulation, had not its former foundation to sustain its value; the existence of commerce and the good faith of the Banks themselves.

The extent of this cause may be readily conceived from the fact that some of the Philadelphia Banks have trebled the r dividends since the commencement of the war, and while their notes are much below, their stock is as much above par.

With the war itself, all these causes of the suspension of specie payments, as regards the Banks of this Commonwealth, may be said to have ceased to operate.

The exports of Virginia have never, in the aggregate, commanded so high a price, as in the past year The value of those shipped from Richmond alone in the first six months after the restoration of peace amounted to 4,900,000 dollars, or more than one half of the total value of the exports of Virginia in any former year, and one tenth part of the value of the exports of the native products of the United States of America, in the best commercial year preceding the war.

Nor was the peace less propitious in removing the other causes of this suspension. The price of the United States stock immediately advanced to very near par, in the markets of Europe; and, in consequence of the unfavorable exchange then subsisting, between this country and England, there arose a demand for it, as a substitute for bills of exchange, which raised it above the value of the paper currency of the middle states.

The Banks, in general, by selling their public stock, which supplied the place, without answering the purpose of gold and silver in their vaults, might have called in their paper, to the full amount of the stock which they had subscribed, and have reduced their circulation to its ordinary extent. The revival of foreign commerce, and, with that, of domestic trade and industry, would have given full activity to that circulation, and prevented a run on them for specie.

As regards the Virginia Banks, especially, this policy could not have failed of success, supported as it was, and must have been, by a return of that favourable balance of trade which always subsisted before the war, between this Commonwealth and the Northern and Eastern States.

If any event was wanting to complete this happy result, it was furnished in the rapid decline of the value of bullion in England, and the accompanying fall of English bills, in America.

So confident was the public expectation, that the concurrence of all these causes would promptly lead to the resumption of specie payments, that in the joyous feeling inspired by the return of peace, the coffers were unlocked, in which the precious metals had been hoarded, during the war; and, for a moment, no want of specie for the ordinary purposes of change was discovered in this Commonwealth.

The Banks of Virginia, however, did not second this expectation, or if they did, it was but for an instant.

Although the opportunity had been afforded them of reducing, on advantageous terms, the balance due to them from the Northern Banks, they preserved, and in fact it is believed, continued to increase those balances; and they have sold, if any, but a small part of their public stock. Instead of transferring, for their own paper, the *public debts* due to them, they have called in, and are continuing to call in their *private debts*. As the unexampled foreign demand, increases the value of all the native products of Virginia, they are reducing the mercantile capital required to purchase and transport those productions, to the markets opened for their consumption.

They have thus departed from the primary purpose of their institution, in order to retain the public debts, which it required a special law to enable them to hold.

Nor do your committee perceive, how the banks can promote the interest of their stockholders, by this preference of their public to their private debtors

On the contrary, they believe that the public debts of the banks cannot yield to them, a revenue, equivalent to that derived from their standing accommodations to individuals, while the obvious effect of the discount of real paper, in sustaining the circulation of their notes, should give to the latter description of their customers, a preference over every other.

The curtailment of the discounts of a bank, with a view to enable it, by reducing its circulation, to renew the emission of specie, is to charge upon its customers, the necessity of importing specie, while the means of making the importation are denied to them.

Nor does it appear to your committee, to be reasonable, that the whole burthen of such importation should be suddenly devolved on the private dealers with the banks, when the necessity of that curtailment has arisen, not from their act, but the act of the banks themselves, and an act, by which they have greatly profited. The interest paid by this Commonwealth, to the Bank of Virginia since they suspended the payment of specie, or in other words, the discharge of their own debts, has exceeded sixty thousand dollars.

When a Bank departs from the spirit of its early institution, it must be regarded as having violated the principles of its charter. When in thus acting, it involves itself in the necessity of withholding the payment of its just debt, it ceases to be a Bank; and if its existence does in fact survive the effects of this deterioration, it must be ascribed to the defects, or remissness of the laws.

The duties which devolve upon the Chartered Banks in the present circumstances of the Commonwealth, appear to your Committee, to be 1st.—To adopt the speediest remedy for enforcing the payment of the outstanding balances due to them, from the Northern Banks, and to maintain no intercourse with any of those Banks, which do not issue specie.

2. To receive in the course of their transactions no other paper than their own, or that of such Banks as have never suspended, or have actually resumed the payment of specie.

3. To sell whatever public stock they possess.

4. To favour the importation of specie in the course of commerce, by discounting real paper, or extending to their mercantile customers such accommodation as shall terminate within a period fixed by law for the resumption of their specie emission.

5. To import, if necessary, by the purchase of bills, the current coin of the United States, or gold and silver bullion, from wherever it can be had.

Be it therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to establish, subject to the conditions herein expressed, a Bank at Abingdon in the County of Washington, at Charleston in the County of Brooke, at Wheeling in the County of Ohio, at Morgantown in the County of Monongalia, at Clarksburg in the County of Harrison, at Parkersburg in the County of Wood, at Staunton in the County of Augusta, at Winchester in the County of Freder-

ick, at Romney in the County of Hampshire, at Martinsburg in the County of Beakeley, at in the County of Jefferson, at in the County of Loudoun, at Warrenton in the County of Fauquier, at West End in the County of Fairfax, and at Dumfries in the County of Prince-William; upon condition that the said Banks shall pay to the Commonwealth a premium for their charters, equivalent to that paid by the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia; that they shall be compelled to emit specie; that they shall thereafter hold their charters subject to revocation by the General Assembly, should they at any time cease to emit specie without the authority of Law: that the public taxes shall continue to be receivable as hitherto in specie or the notes of the Bank of Virginia, or Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law additional means of enforcing the issue of specie by the Bank of Virginia.

Resolved, That it is expedient to devise by law, the most effectual means of protecting the privileges of the chartered Banks, and the rights, interest and dignity of the Commonwealth, against the abuses of unauthorised Private-Banking.

Documents.—Three documents accompany the above Report.—1. A letter of the 1st inst. from Mr. Mercer, as Chairman of the Committee, addressed to the President of the two existing Banks, requesting them to consult the Stockholders to be convened on that day, whether they would incorporate the petitioners as branches of their respective institutions.—2. The reply of Dr. Brockenbrough, President of the Bank of Virginia, stating the resolution of the Stockholders that it was "inexpedient at this time to augment the Capital of the Bank of Virginia, or to create the branches thereof"—and 3rd, The reply of Mr. Hatcher, President of the Farmers' Bank, stating as the resolution of its Stockholders that it was "inexpedient for the corporation of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, to accede to the wishes of the petitioners at this time."

Lock Navigation.

The Committee oppointed by the Board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, to view the Improvements, by means of dams and locks, of the Navigation of the Connecticut River,

REPORT:

That they have viewed several of the improvements on that river, and obtained information respecting others from gentlemen of intelligence, which your committee believe may be entirely relied on.

The perpendicular fall which has been overcome on Connecticut river by means of dams and locks, is about two hundred feet, which is between Springfield in Massachusetts, and Hanover in New-Hampshire; a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. The first fall, going up, which has been improved, is the Willimantick, where there is about eight feet fall in one mile. This improvement is made by a dam in the river near to and running parallel with the shore, so as to confine the water in such manner as to form a good boat navigation down the River; but on the return of the boat, it can only ascend by means of a team of horses or oxen. The next improvement is at South Hadley, and consists of a dam across the river, eleven hundred feet long and four and a half feet high, and a Canal seven hundred and twelve perches in length, and seventeen feet in width at the bottom, with five locks near the lower end, overcoming a fall of nearly fifty feet. The dam is of wood and its construction simple. It is built upon a ledge of rocks, which in a dry time rise near the surface of the water. Large blocks of wood are laid longitudinally with the stream, five or six feet apart, and bolted to the rocks; upon these and extending quite across the river is a very large beam, or piece of timber, raised by the blocks to the necessary height and trunnelled to them. To this beam are pinned with wooden pins, pieces of sawed scantling, nine inches square and twelve feet long, projecting up the river and laid close together. The end extending up stream, of each alternate piece of this scantling, is bolted with iron to the rocks below. The dam is perfectly level on the top, so that the water may flow over every part of it at all times to preserve it from decay. About one third of the whole length of the Canal is cut through a solid rock ten feet deep, and near the locks it is cut through the solid rock more than forty feet deep and three hundred feet in length. The locks are not well built, being of stone laid without mortar, and lined with pine plank spiked to timbers, built in the wall. The gates are opened with windlasses and the locks are filled by opening a valve or small gate in the lower part of the large gate.

The next improvement as you ascend the river is at Montague. The river at this place is divided by a ledge of rocks. A dam five hundred feet in length and thirty feet in heght is built from the left bank of the river to the ledge of rocks, and another dam five hundred and forty feet in length from the ledge of rocks to the right bank of the river. These dams are built with timber, in the manner of crib dams, secured to the rocks below with iron bolts—From the top of the breast of the dam, heavy scantling laid so close together as to be water tight, is extended up the river, with their up stream ends bolted to the rocks at the bottom, and the other ends upon the breast of the dam. Some stone is thrown into the river upon the ends of the scantling thus bolted, as a further security to them. These dams are level on the top, so that the water flows over every part of them to preserve them from decay. From these dams there is a Canal nearly three miles in length, and eighteen to twenty feet in width, and of such depth that the water in it is always three feet deep. At the upper end of the Canal, between it and the breast of the dam, is a guard wall two hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet high, rising ten feet above the surface of the water in the Canal, and extending about sixty feet above the mouth of the Canal—this being necessary to prevent Boats attempting to enter the mouth of the Canal, from being carried over the dam; which would be to them inevitable destruction. At this place also is a guard lock which is used only at the times of freshets, and is absolutely necessary, not only for the preservation of the Canal, but also for the use of Boats when the River is high. Near the lower end of the Canal are eight locks, built like those before described, with an average rise of from seven to eight feet. About three miles above the last described dam is another about eleven feet high, with a lock at one side. This improvement with that at Montague, above described, overcomes a fall of about seventy feet.

At Bellows's Falls, about forty miles higher up the River, there is a dam seven or eight feet high, and a Canal half a mile long, upon which there are seven locks overcoming a fall of about fifty feet.

At Quechy, thirty miles above Bellows's Falls, is another dam, eight or nine feet high, and one lock—the fall overcome at this place is not exactly known.

At White river, about eight miles from Quechy, there are, near each other, two dams and five locks, overcoming a fall of nearly forty feet.

These last three improvements your committee have not seen, but have received a short description of them from Mr. Cooley, the Engineer at the South Hadley works, upon whose information they entirely rely.

The improvements made on this River have been by several companies. The South Hadley dam and canal being done by one company, and the Montague works by another; and one or more companies made those above. There are still several intermediate parts of the river requiring improvement, which leaves the navigation imperfect; yet as the worst parts have been done, boats can descend and ascend with tolerable facility.

The boats which navigate that river are from fifty-eight to sixty-two feet in length, and from nine to eleven feet in width, from twelve to twenty tons burthen, and drawing, when fully laden, from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches water, and all navigated by three hands. These boats on their return up the river, usually take two thirds of a load, and are, in the improved parts of the river, navigated with the same number of hands up, as down the river; but when they arrive at the worst places in the unimproved part, they employ as many landmen, as will, with their usual complement, make their whole number of men equal to the number of tons they have in their boat.

Your committee conceive that the construction of dams with slopes for the passage of rafts, and road ways upon the breast for the passage of waggons, is utterly incompatible with the safety of the dams; and so far as respects the road ways absolutely impracticable for any useful purpose. Upon this subject the opinion of Mr. Cooley, the chief engineer at South Hadley, who has viewed the lower part of the river Schuylkill, and examined the law under which this company has been incorporated, has been taken; and is contained in a letter from him to Mr. Evans, dated November 9, 1815. It is as follows, viz:—

"The most unaccountable part of your law is, that the dams are to be made with fording places. Strange, indeed, that it should have entered into the mind of man, that any good could arise to the publick in this way. It might answer very well on small streams, where railings might be placed, but upon the river Schuylkill, with a dam not more than six or eight feet in height, and with thirty feet in the middle, one foot lower than the rest, no man in his senses will attemp to pass; or if he does, and gets through with safety, the work will not escape his curses. Besides, how is the waggon to pass the guard lock, which must be placed opposite the dam? The walls of the lock must be as high as the highest; and if a bridge is erected over the Canal it must be many feet higher. I think the people living near the Schuylkill may be thankful to the company if they do not make the fords, considering the danger attending them; and that every dam will form a safe and easy pond for a ferry.

"The dams in your river are to be made one foot lower in the channel of the river than elsewhere.—This, if done, will endanger the other parts of the dam. The great safety of a dam is to have it all the way upon the top smooth and level, and the front made tight so as to throw all the water over with an equal depth—Throw away all your notions of ford-ways, slopes and notches in your dams, and go to work in the proper way, to complete the navigation in question. It is a very laudable and praiseworthy undertaking, which, if carried into effect, will prove a great and lasting benefit to the country."

After Mr. Cooley had viewed the lower part of the river Schuylkill, he gave it as his decided opinion, that there would be very little difficulty in effecting a complete dam and lock navigation on that river, if a proper plan was adopted; and that compared with the Connecticut river, the expense and trouble would be very small. In this your committee entirely concurred. It appeared to them that the Connecticut river was more than three times as large as the Schuylkill, that it was subject to as great freshets, and to be incommoded with as great quantities of floating timber, and bodies of ice, as the river Schuylkill. That if some alterations are made in the law, and the company are aided by their publick spirited fellow citizens, no doubt could be entertained of the work being completed in a much shorter time than is contemplated by the law.

Submitted to the Board of Managers.

CASPER W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL BAIRD,
CADWALADER EVANS, Jr.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1816.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Report of the Committee on Inland Navigation, submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina, November 30th, 1815, *by Archibald D. Murphy, their Chairman.*

The Committee to whom were referred the Resolution on Inland Navigation, and so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor as relates to the same subject, REPORT—

That the time has come when it behoves the Legislature of North Carolina to provide efficiently for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the State. To delay this provision, is to postpone that national wealth, respectability and importance which follow only in the train of great internal improvements. With an extent of territory sufficient to maintain more than ten millions of inhabitants, under a system which would develope the possible resources of our agriculture, we can only boast of a population something less than six hundred thousand; and it is but too obvious that this population, under the present state of things already approaches its maximum. Within twenty-five years past, more than two hundred thousand of our inhabitants have removed to the waters of the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mobile; and it is mortifying to witness the fact, that thousands of our wealthy and respectable citizens are annually moving to the West in quest of that wealth which a rich soil and a commodious navigation never fail to create in a free State; and that thousands of our poorer citizens follow them, being literally driven away by the

prospect of poverty. In this state of things our agriculture is at a stand; and abanding all idea of getting rich by the cultivation of the soil, men are seeking the way to wealth through all the devious paths of speculation. In this way individual prosperity contributes but little to the national wealth; and what is still more lamentable, habits of speculation are succeeding to habits of steady industry; and our citizens are learning to prefer the fortuitous gains of the first, to the slow yet regular gains of the second. This perversion of things is gradually undermining our morality, and converting the character which we bore of being industrious, enterprising farmers, and thriving mechanics, into that of shop-keepers and speculators. This rage of speculation has given a factitious value to houses and lots in the several towns of the state, but has not advanced the price of lands in the country; and whilst the people whom we have sent to work the soil of other states and territories have raised the price of their lands from two to fourfold, the price of ours has remained stationary—What is the cause of this strange condition of things? Is the soil of this state too poor to reward the labors of the husbandman with its products? Have we no navigable streams by which these products can be taken to market? We have as good a soil as any of the southern Atlantic states can boast of; fine rivers intersect our state in different directions, furnishing superior means and facilities for an extensive internal commerce to those enjoyed by any of our neighboring states—But hitherto we have not availed ourselves of the means which Providence has thrown in our way; we have suffered year after year to pass by without seizing opportunities to improve our condition; and whilst we admit that internal improvements are essential to our prosperity, we seem to act upon a contrary principle, and to expect that national prosperity will come without national labour. It is surely worse than folly to expect the rewards of industry without its toils, or national prosperity without exertion; and we ought always to bear in mind that it is the duty of the government to aid the enterprize of its citizens, and to afford to them facilities of disposing to advantage, of the products of their industry.

At this day, when the science of political œconomy is so well understood, and with the examples before us, not only of France and of England, but of many of our sister states, where the principles of this science have been carried into practical effect, no doubt can be entertained as to the great importance of directing both the wealth and the attention of the government to objects of internal improvement. It is real œconomy to expend the public money upon these objects. The blessings of the government are thereby brought home to every man's door. The comforts, the conveniences of life are increased; the public labour is rewarded, and the wealth of the state keeps pace with the wealth of its citizens. It is time for North-Carolina to enter upon this career of prosperity; to take effectual steps to develope her territorial resources, and to enlarge them by all the means which the science of political œconomy points out. The late change in the system of her finances, and the increased revenue arising from her interest in the several banks, at length put it in her power to carry into effect the wishes of the Legislature upon this subject.

Among the various objects of internal improvement, the opening of our rivers, the cutting of canals, and the making of turnpike roads, are of primary importance, and first claim the attention of the Legislature. Six large and commodious rivers intersect this state in different directions; the Roanoke, the Neuse, the Tar, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin, and the Catawba. These rivers, with their tributary streams, water almost every country in the state; and were it practicable to adopt a general system for the improvement of the navigation of each of these rivers, and various streams that run into them, it is impossible now to calculate the advantages which would result from it. It would certainly not be improper to say, that within five years after this improvement shall have been made, the value of all the lands in the state will be doubled, and the productions of our agriculture increased three-fold. Taking the value of our lands at $53,506,519, the amount of the late assessment under the act of Congress, at the end of those five years, we might safely estimate the value at $107,000,000. And taking the annual productions of our agriculture at $30,000,000, which is certainly below the present amount, at the end of those five years, we might estimate their value at $90,000,000. And if we take into view the inducements which those improvements would hold out to our citizens to remain amongst us, we might well calculate that at the end of twenty years from this time, our population would amount to one and an half million. In this estimate of national prosperity, should also be considered the comforts and conveniences of life, which would be brought to the door of each of our citizens—the steady habits of industry which would be established; and the consequent morality which would follow those habits: And not the least of all, we should notice the abundant revenue which would accrue to the state; thereby affording to the Legislature, the means not only of lessening the public burthens, but of providing effectually for the establishment of schools in every section of the state, and of making ample provision for the cultivation of the sciences and the arts. Your committee deem it their duty, further to state, that those improvements in our inland navigation, would necessarily lead to the growth of three large commercial towns, one upon the Roanoke, one upon the Neuse, and one upon the Cape Fear. The extensive fertile country, watered by the Roanoke and its branches, would concentrate its produce at some port near the head of Albemarle Sound; and we should soon have in that quarter a market that would rival that of Norfolk. If we except the Hudson, there is not, perhaps, in all the Atlantic states, a river, down which so much produce would be transported. All that section of our sister State, which is watered by the Staunton and its branches, would seek a market on the Roanoke; and by closing Croathan Sound, and opening for the waters of the Albemarle, that outlet to the ocean through which Sir Walter Raleigh first entered, we might indulge the hope, that a commercial city would grow up in that quarter, equal in importance to Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Charleston—A country whose productions are incalculable in value, would adopt this for their course of trade.

The waters of the Neuse, rising near the Virginia line and passing near the city of Raleigh, intersect the State from north to south. The dangers of the navigation through Ocracock Inlet, are likely to be avoided, by the canal, which will furnish an Outlet at Beaufort. The company which has been formed for opening this canal, will complete the work, probably, in a few years; and whilst Newbern will be the place of depot for the productions of the country watered by the Neuse, Beaufort will

become a port for shipping those productions to the most advantageous markets.

The waters of the Cape Fear, in like manner, rising near the Virginia line, intersect the State from north to south. The main branch of this river may be made navigable for boats to the county of Rockingham, within less than thirty miles of the northern extremity of the State. The immense quantity of produce which at this time finds its way to different markets through this river, renders it unnecessary for your committee to remark upon the importance of improving its navigation. Already a vast commercial capital is employed at Wilmington and Fayetteville; and to what extent would not this capital be enlarged, were the navigation of the Cape Fear and its waters improved?

Your committee are informed, that it is deemed quite practicable to unite the waters of the Yadkin with those of the Cape Fear, along a rout through the counties of Richmond and Robeson, and thus to bring to the Cape Fear the productions of all that extensive and fertile country which is watered by the Yadkin and its branches. As this river, a little below this contemplated route, passes into the State of South Carolina, it becomes an object of great national importance to open a communication between it and the Cape Fear, that the wealth of the Yadkin may be made to contribute to the growth of our own commercial towns, and the numerous population upon its waters may find within their own State, a market for the products of their industry.

The growth of our commercial towns is of peculiar importance to the character of the state. Whilst we continue to send our products to the markets of other states, we shall be destitute of that independence of character which it should be the pride of our citizens to cherish. One species of dependence begets another; and having hitherto been dependent upon Virginia and South Carolina for markets for the greatest parts of our produce, we have in some measure become dependent upon those states for our opinions and prejudices. It is the duty of the Legislature to contribute as far as possible to break the spell that binds us to this dependance and so to change the political orb of North Carolina, that she shall move as a primary, and not a secondary state in the system of the Confederacy.

To effect these grand objects, your committee have endeavoured to devise a plan by which the wealth of the state may be brought to the aid of individual enterprise; and by which certainty of success shall be guaranteed to those who will embark in the undertaking of improving our inland navigation.—They will exhibit in this report, the general outlines and features of this plan; and should they be approved by the Legislature, your committee will be ready forthwith to submit a bill to carry the plan into effect.

Your committee propose, in the first place, to amend the several Navigation Charters heretofore granted to the Roanoke, the Neuse, the Deep and Haw River and Catawba Companies, in such way that those Charters shall be alike in every respect.

2d. To incorporate companies for the Tar and Yadkin Rivers, and grant to them similar Charters.

3d. To establish a Board of Commissioners of three Members, who shall hold their meetings in the city of Raleigh.

4th. That the Stockholders in the Roanoke, the Neuse, the Deep and Haw River, and Catawba companies shall make known to the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of May next, their acceptance or rejection of the amended Charter proposed to be granted to them: And the directors of the companies accepting the amended Charter, and also the directors of the Tar River and Yadkin companies, or those designated to act as directors for the time being, shall, on or before the first day of May, make known to the Board of Commissioners the places where books should be opened for receiving subscriptions of stock for each company, with the names of the persons under whose direction the books shall be opened; and that thereupon, the President of the Board shall give notice in the public papers printed in this State, South Carolina and Virginia, of the times and places of opening books for receiving subscriptions of stock for each company, and of the names of the persons under whose direction the books shall be opened. The books shall remain open for the space of fofty days, at the end of which time they shall be closed, and the directors of each company shall certify to the Board of Commissioners the amount of stock subscribed upon their books; and also make known to the Commissioners what amount of stock, if any, be, in their opinion, required in addition to that subscribed, to complete the navigation proposed to be completed by the said Directors—and thereupon, the President of the Board shall subscribe on behalf of the state upon the books of each company the amount of stock so required; provided, that the said amount does not exceed one third part of the whole sum required to complete the navigation.

5th. If the amount of stock so subscribed shall be found insufficient, the Directors of each company may, from time to time, open Books for receiving further subscriptions for stock.

6th. The President of the Board of Commissioners shall be a Director in each Company in which the state holds stock, and shall represent the state in the meetings of the Stockholders.

7th. The rights and privileges of the Companies shall extend from the sources of the rivers to their mouths or to the boundary line of this State, and shall extend to all streams running into those rivers, so that there shall not be conflicting companies upon the same river; and as to the junction of the waters of any two or more of the said rivers by means of Canals, it shall be effected in such way as the Directors of its Companies interested shall agree upon; and if they cannot agree, it shall be referred to the Legislature to determine the manner.

8th. The Board of Commissioners shall employ one or more scientific engineers to make surveys under their direction, and to make charts with notes and observations explanatory thereof for the use of the State.

9th. Annual reports shall be made to the Legislature by the President of the Board, of the state of our Inland Navigation and the sums expended on behalf of the State in improving the same; and he shall recommend such measures as the Board may deem necessary for the furtherance of the views of the Legislature upon the subject of our Inland Navigation.

10th. Payment for Stock holden by the State shall be made by the Public Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the President of the Board; and dividends which shall accrue to the state upon her navigation stock, shall be paid to the Public Treasurer by the treasurers of the respective companies upon warrants drawn by the President of the Board.

11th. Your committee proposes to attach to the

Board of Commissioners duties of another kind; the duties of collecting information for the use of the Legislature, upon the climate, the soil, the agriculture, the productions and the manufactures of the state;—and as far as it may be convenient, of each county therein; and from time to time, to submit to the legislature regular series of statistical tables upon those subjects. Statistics now constitute the main branch of the science of political economy. At this time we are destitute of regular statistical information; and your committee deem it an object worthy of attention to employ intelligent men to collect and arrange such information for the use of the Legislature.

Your committee, in considering the subject referred to them, have not overlooked the advantages which might one day accrue to the state, from the extensive interior navigation, which, with some improvements, may be carried on through the waters of the different sounds, extending, with little interruption from the Virginia line along the whole coast of this state to the line of South-Carolina—and your committee would recommend that the board of commissioners be instructed to have a survey made of those sounds and report to the legislature the probable expense, as well as the best mode of opening, this extensive internal navigation.

It becomes now the duty of your committee to point out the ways and means by which the plan, which they have devised may be carried into effect; and to show the ability of the state to advance the requisite fund without increasing the public burthens. They have therefore endeavoured to ascertain the probable income of the state which will hereafter accrue annually from the present sources of revenue; and also the amount of the civil list and contingent charges of government.

The lands of the State were valued by the Assessors under the late act of Congress for laying and collecting a Direct Tax, to the sum of $53,506,519—Taking this valuation as the basis of calculation, the product of the Land Tax will be nearly $43,000: And if we deduct from this sum Sheriff's commissions and incidental charges, we may estimate the product of the Land Tax at $40,000. The other taxes, excluding the tax on Bank Stock and including the sum received at the Treasury for entries of land, amounted for the year 1814 to $50,272. To these sums may hereafter be added the tax on Bank Stock amounting to $13,500; and the devidends which will accrue to the State, upon her stock in the Cape Fear and Newbern Banks; which calculated at 8 per cent. will amount to $15,080. The income of the state may therefore be stated as follows:

Land Tax - - - - - -	$40,000
Tax on Bank Stock - - -	13,500
Other Taxes including sums received for entries of Land annually. - -	50,272
Dividends on Stock in the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks - - -	15,000
	$118,000

Your Committee find that in ordinary times $60,000 will cover the amount of the present civil list and the contingent charges of government.—If therefore the amount of the civil list and the contingent charges of government were not to be increased, there would be an annual surplus in the Treasury of $58,852. But your committee suppose that the Legislature, in making amendments to their judiciary system and to their other civil institutions, may deem it expedient to increase the amount of the civil list, and the charges upon the contingent fund will necessarily increase by carrying into effect the proposed plan for the improvement of our inland navigation.—They therefore take the sum of $40,000 as the annual surplus fund which may be applied to the purposes of our inland navigation.

Your Committee however, cannot forbear to observe that the surplus fund will in all probability, greatly exceed this amount. The product of all the taxes will be much increased. The increase of population will of course increase the amount of the poll tax: the tax on stores which for the last year yielded $2,474,65 cannot fail hereafter to yield $6 or 8,000—and the mere adoption by the Legislature of some efficient plan to improve our inland navigation, would immediately add at least ten millions of dollars to the present value of our lands; and their value would annually increase as the work of internal improvements progressed—add to all these sources of revenue the sums which will be received into the Treasury from the sale of vacant lands in that extensive tract of country, the lines of which have been lately defined in our treaty with South Carolina, and the dividends upon the stock holden by the State in the State Bank, which will remain subject to other disposition, so soon as the paper currency shall be redeemed. It will be no extravagant calculation to estimate the amount of the annual surplus fund at the end of fifteen years at $100,000.

Upon the credit of this fund, the Legislature, if they should find it necessary, may make ample loans for the prosecution of other enterprizes for the internal improvement of the State: and the monies so to be borrowed, can be paid at convenient periods without increasing any of the present taxes.

In the mean time, your committee recommend to the Legislature to avail themselves of the right secured to the State by the late amended charters granted to the Banks of Newbean and Cape Fear, of having on loan for any period that shall suit the convenience of the State, a sum equal to one tenth part of the capital of those Banks. This sum amounting to $160,000, aided by such surplus funds as may from year to year remain in the Treasury, will probably enable the Board of Commissioners to meet the engagements of the State, with the several navigation companies, without resorting to other loans—But should such a resort become necessary, it will surely be wise to make it, that the work of internal improvements may progress and every obstacle to the wealth and prosperity of the state be surmounted.

Your committee can see no reason why this great work should be any longer delayed: it is a duty which the members of the legislature owe to the state, to themselves, their children, and to future generations, to delay it no longer. Upon this subject let party spirit be hushed into silence; and uniting together in one feeling for North Carolina, let us all aspire to the honor of laying the foundations of her glory and her prosperity. Your committee therefore recommend to the two Houses the adoption of the following resolution.

"*Resolved* That it is expedient to provide by law for carrying into effect the plan proposed in this report, for improving the Internal Navigation of the State"

Respectfully submitted.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Chairman.*

FROM THE ANALECTIC MAGAZINE.

Account of Rais Hammida,

THE LATE ALGERINE ADMIRAL.

Communicated principally by an American gentleman, who resided several years at Algiers, and was well acquainted with RAIS HAMMIDA.

RAIS HAMMIDA, the admiral of Algiers, who fell gallantly defending his ship, in the late action with commodore Decatur, was an Arab, or one of the tribes, or kabyles, of Berrebbers, who inhabit the mountains of Atlas, north of the city of Morocco. They live principally in tents, are hardy, nervous, robust, and capable of great abstinence and fatigue. Their language is said to differ entirely from the Arabic, which is the general dialect of Africa, and is supposed to be derived from the ancient Carthagenian. Mr. James Grey Jackson, who travelled among the Berrebber kabyles of *Ait Imure*, and *Zemure Shollah*, says that he noticed among them a great many phisiognomies that were truly Roman.

The usual occupation of these people is husbandry, and they make vast quantities of honey and wax, which they dispose of in the commercial towns. Being active, hardy, acute and enterprising, the young men often come down to the cities to seek their fortunes, where the pride and indolence of the Moors secure them employment. In this pursuit Rais Hammida came to Algiers when quite a boy, and either choice or accident threw him on board an Algerine cruiser, in which he made his first essay on the element whose dangers and hardships seem to give a hardihood and fearlessness to the human mind, that are not generated in any other sphere of life.—The particulars of his early career, and the gradual developement of his character and talents, are not known to us, for in Algiers they have neither newspapers nor chronicles to acquaint the people with passing events, and preserve the memory of gallant actions. The fashionable doctrine of the east, is, that those who can read will find the elements of all human knowledge in the *Koran*, and the khalif Omar gave a practical illustration of this great precept, when he set on fire the Alexandrian library. Another fashionable axiom is, that the people ought to know nothing of the administration of the government, except through the medium of the single sense of feeling, by which they are from time to time reminded that they have a master. Of this master they are exceedingly fond, and it is inconceivable with what contempt they treat people who have no bashaw, or bey, to tickel them now and then with the bowstring, or fine them for being rich, when they have no business to be so. They resemble those horses, who are said to be proud of their riders, and value themselves, not on their own strength, beauty, or swiftness, but solely on account of the dignity they carry on their backs. Men indeed must have something to be proud of, and the sources of that gratification are so various and whimsical, that we sometimes see nations valuing themselves on the glory of a tyrant, whose reputation is acquired at the price of their own blood, and pointing the attention of the stranger to the splendors of a court, the luxuries of which are bought with their daily bread, and daily toils. Two poor slaves were once disputing about the dignity of their masters, and the preference was at last accorded to the master who whipped the most often, and was of course the greatest man.

The Arabian boy, Rais Hammida, was perhaps about seventeen when he made his first cruize, and soon became distinguished among the lazy Algerines, for his talents and enterprising spirit. By rapid steps he attained to the command of a frigate, and in the year 1801 took a Portuguese frigate of equal or superior force to his own, which had been fitted out expressly to cruise against the Algerines. The Portuguese was boarded and carried without the loss of a single man on the part of the infidels, while that of the Portuguese was upwards of seventy killed and wounded. People easily find excuses for being beaten, as we know by late experience, and the Portuguese alledged that they were taken by surprise, though the affair happened about noonday. It is certain that the Portuguese had been the day before in company with an American frigate bound to Tripoli, and supposing the Algerine to be the same, made no preparation for defence until it was too late. Whether taken by surprize or not, is, however, of little consequence in lessening the glory of Rais Hammida, or the disgrace of his enemies. To be taken by surprise, at such a time and in such a situation, is almost as disgraceful as to be guilty of cowardice, and the boldness of the attempt is not diminished on the part of Rais by these circumstances, because he could not have anticipated the negligence of his enemy. The capture of this vessel affords no ground of triumph to a brave man, however we may consider it; for both the Spanish and Portuguese naval establishments have, for a long time, been on the worst possible footing. Their outfits are altogether deficient, their officers generally without experience, as happened to be the case in the instance we have just mentioned, where the captain of the frigate, as we have been assured by a Portuguese gentleman, was then for the second time in his life at sea, and the men for the most part entirely destitute of a knowledge of even the rudiments of the profession.

The impressments of these two nations are not like those of England, confined to seamen, but extended to every vagabond of the streets, who is hurried on board and carried to sea, utterly destitute of every habit and qualification of a sailor. It is a fact well known at Cadiz, and supported by the testimony of half the city, that at the battle of Trafalgar, a great portion of the Spanish *sailors*, as they are called, were sea sick. It is evident, therefore, that victories over such enemies are no ground for extraordinary exultation; and we should not have thought of giving Rais Hammida credit for this affair, if greater than he had not assumed such triumphs as a foundation for the most arrogant presumption.— Among the Lilliputians, Gulliver was a giant; among the natives of Brobdignag, he was a dwarf. Such is the way of the world: the same man may be a giant, among dwarfs, and a dwarf among the giants, and be relatively great or small according to the size of his rivals or associates.

In the year 1810, we find Rais Hammida admiral of Algiers; but how he got to be so, history does not tell. In this situation, however, he again signalized his boldness in the presence of his old enemy the Portuguese. In the summer of that year, he went into the Atlantic with three frigates, and cruised for some time off the rock of Lisbon, where he took several valuable prizes. The Portuguese, who always kept a force in the bay of Gibraltar, determined to intercept him on his return through the straits, and on his approach, put to sea with a ship of the line and three heavy frigates. The Algerines passed the bay of Gibraltar under easy sail, and when they saw the Portuguese ships coming out, hove to off Europa Point, with a view to offer them battle. One of the Portuguese ships, commanded by an Englishman of the name of Thompson, bore down on the Algerines, and gave them a broadside, but was immediately called off by signal from the admiral. The two squadrons lay some time looking at each other, and the Portuguese finally returned

into Gibraltar, while the Algerines quietly passed up the Mediterranean, where they cruised some time without molestation before they returned to Algiers. When the engagement between the too squadrons was supposed to be about to take place, the inhabitants and garrison of Gibraltar, flocked to Europa Point in expectation of the event, and while they admired the boldness of Rais Hammida, in offering battle to a force so superior, expressed their disgust at the conduct of the Portuguese admiral. He was afterwards tried at Lisbon and it is understood was acquitted with high compliments to his exemplary gallantry in looking at a superior enemy.

In the war between Algiers and Tunis, which still continues, Rais Hammida distinguished himself as usual by his boldness and activity. He scoured the coasts of the enemy, blockaded his ports, and occasionly made descents and attacked the smaller towns, by which means he became the terror of the Tunisians. In 1811 he fell in with and captured the Tunisian admiral in a frigate of thirty-two guns, after a sharp action.—Rais Hammida, however, did not claim any credit for this victory; because the Tunisian fleet deserted its admiral on the approach of the Algerines; and although Rais forbade the other vessels of his squadron to come near while he engaged alone, yet, as his ship was superior to her opponent, and he considered the presence of the other ships as calculated to discourage resistance, he never plumed himself on this affair.—We cannot help wishing that other nations would take example from this mountain Arab, and refrain from the disengenuous artifice of ascribing victories to a single ship that were gained by a squadron.

But the character which Rais Hammida had established by long service, and so many bold and successful enterprizes, could never raise him to a level with the most insignificant *Turk*, in the estimation of his legitimate government. His talents forced him into the confidence of the dey, and caused him to be selected for the conduct of every naval enterprise; but he was frequently subjected to the most mortifying insults and indignities, even from the lowest of the Turkish soldiers. "One instance of this," says the gentleman who furnished us with the greater part of this article, "came to my knowlege. The country seat, or garden as it is called in Algiers, of Rais Hammida, joined that which I occupied. The ground between our houses was much broken and over-run with brush-wood. Some carbiles (laborers) in the employment of Rais Hammida, came one day on that part of the ground which belonged to my garden, and cut some of the brush-wood to burn a lime-kiln for him. They were seen by the janizary, or Turkish soldier, who had the care of the garden, who obliged them to bring all the brush they had cut into my enclosure, and then dismissed each with a severe bastmado. This was in the winter season when I resided in town; but my janizary soon informed me of what he had done, for which I reprimanded him severely, as the ground was useless, and what they had taken was useless to me. He justified himself on plea of their not having first obtained permission to cut the wood. A few days after I met Rais Hammida, who complained very bitterly to me of the conduct of my janizary.—I told him I disapproved of the act, and had reprimanded him very severely for what he had done. But, said I, Rais Hammida, why do you not take *Sidi Alli* to task for this act? You have my full permission to do so as far as it depends on me. Ah! senor consul, replied he, don't you know *Sidi Alli*, although a poor soldier, and far inferior to me in every other respect, is a *Turk*, and that here on shore I dare not reprimand him, though I feel myself, and am known to be so much his superior. *I was not born in the dominions of the grand seignior.*"

Such is the nature of despotism every where. Its imbecility forces it to employ the talents of men of inferior rank, whose genius is absolutely necessary to the support of the miserable pageant who occupies the throne, and who, while availing himself of their exertions, still takes care to let them know, that he considers the accidental distinction of birth as far superior to those endowments which are emphatically the gift of the Creator.

After being long the terror of the Mediterranean, Rais Hammida, at last, had the ill luck to fall in with the American squadron under commodore Decatur. Finding it impossible to escape, he determined to defend his ship in such a manner as to justify the reputation he had acquired. His ship was taken; but Rais Hammida was killed before she surrendered, and it is said died as he had lived, without ever having struck his flag to an enemy. In his person he was of a middle size, well formed and active, with an intelligent countenance, and keen expressive eye. His manners were easy and agreeable, and his disposition partook much of that of a sailor all over the world. In his various cruises he acquired very considerable wealth, but seemed to have little regard for money, which he spent in the luxurious indulgencies of the most dissipated Mahometans. Although a bold and successful freebooter, according to the modes of thinking among civilized nations, he never was accused of committing a cruel and ungenerous action, but was liberal and courteous to his prisoners, so far as accorded with the customs of the country which he had adopted. From all that is known of Rais Hammida, it seems extremely probable, that had his talents been properly cultivated, and his services engaged by a government that knew how to appreciate them, he would have acquired an extensive fame, and risen to the highest honors of his profession. Still, under such disadvantage of situation he did arise to great distinction, in the sea which was the theatre of his exploits, and will probably long be remembered by the nations bordering on the Mediterranean.

Mariner's Wages.

Of the effect of capture and detention upon the contract between masters and seamen, whether the latter are bound to wait a first adjudication.—The seamen's wages are lost when the voyage is defeated and no freight earned. The seamen having been employed by the master to refit the vessel in a foreign port were allowed a part of their wages for the time they were so employed, although the voyage was lost. The seamen having been discharged in a foreign port and the two months wages, directed in that case, to be paid to the consul, for their use, not having been paid, a libel was sustained for the same.

United States' Circuit Court—First Circuit.
October Term, 1814.

THE SARATOGA—Keating, claimant.

The libellants shipped, as mariners, on board the ship *Saratoga*, on a voyage from Boston for Amelia Island, at and from thence to port or ports in Europe, and at and from thence to her port of discharge in the United States. The ship sailed from Boston in October, 1811, for St. Mary's, where she took in a cargo, and from thence proceeded to Portsmouth in England, where her cargo was discharged. The agents of the owners having engaged a cargo on freight, at Londonderry in Ireland, for the Uni-

ted States, the ship sailed in ballast for that port on the 23d of April, 1812, and on the 26th of the same month, was captured by the French privateer Espadon, and carried into Roscoff in France for adjudication. Prize proceedings were here instituted against the ship, and her hatches sealed, and all the crew, except the mates, who were permitted to remain on board, were sent to Morlaix, as prisoners. In August, 1812, the captain came down from Morlaix with all the crew, excepting three, and by permission they were there employed fifteen days in tarring the rigging, and other ship's duty, and at the end of that time the crew returned to Morlaix. The ship was restored to the captain by order of the court, and taken possession of by him, on or about the first of January, 1813. On the 4th of the same month, the crew came on board and went to work, graving and painting the ship; and on the 7th of the ensuing February, the ship sailed for Morlaix, and arrived in the roads there on the same day; but did not get up to the town until the first of March following. The crew remained and slept on board until about the middle of July, in the same year, doing duty as required by the officers, and then left the ship, with the consent of the captain and the American consul, and sailed in a cartel for the United States. During the time of detention under the prize proceedings, the crew were principally maintained by the French government; and the expense, at the restitution, was made a charge on the ship. The crew frequently during their residence in France, applied to the captain for their wages and discharge. The captain as often told them, that they might go where they pleased, but he had no money to pay them their wages, and they might, if they pleased, arrest the ship, and he would not oppose them. But they did not choose to leave the ship without payment of their wages, and the captain, from time to time, permitted them to go on shore and work, whenever they could get employment. He seemed however to have exercised his control over them, and declared, that if they worked on board of the cartel, before their discharge, their wages would be forfeited.

After the discharge of the crew, the Saratoga was finally made a cartel, to carry prisoners to England at a stipulated price; and from England she came with prisoners to the United States, where she arrived on or about the second of September, 1813. For this last voyage no compensation had as yet been received.

The libellants had been paid their full wages up to the time of the ship's departure from Portsmouth; and now claimed wages from that time to the time of their discharge in France: and, in addition, the two months pay provided by statute of the 28th of February, 1803, ch. 62, sect. 3, in cases of the discharge of seamen in foreign ports.

STORY, J. (after reciting the facts.) The question for the consideration of the court is, whether the libellants are entitled, under all the circumstances of the case, to any wages beyond what they have already received; and if so entitled, for what period wages are to be allowed.

It is argued, on behalf of the respondents, that the libellants have no further claim for wages, no freight having been earned, and the voyage having been, by the capture and subsequent declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States, completely broken up and defeated.

The general rule is often asserted, that to entitle the seamen to wages, freight should be earned on the specific voyage for which they engage; and that if, by any disaster happening in the course of the voyage, the owners lose their freight, the seamen also lose their wages. [1] The reason or policy of the rule is alleged, in 1 Sederfin 179, to be, that if in case of the loss of the ship by tempest, enemies, &c. the mariners were to receive their wages, they would not hazard their lives for the safety of the ship. The rule itself also is not without exceptions; if the voyage or freight be lost by the negligence, fraud or misconduct of the owner or master, or voluntarily abandoned by them; if the owner have contracted for freight upon terms or contingencies differing from the general rules of maritime law; or if he have chartered his ship to take a freight at a foreign port, and none is to be earned on the outward voyage; in all these cases the mariners are entitled to wages, notwithstanding no freight has accrued. [2] Reasonable, however, as the rule may seem to be, under these limitations, to those who are conversant with the maritime law of England, it does not seem to have obtained the universal sanction of the commercial world, though it has the weight of the authority of Bynkershoek [3] to support it. Roccus [4] holds, that wages are due, notwithstanding the voyage is not performed, if it happen from any fortuitous occurrence, and the mariner is not in fault. Cleirac seems silently to adopt the regulations of the ordinance of Philip 2d, as reasonable, [5] and Pothier considers that maritime contracts, subject to few exceptions connected with the French ordinances, are governed by the same principles as other contracts of hire, and consequently that if, after its commencement, a voyage be defeated by accident, or superior force, the mariness are entitled *pro rata* for their term of service. [6]

It has been argued, that the capture put an end to the contract for wages, and, therefore, that no services, performed afterwards, can entitle the libellants to recover wages upon the footing of that contract. Admitting that capture, followed up by condemnation, would extinguish such contract, still such effect cannot be attributed to a capture, where there has been a re-capture or restitution. And notwithstanding some contrariety of opinion, it may be safely affirmed, that such capture operates, at most, but to suspend the contract, and that, by restitution or re-capture, the parties are remitted to their former rights in the same manner, as if no such interruption had occurred. [7]

It has been further argued, that by the capture the relation between the owners and mariners ceases; so that the latter are not bound to remain by the ship, but are at liberty, without the imputation of desertion, to abandon the voyage. Without deciding, whether the rule assumed in some of our own courts be not more reasonable, that the mariners are bound to remain by the ship until a first adjudication, [8] it is clear, that the mariner is not *bound* to leave

[1] *Abbot on shipping* p. iv. ch. 3. § 1 *Hoyt vs. Wildfire*, 3 *John* R. 518. *Dunnett vs. Tomhagen*, 3 *John* R. 154.

[2] *Hoyt vs. Wildfire*, 3 *John* R. 518. *Hindman vs. Shaw*, *Peters'* R. 264 *Brig Cynthia*, *Peters* R 203. *Peters* R. 186. note. *Abbot*, p. iv. ch. 2, § 5. *Malyne*, 105. *Molloy*, book 2, ch. 3, § 7. *Moran vs. Bandin*, *Peters* R. 415. *Roccus de Nav* n. 43.

[3] 2 *P. J.* ch. 13.

[4] *De Nav.* n. 43.

[5] *Cleirac Judge, de Olesou*, Art. 19, § 3

[6] *Pethier Louage des Matelots*, 179, &c. 198—203. See also *Abbot*, p. iv. ch. 2, §6.

[7] *Beale vs. Thompson*—3 *East R.* 546—*Brooks vs. Dow*, 2 *Mass R.* 39.

[8] *Brig Elizabeth*, *Peters R.* 128—*and see Lemon vs. Walker*, 9 *Mass. R.* 404.

the ship. He has a right to remain by her, and wait the event. If restored, he is entitled to his wages if the ship proceed and earn a freight; if condemned, he may lose his wages, though perhaps, under circumstances, with a recompense for his actual services, pending the prize proceedings. And this doctrine seems founded in the interests of all parties. It would, indeed, be highly injurious to commerce, to establish that in every case of capture, upon whatever pretence, or however unfounded, the mariners were obliged immediately, without waiting the event, to quit the ship in a foreign port. It would often expose the owner to a loss of the voyage, from the difficulty of obtaining a new crew, or to extraordinary expense in securing his property. On the other hand, the mariners would be no less exposed to inconvenience. They might be turned ashore without money or credit, in a foreign country, against the manifest policy of our laws. It would seem fit, therefore, to hold, that a contract entered into by mutual consent, should not be dissolved unless by that consent, until such proceedings were had, as left no ordinary hope of recovery in the original tribunal of prize.

Upon the principles, then, which have been stated, the capture did not dissolve the contract for wages; at most, it was but suspended during the prize proceedings, the event of which the parties had a right to await, and by the subsequent restoration of the ship, the contract revived in its full force, and remitted the parties to their former character and rights. If the ship had then been in a condition to perform her voyoge, and had actually performed it, there can be no doubt, that they would have been entitled to their full wages during the whole time of service. [9]

But, at the time of the restoration of the ship, war existed between Great Britain and the United States; and the farther prosecution of the voyage was not only impracticable, but highly criminal in both parties. The legal effect, therefore, of such an interdiction of commerce was to absolve both parties from any further performance of the contract. [10] The question then arises, whether a loss of the voyage, in consequence of an interdiction of commerce after its commencement, deprives the owner of his freight, or the mariners of their wages.

It seems to be a doctrine of our law, that if a voyage be broken up by an interdiction of commerce with the port of destination after its commencement, no freight is payable. And the same rule is applied to cases where the voyage is lost by accident or superior force. [11] In short the principle seems to be that there must be an actual delivery of the cargo at the port of destination, to entitle the party to his full freight. [12] If, indeed, there be a voluntary acceptance of the cargo at an intermediate port, and a dispensation of farther proceeding, then a pro rata freight is due. [13]

In these respects our laws appear to differ from the maritime laws of other countries. Roccus [14] declares, that if the ship has begun her voyage, and from accident is prevented from completing it, freight is payable for the part of the voyage actually performed. This also is the opinion of *Straccha* [15] and seems, with some distinctions to be adopted in the maritime regulations of France. [16] Indeed in the case of an interdiction of commerce after the voyage is begun, the full freight of the outward voyage is allowed. [17]

If we pass from the consideration of freight to that of wages, we shall find, as I have already stated, that foreign writers do not consider that wages are wholly lost, but recoverable *prorato itineris*, where the voyage has been in part performed, and its further accomplishment has been prevented by inevitable casualty or superior force.

As to an interdiction of commerce with the port of destination, occurring in the voyage, *Cleirac*, [18] adopts with apparent approbation, as conformable to the civil law, the regulation of *Philip* 2d, that the mariners shall, in such case, receive a quarter part of the wages agreed upon for the whole voyage. [19]. The French ordinance [20] declares, that, in the like case, the mariners shall be paid in proportion to the time they have been in service, and this *Pothier* says, is conformable with the general rules of the contract of hire. [21]

No case has been cited, in which this point has been settled in our own courts; and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, after a pretty diligent search, it yet remains for a decision in our maritime law, but if the doctrines, already settled in relation to freight are to apply, and it seems impossible to distinguish them, the interdiction of commerce must be deemed to dissolve the contract, and leave the mariner without any title to wages *pro rata itineris peracti.* Indeed the moment it is held, that where freight, by the general law is not earned, wages are not due, the case falls directly within the authorities, which have been already examined.

My opinion as to this point, therefore, is, that war existing at the time of the restoration of the ship, and the farther prosecution of the voyage being illegal, the original contract was completely dissolved, and up to that time no further wages were due. If the case had rested here, the claim for wages must have been repudiated.

But the mariners, with the consent of the master, come on board, and did duty from the time of the restoration of the ship, until their final discharge, it was clearly competent for the master to hire and employ a crew for the preservation and equipment of the ship, and the services so performed, cannot by any resonable construction, be referred back to a contract which then had no legal existence. The libellants then must be deemed to have gone on board, and to have done duty, under an implied contract to receive a reasonable recompense, in the nature of wages, *pro opere et labore.*—Upon the footing of this new contract, I have no difficulty in sustaining their

[9] *Beale vs. Thomson*—4 *East R.* 546.

[10] *Abbott p III ch.* 11—§3. *Scott vs. Libby* 2 *John R.* 336—*The Intela*—6 *Rob* 177.

[11] *Osgood vs Groning*, 2 *Camp R* 466. *Lindard vs. Lopes*, 10 *East* 526.—*Scott vs. Libbey* 2 *John R.* 336. *Abbot p. III. ch.* 7 §5 *Id ch.* 11 §3. *The Hiram* 3 *Rob.* 189.

[12] *Richardson vs. Maine Ins. Com.* 6 *Mass R.* 102—118.

[13] *Luke vs Lyde* 2 *Bun.* 882 *Leddiard vs. Lopez* 10 *East* 526 *Osgood vs. Groming* 2, *Camp* 466.

[14] *De Nav.* n. 54 n. 81.

[15] *De Nav. part* 3 *sec* 24.

[16] *Pothier Charter Patie* n. 68—69—1 *Emerig* 544—1 *Valin Comn.* 656.

[17] *Emerig*, 544—1 *Valin Comn.* 656—*Pothier Charter Partie* n. 69.

[18] *Judgemens d' Oleron, art.* 19. §3, §41.

[19] *Dig Arb.* 19. *tit* 2 *l.* 15, §5

[20] *Des Loyers des Matelots. art.* 4.

[21] *Pothier, Louage des matelets* 110. 1 *Valin Comm.* 688.

claim for wages, during the time of their connexion with the ship after restoration. Full wages, however, ought not to be given for this period, because the services performed or required were not equal to the usual services in the progress of the voyage. In case of a detention, under the arrest of a sovereign, the French ordinance [22] provides that the mariners hired by the month shall be entitled to a moiety only of their wages during such detention. Under all the circumstances of this case, I shall adopt this as an equitable rule, and shall decree wages accordingly.

The next question that arrises, is, whether the libellants are entitled to the two months pay under the act of the 28th of February, 1803, ch. 62. The third section provides, that whenever an American ship shall be sold in a foreign country, or an American seaman shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, the master of the ship shall pay to the commercial agent of the United States, for every seamen so discharged, three months pay, over and above the wages due to such seaman, two-thirds thereof to be paid to such seaman on his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the remaining third to be retained, for a fund to relieve destitute American seamen. I agree with the council for the respondents, that the cases here alluded to are cases of voluntary discharge, and not cases, where the discharge has resulted from inevitable necessity or superior force, such as a total loss by capture, tempest, or other fortuitous occurrence. But I can by no means, admit, that the present case comes within the exception. The ship was in a capacity to return home, or perform any lawful voyage, and at the time of the discharge, the libellants were attached to her service. The case falls, therefore, within the words and the mischiefs of the statute, and though the money is required to be paid into the hands of a public agent for the use of the libellants, yet as they did all the acts, which gave them a perfect title to it, and it was not paid, this court will enforce their title directly against those, who were circuitously compellable to pay it. The two months wages, however, are to be calculated, not on the original wages; but on the wages growing out of the new contract of hire.

Before I close this opinion, I will advert to one or two considerations, which have been thrown out in the argument. It has been argued, that if the seamen were entitled to wages, they were bound to contribute towards the expenses of procuring the release of the ship, as a general average.—But I know of no rule of law, which subjects the seamen to contribution in such a case. The general doctrine is that they do not contribute to general average. The only admitted exception is, in case of ransom, and, perhaps, by parity of reasoning, of recapture. [23] If the doctrine were otherwise, it would not apply to the present case, for the wages to contribute must be those, which are saved by the expenses incurred; and not by the wages accruing under another contract. Here the very subject matter for contribution was totally lost.

It has been argued, on the other side that a capture of a neutral by a belligerent differs from capture by an enemy as to its effects. That it either affords *prima facie* evidence of illegal conduct in the neutral, which subjects him to condemnation, and such conduct ought not to affect seamen, who are innocent parties; or such capture is wrongful, and the owners are entitled to damages equivalent to the freight. It might be a sufficient answer to this argument, that no such distinction as to legal effects, has as yet been recognized; and so far as authorities proceed, they indiscriminately apply to neutral as well as enemy captures; and further, that if the voyage be not performed, and freight be not in fact allowed, by way of damages, upon restitution, which may arise without any default of the owner, he would be compelled to pay wages, where the general law had, as a case of the *vis major*, exempted him.

The case also of *Frothingham vs Prince* [24] has been pressed upon the court as a direct authority to prove, that the payment of wages does not depend upon the earning of freight, if the ship or any of her materials equal to the wages, remain after the voyage. That case is very imperfectly reported. I have, however, examined the original record, and from a memorandum on it, I find the full wages for the homeward voyage were allowed, although the cargo was totally lost by shipwreck, and the ship herself was so much injured, that the materials sold for little more than the wages. No reasons are given for this decision, and, perhaps, it may have turned, as the defendant's counsel have suggested, upon the ground, that under the circumstances, the seamen were entitled to a salvage equal to their wages. [25] If, however, it be incapable of this explanation, as I confess, on the examination of the record, I think it is, the most that can be said is, that it is a single case standing alone against the current of authority.——*Decree of the district court reversed.*

SELFRIDGE for the libellants,

PRESSCOTT & HUBBARD for the respondents.

[22] *Des loyers des matelots. Art. 5, Valin comm.* 6, 190.

[23] *Abbot, p. III, ch.* 8, §14. *Id. p. IV, ch.* 3, § 2. *The Friends.* 4 *Rob.* 143—1 *Emer.* 642. 1 *Va in. Comm.* 752, 701.

[24] 3 *Mass. R.* 568.

[25] *Coffin vs. Sterer,* 5 *Mass. R.* 252—*Abbot, p. IV, ch.* 2, § 6.

The Important Law Decision.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON

The opinion of the judges of the general court of Virginia, declining jurisdiction of certain cases arising under the laws of the United States, having excited much remark, the presiding judge has been applied to by a gentleman of high standing to furnish a statement of the opinion of the court, which I now enclose you with a request that it may find a place in your paper. A SUBSCRIBER.

JACKSON, vs. ROW. } Upon a case adjourned to the General Court of Virginia, by the superior Court of Law, for the county of——

This case was adjourned to the last June term, and continued over for consideration to the November term. At that term it was argued by the attorney for the United States, for the district of Virginia, before the court, consisting of judges White, Carrington, Stuart, Holmes, Brockenbrough, Allen, Semple, Randolph and Daniel; and at a subsequent day of the same term, judge White delivered the opinion of the court, as nearly as can now be recollected, to the following effect.

This is an action of debt, brought by the plaintiff to recover a *penalty* inflicted by an act of congress to insure the collection of the revenue of the United States, which *penalty*, the same act says, may, under circumstances such as exist in this case, be recovered in a state court; and the question submitted to the general court is substantially this: could congres constitutionally give to a state court jurisdiction over this case, or can such court be authorised by an act of congress to take cognizance thereof?

The very statement of the question points out its extreme delicacy and great importance.—It involves the great constitutional rights and powers of the general government, as well as the rights, sovereignty and independence of the respective state governments. It calls upon this court to mark the limits which separate them from each other; and to make a decision which may possibly put at issue, upon a great constitutional point, the legislature of the United States, and the supreme criminal tribunal of one of the states.

Such a question, involving such consequences, ought to be approached with the utmost circumspection, with the most cool, dispassionate and impartial investigation, and with a fixed determination to render such judgment only as shall be the result of solemn conviction. The court has not been unmindful of these things—it has approached the subject with those feelings, and with that determination. It has bestowed its best consideration, its deepest reflection, upon it; and after viewing it in every point of light in which it has been placed by others, or in which the court has been able to place it, has made up an opinion in which all the judges present concur, and which it has directed me to pronounce.

But before that is done, it will be necessary to lay down and explain certain principles on which it is founded.

First—It is believed, that the judicial power of any state or nation, forms an important portion of its sovereignty, and consists in a right to expound its laws, to apply them to the various transactions of human affairs as they arise, and to superintend and enforce their execution—and that whosoever is authorised to perform those functions to any extent, has of necessity to the very same extent the judicial power of that state or nation which authorised him to do so.

Secondly—That the judiciary of one separate and distinct sovereignty, cannot of *itself* assume, nor can another separate and distinct sovereignty either *authorise* or *coerce* it to exercise, the judicial powers of such other separate and distinct sovereignty.

It is indeed true, that the interest of commerce, and the mutual advantages derived to all nations by their respectively protecting the rights of property to the citizens and subjects of each other, whilst residing or trading in their respective territories, have induced civilized nations generally to permit their courts to sustain suits brought upon contracts made in foreign countries, and to enforce their execution according to their true intent and meaning. And in order to ascertain that our courts do permit the laws of the country, where the contract was made to be *proved* to the jury, or the court of chancery, as the case may be, as *facts* entering essentially into the substance of the contract. But, in doing all this, they do not act under the *command*, or by the *authority* of the sovereign of that nation. Nor are they exercising any portion of its judicial powers. They are only expounding, applying and superintending the execution of the *law* of their *own* state which authorises that mode of proceeding.

But though there are the best reasons for permitting our courts to sustain suits of this description, there is no good reason why one nation should authorise its judiciary to carry the penal laws of another into execution, and it is believed, that no nation has ever done so. And, as has already been stated, there is no principle of universal law which authorises one sovereign to *empower* or *direct* the judiciary of another to do so. Such a right can be acquired by compact only. And we shall presently see whether congress has so acquired it. Without such compact, a fugitive from justice cannot even be demanded, as of right, to be delivered up to the tribunals of the *nation whose laws he has violated*, much less can he be tried and punished by a foreign tribunal for violating them.

If such a system shall once be adopted it will introduce a strange kind of Mosaick war into the judiciary of nations. Here a Cadi sitting in judgment upon an Italian denying the Pope's infallibility. There the stern Fathers of the Holy Inquisition, putting a poor Turk to the rack because he denies that Mahomet is the Prophet of God. The judges of republican Virginia pilloring an Englishman for libelling royalty—And the court of king's bench inflicting the same punishment upon an American for libelling the government of the United States, for the late declaration of war.

Thirdly—That the government of the United States, although it by no means possesses the *entire* sovereignty of this vast empire, the great residium thereof still remaining with the states respectively, is nevertheless, as to all the purposes for which it was created, and as to all the powers vested therein, unless where it is otherwise provided by the constitution, completely sovereign.—And that its sovereignty is as entirely separate and distinct from the sovereignty of the respective states, as the sovereignty of one state is separate and distinct from that of another. So that, unless as before excepted, it cannot exercise the powers that belong to the state governments, nor can any state government exercise the powers which belong to it. And that there is no one thing to which this principle applies with more strength than to the revenue of the United States and things appertaining thereto. It being notorious that a desire to give congress complete and entire control over that subject was the great and moving principle which called the present constitution into existence. It is admitted, however, that there are some exceptions to this last principle, they are such, however, as only prove the rule itself. Thus, by the second section of the third article of the constitution, among other things it is declared that "the judicial power of the United States shall extend to controversies between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states," &c.—These powers in the nature of things belonged to the state sovereignties, and they were at the time of the adoption of the constitution, in complete possession of them, nor could the courts of the United States, *merely as such*, by any principle of construction have claimed them; but there were reasons, at that time deemed sufficient to justify the extending the judicial power of the United States to them, and they were extended to them, without, however, taking away the jurisdiction of the state courts; so that as respects those matters, the state courts and the courts of the United States, have concurrent jurisdiction, *by compact*.

These things being premised, I return to the question: Can congress, by any act which it can pass, authorise the state courts to exercise or *vest* in them any portion of the judicial power of the United States; more especially that portion of it which is employed in enforcing their *penal laws?*

I shall not stop here to prove that the act in question is, as respects this case, a penal law, or that to enforce the payment of its *penalties*, in any way or form whatsoever, would be to execute, to enforce it. These are self-evident propositions which would only be obscured by any attempt to elucidate them.

Nor shall I waste much time in considering whe-

ther our courts can resist an unconstitutional law. That question, as it respects our state laws, has long since been settled in Virginia, and the decisions of her courts have been acquieced in by the general assembly, with that wisdom and magnanimity which belongs to it.

This argument is much stronger as respects the laws of congress, the legislature of a separate and distinct sovereignty, by whose laws we are not bound, unless, to use the very words of the constitution, they are "*made in pursuance thereof*." Was it otherwise, were the state courts obliged to execute every law which congress might pass, without enquiring whether it was or was not made *in pursuance of the constitution*, it is most manifest, that the justly dreaded work of consolidation would not only be begun, but that, in principle, it would be completed: and that states sovereignty and state independence would soon cease to exist.

We have already seen that the government of the United States, is, as to the purposes for which it was created, a separate and distinct sovereignty, having rights, powers, and duties, which it is bound to exercise and discharge itself, and which it cannot communicate to the states over which it presides, and which they cannot intermeddle with, and that the judicial power forms a portion, and a most important portion it is, of its sovereignty.

We have seen that there is nothing in universal law, or the usage of nations which will authorise one sovereignty to invest its judicial power, or any part of it, in the courts of another, or direct them to execute it: more especially that portion which respects its *penal code*.

If then congress has a right to vest *that*, or any other portion of the judicial power of the United States, in the state courts, it must be in virtue of some compact. But there is no other instrument from which such a compact can be inferred but the constitution of the United States. Let us then see where it has deposited the judicial power of the general government, for, where it has placed it there it must remain.

That instrument does not take the least notice of the state courts as respects this subject. But it declares, section 1st of the 3d article, that "the judicial power of the United States *shall* be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may from time to time ordain *and* establish." And by the 8th section of the first article, power is given to congress "to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court."

This judicial power then, the *whole* of it, *without any exception*, is given to this supreme court, and those inferior courts to be *ordained and established* by congress. It has never yet been contended that congress can compel or authorise the state courts or any of them to perform the functions of the supreme court. By what kind of reasoning then can it support a claim to exercise such a power with respect to the functions of these inferior courts? Did congress ordain *and* establish the state courts? Did it decree their existence? Did it appoint their judges? Did it institute, did it settle, did it *constitute* them? Most certainly it has done none of those things. It found them *already* ordained *and* established, and finding them so ordained *and* established, it has by its *law* directed them to exercise this portion of the judicial power of the United States.

But the judges of these inferior courts are to have *offices* which they are to hold during good behaviour. Now I take it for granted, that the man who holds an office is an officer, and an officer too of that government whose business it is the duty of his office to perform. And by the 3d section of the 2d article of the constitution, "all officers of the U. States are to be commissioned by the president," which the state judges are not.

But who does the constitution intend shall decide upon the good behaviour of the judges of these inferior courts? Most unquestionably the senate of the United States, upon impeachment by the house of representatives. So great an absurdity cannot be supposed, as that the constitution intended to put the judicial power of the United States, or any part of it, into the hands of judges in no wise responsible to its government. Yet no man can pretend that the state judges can be impeached and tried by that government.

Besides, the constitution of the United States does not provide that the *state judges* shall hold their offices during good behaviour. Congress cannot direct that it shall be so by law, and, in fact, some of them are elected for a limited period, and others may be removed by a vote of their state legislatures. So that if a law of congress should be very unpopular in one of those states, the judges could not execute it but at the risk of their commissions.

Moreover, the judges of the state courts are called upon by this act to exercise judicial power, which they hold at the *will* of congress, and which may be taken from them by the very breath which gave it—and which, it is almost certain, will be taken from them, whenever by a firm and independent exercise of their own judgments they shall much offend that honorable body. So that under this system, neither the people, nor the government of the United States, would have that security for the uprightness of their judges which the constitution contemplates.

But the judges of these inferior courts are also to receive for their *services* a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in *office*, nor during the existence of a particular *law*, calling for *particular services*.

From whom are they to receive this compensation? Certainly from the general government, to which those *services* are to be rendered. But do the state judges receive, or are they to receive, any compensation for *these services* to be rendered to the United States? Every body knows that they do not. And we know, that if any judge of the state was to accept either commission or compensation from the general government, he would by that act vacate his office.

But it is said, that the state courts do take cognizance of suits brought to enforce *contracts* made in foreign countries, and that they will take notice of those foreign laws, under the faith of which such contracts were made, and enforce them agreeably thereto, and that this suit sounds in contract. But how does it sound in contract? Has the defendant contracted to pay the amount of this *penalty* to the plaintiff? No, it is answered, it is not precisely so. But it is understood to be a principle of universal law, that every citizen and subject has entered into an *implied* contract, that he will obey the laws of his country—that the laws of his country subject the defendant to the payment of this *penalty*—that this suit is founded on that contract, and the state court has for that reason jurisdiction over it. Indeed! But before we yield our assent, let us see how far this reasoning will carry us. It is sometimes said, that an argument which necessarily proves too much, proves nothing.

By this same *implied* contract, every citizen and subject of every goverument, has agreed to submit his head to the block, or his neck to the cord, whenever the laws of his country require him to do so. If, therefore, this implied contract will give us jurisdiction over this *penal* law, and justify us in en-

forcing its *sanction*, the same principle will give us jurisdiction over the entire penal code of every nation upon the earth, which no man can pretend to say we have.

Upon the whole, however painful it may be, and actually is, to us all, to be brought, by a sense of duty, into conflict with the opinions and acts of the legislature of the United States, for which we entertain the highest respect, and the constitutional laws of which we feel it our duty to obey and execute with cheerfulness, when their execution devolves upon us; yet we cannot resist the conviction, that this law is, in this respect, unconstitutional. It is the unanimous opinion of this court, that to assume jurisdiction over this case, would be to exercise a portion of the judicial power of the United States, which, by the constitution, is clearly and distinctly deposited in other hands; and that by so doing we should prostrate that very instrument which we have taken a solemn oath to support.

Miscellaneous Scraps.

In the course of our editorial labors, we have laid aside a great many scraps, amusing, interesting, or useful—some of them of importance. We have thought they ought not to be lost—and shall be, indeed, much mistaken, if the possessor of the WEEKLY REGISTER does not often refer to this part of the work to pass a leisure moment agreeably.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER. In the town of Bethlehem, twelve miles from Albany, have been discovered two remarkable caverns, which merit to be classed with the first of natural curiosities, and claim the attention of the curious, and the admirers of the works of nature. They were explored a short time since by a party of young gentlemen from Cairo, who were no less gratified, than astonished that so great a phenomenon should so long remain unnoticed and unexplored.

The first one we entered descends from a place which is nearly level in a wood, the entrance of which was about sufficient to admit the entrance of a barrel; the descent was about the steepness of common stairs, until we reached the bottom, which was tolerably smooth and level; it was from 10 to 15 feet wide, and about the same in height, the passage widened from the entrance until we reached the bottom, which was supposed to be about 100 feet below the surface of the earth; in some places the roof was arched and smooth, and in others composed of ragged rocks which in some places appeared to be almost ready to quit their hold and threaten the intruder with instant death. After proceeding about half a mile, we came to a place where the timid are apt to have their curiosity damped, and relinquish their researches: which was a narrow passage about 40 feet in length, and not more than 3 in height, and getting through it was attended with considerable exertions and difficulty; after which we entered the most remarkable part of the cavern—proceeding about one quarter of a mile further, we came to a pond of pure and exceeding cold water, which was about 70 or 80 feet in circumference, and apparently in some places very deep; we threw in pieces of broken rocks which descended with a roaring rumbling noise for some time before they reached the bottom; the water from the circumstance was judged to be as much as 40 feet in depth. This place is the extremity of the cavern, the roof here was very high and a regular self-supported arch, from which hung great quantities of marcasite or spar, resembling icicles, some of which were transparent and beautiful—but to describe the curiosities of this place would exceed the bounds of a newspaper and the talents of the writer.

After leaving this cavern, curiosity excited the party to visit another which was about a quarter of a mile distant from the former, and which had never been explored. The entrance into this is at the foot of a precipice of rocks about 50 or 60 feet in height, a current of air issues from its mouth almost sufficient to blow out a candle—the entrance was quite narrow, not more than large enough to conveniently admit a person: the descent was quite steep until we reached the bottom, when we were ushered into a capacious room but rather rough and rocky. There was a number of winding passages leading from them, all of which were explored, but were found to terminate in going a few rods; at length a narrow passage was discovered, which being followed a short distance, opened into a large and vaulted natural ball-room, which was straight, about 20 feet wide, and about the same in height, and when illuminated had the most brilliant and romantic appearance imaginable, drops like dew hanging from the spar, and glittering in the rays of the candle, rendered the scene truly brilliant, and cannot fail of enrapturing a person who is susceptible of the feelings caused by the contemplation of grandeur, sublimity and beauty. This cavern is about a quarter of a mile in extent, and exploring it is attended with no difficulty, it being capacious and smooth after leaving the entrance.—On one side is heard the murmerings of a stream of water which is discernable at different places through avenues resembling port holes—(a stream of water runs in the same manner through the whole length of the former cavern)—at the extremity of the cavern are a number of passages leading different ways, which are as perfectly straight, smooth, and as regularly arched, as if they had been hewn by the hand of an artist, though not very extensive. A pistol fired in one of the passages made as loud a report as a six pound cannon would in the open air.—In some places the sides of the cavern are composed of a chrystalized substance which is transparent and appears to have been formed by the oozing of lime water from the rocks, which is petrified and very much resembles ice. At one place in this cavern was discovered a hole in the rock about 12 feet from the bottom of the cave, so small that it admitted a man with some difficulty; but on entering was found to be the passage to a large room, where were found the horns and bones of a deer, which appeared to have lain there a great number of years, and probably were carried there by some beast of prey, the fear of which has probably been the restraining cause of leaving this subterraneous curiosity so long unexplored.

Cairo, July 25, 1815.

"A GOOD SHOT." *Northampton, Mass. Feb.* 14.—Mr. Elijah Allen, jr. of this town, lately killed, at one shot, 3 wild turkies, weighing 60 lbs.—he also killed two at another shot, from the same flock, weighing together 40 lbs.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. An officer and a lawyer, talking of a disastrous battle, the former was lamenting the number of brave soldiers, who fell; when the lawyer observed, that those who live by the sword, must expect to die by the sword. "By a similar rule," answered the officer, "those who live by the law, must expect to die by the law."

PUNISHMENT FOR TREASON. *From the Democratic Press.* As our naturalized fellow citizens are threatened by the proclamation of the prince regent, to be punished (if taken in arms) with the *utmost severity* of the barbarous law of England, in cases of high treason, and as it is hardly possible to picture to the world an idea of the savage cruelty of that horrid punishment without having witnessed its infliction, it may not be amiss to present our readers with the following lively description of it, by an eye witness; it is taken from a collection of extracts from authentic manuscripts, published at London in the year 1789, and the part selected is an account of the execution of sir Thomas Blount and one Bennet Seely, in the reign of Henry IV. for having adhered to the unfortunate Richard II On them was literally executed the inhuman and shocking sentence of the law of England, as threatened to be inflicted on our brave defenders. Let our naturalized citizens look on this bloody buoy, and they will not be at a loss to determine on the line of conduct which duty and honor call upon them to pursue. They will remember at the same time that they have a country that will at every hazard protect their persons and avenge their wrongs.

Extract from an English pamphlet.

"Sir Thomas Blount, and one Bennet Seely, his companion, were drawn from Oxford (above three miles) to the place of execution, where they were hanged; but the ropes were soon cut and these gentlemen were made to talk, and sit on a bench before a great fire, and the executioner came with a razor in his hand, and knelt before sir Thomas Blount, whose hands were tied, begging him to pardon him his death, as he must do his office. Then sir Thomas asked him "are you the person appointed to deliver me from this world?" The executioner answered, "yes," saying, "sir, I pray you pardon me," and sir Thomas kissed him, and forgave him his death. The executioner knelt down, and sir Thomas Blount made himself ready; and then the executioner opened his belly, and cut his bowels straight from below the stomach, and tied them with a string, that the wind of the heart should not escape, and threw the bowels into the fire. Then sir Thomas Blount, was sitting before the fire, his belly open, and saw his bowels burning before him. Sir Thomas D'Arpeghen, king Henry's chamberlain, insulting Blount, said to him, with derision, "Go seek a master that can cure you." Blount only answered by putting his hands together, saying "Te deum laudamus, and blessed be the hour that I was born, and blessed be this day, for I shall die in the service of my sovereign lord, the noble king Richard."

"Arpeghen wished to compel him to reveal the accomplices of his treason. "The words traitor and treason," said he, "belong to thee and the infamous Rutland, by whom the flower of English chivalry is this day destroyed. I summon you both, before the face of Jesus Christ, for your great treason against our sovereign lord the noble king Richard." The executioner then asked him if he would drink? "no," said he, "you have taken from me the place into which I should put it. God be praised, my bowels are in the fire." He afterwards entreated the executioner to deliver him from this world, saying "it hurts me much to see the traitors who are present." The executioner then knelt down before him, and kissed him in a very humble manner, and soon after his head was cut off, and he was quartered."

National Picture. From a Charleston paper of Aug. 6. 1813—A national picture, from the pencil of J.B.White,esq. is offered gratis to the view of the public. It is now exhibiting in the court room of the exchange, over against the portrait of Washington, which seems to frown indignantly upon the scene.

The picture represents the horrible tragedy which was lately acted at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, by the British and their Indian allies, under the command of col. Proctor. The subject will doubtless be too well recollected by every American.—"The wounded," says the informant from the spot, "were left on the ground with promises of protection from the commanding officer, colonel Proctor, and that they should be carrried on the next morning on sleds to Malden On the morning of the 23d January, about sunrise, a large body of the Indians came, plundered the wounded of their clothing and every thing of value, and tomahawked and scalped all that were unable to march."

Capt. Hart, whose fate has excited so much interest, not less on account of his sufferings from the hands of the Indians, than from the perfidy of the still more hideous savage, captain Elliott, is here seen receiving the unsolicited assistance from his classmate and perfidious friend. Captains Mead and M'Cracken are lying on the field of honor, above whom is seen the lamented captain Hickman, whose situation excites the warmest interest. He is struggling under the grasp of a determined savage, who appears to be certain of his prey, while two other Indians render the fate of the victim sure, each ambitiously striving to give the fatal stroke.—On the foreground is exhibited a scene, the idea of which freezes the blood with horror. An Indian of gigantic stature, armed cap-a-pie, bestrides the body of the fallen Simpson (a late member of congress) and with exulting triumph, holds to our view his fresh and reeking scalp, while the unhappy sufferer writhes at his feet in anguish. At a distance are seen colonel Proctor and suite, with the Indian chief *Round Head*, on horseback; who, to use the language of the colonel himself, "*with his band of warriors, rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct*" These monsters in human shape, with a regiment of British soldiers in their rear, are beholding this scene of unprecedented barbarity without stretching forth their hands to arrest the bloody deed. The picture is composed of a multiplicity of other figures, which interest the beholder, and embellish the composition; but which, being minor in the scene, cannot here be minutely described.—The subject, though horrible beyond measure, is rich and glowing, and cannot, particularly at a moment like the present, but elicit the interest and excite the indignation of every friend of his country.

EDUCATION. During the short-lived reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, after his return from Elba, Carnot, minister of the interior, made a report on the subject of national education. It began as follows:

"There exists an example for the progress of reason, furnished by a country of the new world, more recently, but perhaps better civilized than most of the nations of what is called the ancient world.—When the Americans of the United States resolve upon founding a town or even a village, their first care is to introduce a public institution, as soon even as they transmit the instruments of agriculture—these men of sense, the pupils of Franklin and Washington, well knowing that what is equally necessary for the real wants of man, as the cultivation of land, the covering of houses, and the preparation of clothing, is the cultivation of his mind." The reporter, after this exordium, descants upon the durable advantages of elementary instruction, in the lower orders of society, and informs the emperor, that there are at present in France 2 millions of children in want of primary education. He says, he does not speak of

that education which forms half philosophers, or men of the world, but only such as will form good ar tizans and moral men, by affording the elements of indispensable knowledge, good habits, and respect for the laws. He then proceeds to state how this system may be most easily reduced to practice, and concludes with a high eulogium upon Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, whose systems have been introduced to the remotest settlement of America, and for which he solicits the patronage of the emperor.

Then follows a decree of the emperor ordaining of an experiment school for primary education, as a model for subsequent national schools, to bring up tutors for the system.

Excellent fence. *From the Albany Daily Advertiser.* Travelling lately upon the banks of Connecticut river, in the vicinity of Hanover, I observed hundreds—and I believe thousands of roods of strong, substantial and durable fence, made of white pine stumps, extracted from the ground with their roots. Curiosity led me to enquire by what power and machinery the operation of extraction was performed. An obliging stranger shewed me one of the machines and explained the manner in which it was applied; and as I apprehend these machines may be used to great advantage in many parts of the United States where they have not been heard of, I will endeavor, as far as I can recollect, to describe the machine, and explain the manner of using it.

The machine consists of a very strong pair of wheels, say 18 feet diameter—the axis about 15 or 16 inches diameter. Near to, and the inside of one the wheels, a third wheel, somewhat less than the others, is framed to the axis as a hub. A large rope, or hawser is fastened to the periphery of the small wheel and coils upon it. To the end of this hawser are hitched four oxen—a large chain is made to fasten to the centre of the axis and round the stump.—The oxen, drawing upon the hawser, turn the small wheel and axis, while the two large wheels remain stationary, only supporting the operation.—The stump when thus extracted, is borne off, swinging under the axis, to the line where the fence is to be made.

It may be necessary to add, that where the stump is large and holds a strong grasp upon the earth, the most prominent top roots should be cut off three or four feet from the stump.

The fence is constructed by throwing the stumps into line, and stopping in here and there a root to secure the widest openings. To those acquainted with the durability of pine stumps, it is hardly necessary to observe that the fence constructed of them will remain sound for at least one generation.

A machine constructed as above, and applied by four men and four oxen, will extract from 70 to 80 stumps per day. Its usefulness needs no comment. There is nothing visionary about it. The experiment has been tried upon a large scale, and many a farmer who heretofore dreaded the pine stump as an enemy which would survive himself and annoy his heirs, now swings his undisturbed scythe or cradle over the strong ground which his fallen foe once occupied.

The peaks of otter. We copy from the Lynchburg Press the following nice geometrical calculations, which are the result of the unwearied industry and scientific character of the venerable Jefferson, then on a visit to his farm at Poplar Forest, in that neighborhood. It is delightful to witness the serenity and elasticity of the eve of a well-spent life, as exemplified in the present pursuits and habits of this illustrious republican philosopher.

The height of the Peaks of Otter, deemed the highest mountains (from their base) of Virginia are amongst the highest in the United States, which has hitherto been a subject of uncertain conjecture, has lately been taken by geometrical operations with an excellent instrument and great care. They are found to be much short of the conjecture which has prevailed.

The following are the particulars most worthy of notice.

The latitude of the sharp peak (which is the south one) taken by a single observation made on its apex, is 37° 33' 17" North.

By a mean of the observations, the height of the north peak, above the surface of Otter river, is 3103¾ feet—of the south or sharp peak, 2946¼ feet. Their difference of height 157 feet.

The distance of the summits nearly 1 and 8 10 of a mile, but exactly 9507¾ feet.

The magnetic bearing of the summit of the South from that of the south peak, is N. 35° 50' E.—from which 2° must be substracted for the present variation of the needle.

The base lines measured—the one of 2806 feet or 55-100 of a mile; the other of 6589 feet or 1 1-4 miles, were on the plains of Otter river, belonging to Christopher Clark, Esq. and the heirs of Andrew Donald, near the mill of the latter; the former line in exact direction to the axis of the south peak; the latter nearly parallel with the bearing of the one peak from the other.

The distance of the base lines measured from the points in the basis of the mountains, vertically, under their summits, was, the nearest 19002 feet; the farthest 24523 feet, or about 4 miles generally.

Supposing the radius of the earth 3965 miles, the north peak may be seen over a level country to the distance of 62 1-4 miles; this will include the whole or a part of the counties of Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Campbell, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Patrick, Henry, Pittsylvania and Halifax, and it may be seen over the summit of the Blue Ridge, in Rockbridge and Botetourt.

Merinos. The number and grades of sheep owned by gentlemen residing within one mile of the centre of the town of Pittsfield (Mass.) are ascertained to be as follows:

Full bloods,	435
15-16ths,	388
7 8ths,	890
3-4ths,	2299
5-8ths,	170
1 2,	3040
1-4th,	388
Common	852
Total,	8462

[*June* 1815.]

The British in India. "In 1779, an enquiry took place before the house of commons, as to the conduct of the East India Company. General Burgoyne was chairman of the committee. He says, that "such a scene of iniquity, rapine and injustice, such unheard of cruelties, such open violations of every rule of morality, every tie of religion, and every principle of good government, was never before discovered; and that, through the whole of the investigation, he could not find *a single spot*, whereon to lay his finger, it being all equally one mass of most unheard of villainies, and the most notorious corruption." This passage occurs in the first of more than 300 pages, all in the same style."

Dr. Richard Price was honored with the thanks of the city of London, and presented with the freedom of that metropolis, in token of approval of the publication from which we make the following extract:

"Turn your eyes to India: there more has been done than is now attempted in America: there Englishmen, actuated by the love of plunder and the spirit of conquest, have depopulated whole kingdoms, and ruined millions of innocent people, by the most infamous oppression and rapacity! The justice of the nation has slept over those enormities! Will the justice of Heaven sleep? Are we not execrated on both sides the globe?"

Conquest of South America. "All the murders and desolations of the most pitiless tyrants that ever diverted themselves with the pangs and convulsions of their fellow creatures, fall infinitely short of the bloody enormities committed by the Spanish nation in the conquest of the new world!—a conquest, on a low estimation, effected by the murder of TEN MILLIONS of the species! [Bryan Edwards' West-Indies, 4to v. 1, p. 83.

[The British, in like manner, destroyed THIRTY MILLIONS in India. ED.]

The Beauties of English Law are so manifest in the following narrative, as to raise our *admiration* of Magna Charta and the equal rights of Englishmen! We take it from the Morning Chronicle of October 24, 1815.

Killing no Murder! Wednesday last, a man named Smith, a game keeper, observed some wires planted in Bisham Wood, and accordingly engaged some persons to assist him in watching them: in the course of the evening a man came to a wire, which was near Smith, who immediately challenged him, threatening to blow his brains out if he did not surrender. The man, astonished at such an unexpected salute, replied, "my friend, be not so hasty," and with a stick pushed the muzzle of the gun on one side, and immediately retreated a few paces; when, dreadful to relate, Smith fired and killed him on the spot. A coroner's jury was summoned, and returned a verdict of *justifiable homicide!*

The following statement is from authority:

"Early on the morning of Wednesday last, a party of poachers were discovered by Mr. Vansittart's keeper, destroying game in Bisham Woods. In consequence of threats having at different times been used towards the keeper, he was afraid alone to attack the party, and went to the village of Bisham and called two men from their beds, between 3 and 4 in the morning, to assist him in securing them. The keeper, with his assistants, returned to the wood, and after laying in wait a short time, one of the poachers was taken by the keeper, and has since been committed—immediately afterwards one of the keeper's assistants endeavored to secure another—but being unable to do so, he being armed with a bludgeon and refusing to surrender, upon being repeatedly called upon to do so, he was shot at and killed upon the spot—a third made his escape. It appears that the deceased had game in his possession. We are informed that the jury, upon an inquest held on the body of the deceased, differed—seven being of opinion that every endeavor having been previously made, and that as the deceased could not otherwise be taken, the shooting was justifiable. The remaining five for manslaughter." We trust, however, that the case will go before a jury at the assizes—for human lives ought not thus to be sacrificed.

BRITISH HUMANITY.—*From the Aurora.*—When the poor French people were flying from St. Domingo in the year 1793, very few escaped feeling the exercise of British humanity; they were almost all taken, carried into Providence and Bermuda, and literally *stripped!* it may be said, without going too far, that they were *skin'd!* The little remnant of property saved by each fugitive from the bayonet and the flames, was confiscated by the humanity of the British judges! even the ladies' clothing was often examined, *to a chemise!* all that appeared saleable was considered cargo. Body and bed linen, bracelets and watches, trinkets and toys, were all sent to auction! but it is said, "they are not *so bad now.*" A recent instance will exhibit their present character.

Lord James Townsend, a nobleman, son of an English earl, commander of his Britannic majesty's ship Æolus, captured the ship Amanda, of Philadelphia, from Bordeaux to this port, and sent her to Halifax; a considerable portion of the cargo was condemned as prize, but his lordship, commanding a British frigate, not content with his booty, took from a most amiable and accomplished lady of this city, passenger, a trunk of wearing apparel into his own cabin, *opened and pillaged it*, taking even a few pictures, to ornament his cabin! all these acts were *in time of peace.*

[There is nothing more notorious than the fact stated above, that the miserable fugitives from the exterminating blacks of *St. Domingo*, even the *ladies*—women of the first consideration and recently of immense fortunes, were actually *stripped* by the Vandal *English*, while escaping the murderous negroes. I say, *were totally stripped*, to search for watches or any little trinkets, they might have saved, to purchase bread in a strange land! Many at this late day, can tell us tales of horror—of deeds that any other than a brute (on two legs) would suppose a man incapable of doing. But we also, *now* know, the "*booty and beauty*"—"*bulwarks of religion!!!*"—whose "cup of abominations" we trust is full, for the vengeance of that BEING, whose great attribute is justice to the offender, and mercy to his suffering creatures.]

SCOTCH LAWS.—*From a British paper.*—The Scotch historians inform us that king EVAN the 3d, of Scotland, a prince who, our ancient legends pretend, reigned some years before the birth of our Saviour, made a law by which it is enacted, that superiors should in all cases, have the first night of the brides introduced into their lands. A right which no doubt, our ancestors took care to exercise. The law seems to have been once actually made, *and to have continued long in force* For it was not repealed until the days of *Malcolm Canmore.* He made those first fruits, the *Marchet mulierum*, as they are called, redeemable by money. The precise sum with which they might be redeemed, varied with *the rank of the person.*

SEVERE LAWS.—*From a late London paper.*—The Old Bailey sessions concluded last morning, when no fewer than twenty-five prisoners received sentence of death; several of them were boys. Thirty-eight were sentenced to transportation for seven years, five for fourteen years, and a great number for various periods of imprisonment. The court will sit again the 15th of next month. Should crimes continue to increase as they have done for some time past, the court must sit permanently.

JOHN WESLEY.—The character of this celebrated man is amply described in the following short paragraph:

It was said of the celebrated John Wesley, "he *believes* as if he were to be saved by *faith*; and he *labors* as if he were to be saved by *works.*"

British parliament.—The common prostitution of the members of the British parliament is as notorious as that of *Mary Anne Clarke;* their favors and votes being purchased and paid for with greater regularity, in all probability, than that *lady* received her pay of the "illustrious" *Frederick Guelph.* An opinion prevails that the present ministry may be *ousted*—in consequence, they have addressed the following circular to their friends, *honorable* members of parliament.

"Division, *Treasury,* Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1815.

"Your attendance is most earnestly and most particularly requested in the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 8th of February, it being confidently expected that a division will take place on that day."

Let the thinking people of the United States, who have heard so much of the wisdom and virtue of the British government, reflect one moment, and conclude how they would esteem our members of congress, if *thus* summoned to say *aye* or *no!*

The human hand. The finest European lady would look with envy on the beautiful symmetry and dainty littleness of the coarsest hand of India. We have seen rather a small-handed European attempt to grasp the sword of the late Tippoo Sultan, which was by no means a childish implement as to weight—he could barely insert his three fingers into the handle; yet, upon casing himself in the helmet and coat of mail of that usurper,* the weight would have prevented him from walking an hundred yards.

Critical Review.

Literary. From a French paper of 1813.—A very splendid monument of Parisian typography has been recently consecrated to "Napoleon the Great." It is an edition of Homer, in 3 vols. great folio, each consisting of 370 pages, with the text only from the most magnificent dress in the universe, that of Bodoni of Parma. The artist employed six years in preparations, and the printing occupied eighteen months. One hundred and forty copies only were struck off. That presented to his imperial majesty was upon vellum, of a size and brilliancy altogether unparalleled. The edition is said, moreover, to possess great intrinsic excellence, having been diligently superintended by the most accomplished hellenists in Italy, and corrected by a comparison of all the most approved readings of the text.

Italy. *From an English paper of Oct.* 1814. The excavations of Pompei are pursued with the most unremitting zeal by the Neapolitan government.—The most recent discoveries have been three new magnificent tombs, adorned with sculpture, and a hall which is supposed to have been a court of justice, and which is decorated with a triple row of columns. Bronze stoves were also found in the same place, of the most beautiful form, with a Faun and Bacchus two feet high, and exquisitely formed. Lastly, a small bronze gladiator, precisely similar to that which has already been so much admired, and which is in the attitude of supplicating life from the spectators. A short time ago, there was also found a beautiful silver vase, which seemed to have been used in religious worship—it is covered with figures in relief, and resembles in form that of the royal cabinet of France, which has been published by Caylus and don Martin. There is a third vase quite similar in the cabinet of the late cardinal Borgia.—There has been discovered in the cabinet of medals at Milan, a Chinese work, published in 1750, by order of the emperor Kien Long, containing drawings of upwards of 909 vases, resembling those denominated Etruscan. Several appear to be of very remote antiquity.

Phenomenon. The inhabitants of Blagdon witnessed a remarkable phenomenon on Saturday sen'night: about 4 o'clock p. m. a quantity of hay, supposed to be 200 weight, was caught up in a whirlwind from a field in the occupation of major Parridge, whilst the air around was perfectly calm, and was carried high above the clouds over Mendip hill. A number of rooks and swallows immediately collected together, and darting up with much clamor among the scattered hay, were seen pursuing it in circles through the air.—*Liverpool paper.*

Diamonds. At the third annual course of lectures at the Birmingham Philosophical Society, which closed a short time since, a very curious description and estimate of all the large diamonds, known to be in existence, were given by Mr. Thomason. The number of known diamonds of 36 carats and upwards, he stated to be no more than nineteen, two only of which were in England, viz. the Pigot diamond, weighing 45 carats and worth 16,000£—and one in the possession of the Hornsby family, of 36 carats, 8000£. Holland has but one, which weighs 36 carats, and valued at 10,368£—its form is conical, and it was for some time in the possession of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of London. France has two—the largest was bought by the duke of Orleans, during his regency, and thence called the regent diamond—its weight is 136 1 2 carats, and value 149,058£. Germany has one, weighing 139 1-2 carats, and in value 155,682£. Russia is rich in these gems; its largest is that of the sceptre, which is said to weigh 779 carats. If this be true, it must be worth, according to the general mode of estimating them, the enormous sum of 4,854,728£.

The history of this diamond is rather curious—for a long time it formed the eye of an East India idol, from which post it was removed by a European soldier. From him it passed through several hands, and it was finally sold to the empress Catharine for 90,000£ a handsome annuity, and a patent of nobility—Russia has several others, one of which is estimated at 369,800£.

A seaman's notion—a real anecdote. From the Essex (N J.) Patriot. During the present blockade of New-London, the celebrated Dr. F——, of Hartford, Conn. made a visit to the former place with the view of examining the state of the fortifications, &c.—While there, he concluded to deliver a discourse—a crowded audience attended, principally composed of the soldiers and sailors on duty there The Dr. took for his text "fear God and honor the king:"—In the course of his sermon he had frequent occasion to repeat the words of his text. One of the sailors belonging to the Macedonian was observed to be very restless: at length, on the Dr. once more repeating the words "honor the king," the tar could no longer restrain his indignation, supposing the Dr. alluded to the king of England; he rose up and audibly exclaimed "fear God, and honor the *congress*—but let the *king* alone;" at the same time looking very angrily at the preacher. The audience were much agitated, and an orderly sergeant stepping up to the gallery, ordered the sailor to be quiet, or he would turn him out of the church—the sailor sternly replied "if the lubber says so again, I'll pull him out of his bunk."

*"*Usurper."* The British, and especially of that class which edits the "Critical Review," esteem all things *illegitimate* that do not come into the *infallible* opinions and views of such enlightened and holy persons as the *prince regent* and *lord Castlereagh.*—Ed. Reg.

SHIPWRECK.—*Deal, (Eng.) Dec. 30, 1814.*—In the dreadful storm of Saturday, a vessel called the Conception, bound from Dublin to Wexford, was driven ashore, and wrecked, at Rathlynafear, near Wexford harbor. The crew took to their boat, and with the exception of one man drowned reached the shore; but they left behind them, fastened in the weather shrouds, a mother and a daughter, over whom the sea beat furiously, and every moment threatened to tear them from this, their last refuge. A poor fisherman, named Wm. Hanson, saw from the shore their dreadful situation, he collected some of the boldest of his fellows, who, with infinite difficulty, towed him towards the wreck, now lying on her side, and consequently the mast along on the surface of the sea. On the utmost point of the mast he fastened himself (for his boat dare not approach the hull of the wreck) and from thence clambered to the body of the vessel. Here a new difficulty arose; the contest between the mother and daughter, which should, by the offered aid, first attempt the shore; nor was it ended till their gallant deliverer assured them that he would return for her who should remain. He first brought to the shore the mother, and scarcely waiting to take breath, returned for the daughter, whom he afterwards, through the tremendous surge, landed in safety.

These facts can be attested by the printer hereof, who says, that he has known the underwriters, when any quantity of merchandize has been saved from a wreck, liberally reward the persons who have ventured their lives on such occasions. How much more is due to him, who, through the most imminent peril, has saved the lives of two helpless females, he submits to every feeling man, particularly to those concerned in commerce, whose interest, as well as inclination he thinks, is to reward courage employed in the cause of humanity.

THE GIRTYS.—*From the Missouri Gazette.*—That western portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia bordering on the Ohio has been considered by the Indians as a country highly favored by Heaven; covered with every kind of game, it was not supposed they would tamely surrender their right to the soil; but when the whites commenced the settlement of western Virginia, (now Kentucky) the spirit of the savage warrior assumed an attitude of phrensy in their attacks, which called forth a corresponding spirit to repel. At this period, the Girtys with Shawanoes, Delawares, Mingos, &c. &c. gave a new character to Indian warfare.

Old Girty was one of those peasants who early emigrated from Europe to Pennsylvania, in pursuit of liberty and ease, but, like many of his fellows, he was incapable of enjoying it, for his hours were wasted in idleness and intemperance, and he was finally knocked on the head by a neighboring boor who bore off Mrs. Girty as a trophy of his prowess; he had four sons, Thomas, Simon, George and James

George, Simon and James, were taken prisoners by the Shawanoes, Delawares and Senecas in that war which developed the military talents of general Washington. George (the supposed son of colonel C.) was adopted amongst the Delawares and continued with them until his death; his manners were perfectly Indian, combining with them the daring intrepidity of a frontier whiteman. His bravery at the battles of Kenhawa, Blue Licks, and Sandusky, are yet spoken of by his red brethren; in his latter days he resigned himself to intemperance, and died drunk sometime ago on the Miami of the lakes.

Simon was adopted by the Senecas, and became as expert in hunting as any of them. His character as related in Kentucky and Ohio, "of being a savage unrelenting monster," is much exaggerated.—It is true that he joined the Indians in most of their war parties and conformed to their mode of warfare, but it is well authenticated that he has saved many prisoners from death. And that he was considered an honest man, paying his debts to the last cent, and it is known that he has sold his only horse to discharge a claim against him. It is true that he was a perfect Indian in his manners, that his utmost felicity was centered in a keg of rum, and that he was abusive to all around him, even to his best friends. Yet we must recollect that his education was barbarous, and that man is more apt to sink into barbarism than he is to acquire the habits of civilized life.

For the last ten years he had been crippled by rheumatism, yet he rode to his hunting grounds in pursuit of game, and would boast that he preserved a warlike spirit in the midst of bodily pain, and would often exclaim, "may I breathe my last in the field of battle." In this wish Simon has been gratified; for in the battle of the Moravian towns, on the river Thames, he was cut to pieces by colonel Johnson's mounted men.

James Girty was adopted by the Shawanoes, and became an expert hunter, and imbibed as he arrived to manhood the sanguinary spirit of the most ferocious savage with the vicious habits of the whitemen whom he associated with.

It is said that he joined the Indians in all their attacks on the first settlers of Kentucky; neither age nor sex were spared at his hand, and it was his boast, although unable to walk from rheumatism and other diseases, that neither women or children ever escaped the tomahawk, if he got within reach of them. Traders who are acquainted with him say, that he never turned on his heel to save a wretched prisoner from the torments of the fire, but would rather instruct the Indians in new and more refined torture.

To this ruthless tiger may be justly attributed most of the barbarities said to be perpetrated by his brother Simon. With Elliot and Proctor, James Girty was caressed; for genial souls ever mingle in sentiment.

For the above biogoaphical sketch, we are indebted to a gentleman of this place, possessing superior information in matters relating to Indian affairs, &c

Volcano at Java.—A letter from the island of *Java* dated the 3[illegible]th of May last, says. "A few days since a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the island of Sambaroa, to the eastward, which has been attended with the most destructive consequences.—At Sourabaya the atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days, so as to give the appearance of midnight. At this place, which is a considerable distance, the ashes discharged from the crater fell in heaps. The noise produced from this awful visitation is beyond description, and caused a sensation among the inhabitants peculiarly afflicting. The sea rose six feet above its ordinary level, almost instantaneously causing the destruction of many lives, and also vessels. In short the damage sustained has been exceedingly great, and many who were in affluence before this dreadful catastrophe took place, are reduced to the greatest distress."

A HEROINE.—*From a late Boston paper.*—In the obituary notice of the celebrated Dr. LETTSOM, who died lately in London, his labors in diffusing the blessings of vaccination are mentioned to his honor, and justly so; but let us not omit the merit of those of our own country, especially a most worthy LADY,* whose recent death has filled the hearts of her numerous acquaintance with no common sorrow.

*Mrs. Elizabeth W. Waterhouse.

This excellent woman did more in establishing the credit of the *Kine Pox Inoculation* in America, than is generally known beyond the neighbors of Boston and Cambridge. Every body must remember that when vaccination was struggling on to establish itself here, there were more people by far, who disbelieved its efficacy in preventing small pox, than there were who had confidence in its power. Many strong facts and specious arguments were, besure, advanced by the physician who first introduced the Kine Pock inoculation in America, but the *proof* of its *safety* and *preventive* power, was wanting in this country. Even those who so far believed in it as to be inoculated themselves, did not feel such entire confidence in this yet untried practice as to venture in among small pox; for it should be remembered that very few persons indeed had yet undergone the operation in London, at the early period now alluded to.

In this delicate state of early vaccination did the lady, the subject of this memorial, step forward and voluntarily offered to go with her four children into the small pox hospital at Brooklyn. These children were, from seven years old, to an infant in arms. "The first step is every thing;" and it always requires the most fortitude. The exposure of her children to small pox inoculation, was but an ordinary trial; but the ridicule, the derision, the absolute disgrace that would infallibly have been entailed on her family, had they not resisted the small pox, after they had been declared to have undergone the kine pock, constituted, *at this early period* of the new inoculation a *terror* almost equal to death: yet did this heroic woman encounter it, amidst the gloomy predictions of all around her, for at that time persons were with her in the hospital under the *old* inoculation.

During the ten days, which this lady spent at the small pox hospital, with her children, there were twenty hours spent in agony and suspense not easily to be described; and which she often mentioned as the most trying and anxious that a mother, a wife, and a woman could undergo. It should be borne in mind that the celebrated small pox inoculator, who was then trying to communicate the small pox to her children, would lose a very handsome annual income if they escaped infection; on the other hand, the lady, her family, and her nearest connexions would sink in the public estimation if her children, after all that had been said and done, should not resist the small pox. A more trying situation can hardly be imagined. But thanks to heaven! the cause of humanity triumphed, and all the children resisted all the efforts to infect them.

The feelings of the parties immediately concerned can be easier conceived than described. Suffice it to say that from that moment the protecting efficacy of the kine pock inoculation was forever established in America, in the opinion of a celebrated small pox inoculator, whose interest was the other way, and this first and decisive proof of its wonderful power, was perfected by the praiseworthy fortitude of a female. The after trials and tests at Noddles island, and other places were nothing compared with this *first step.*

In the history of American vaccination by Dr. *Waterhouse*, this anecdote, was through delicacy touched but slightly; it nevertheless was the most important experiment made in America relative to vaccination, considering its *very early* period. Eight or nine years in succession were the same children tested with the small pox to do away the mischievous notion, that the kine pox would preserve the constitution only for a limited time. Never was there so beneficial a discovery in the annals of medicine, nor any experiment more open, fair and decisive.

This anecdote is worthy to be recorded in the *Centinel*, because that paper early devoted its columns to the cause of vaccination; and it is equally proper to be the vehicle of preserving the memory of a lady whose whole life was one bright commentary on all the female virtues.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—The following recipe is copied from the Belfast Commercial Chronicle. It furnishes important information to the American agriculturist.

Foot-rot in sheep.—A gentleman attached to agricultural pursuits, being lately in Holland, purchased from the shepherd of the count de Rosenberg, near the Hague, the following recipe for curing the Foot-rot in sheep:

RECIPE.

Gold leaf	2 ounces
Verdigris	6 do.
Vitriol	3 do.
Burnt allum	3 do.

All to be pounded and reduced to a fine powder, and afterwards to be boiled in a pound and a half of ordinary honey. It is to be used cold, the foot to be anointed as soon as the malady is discovered, and once a day if it has lasted any time. It has never been found to fail even with the merinoes, so liable to that disorder.

NEW PATENT WATER WHEEL.—*Concord, N. H. September 5.*—The *re-acting water wheel*, lately invented and put in operation by *Samuel Morey, esq.* of *Oxford*, is likely to supercede any other now in use.—Many mill owners have laid aside their tub wheels, and are getting this kind. The advantages are, that the first cost is about one-third as much as their tub wheel; they take up very little room, and require not more than one half the quantity of water, while they do much more work than the tub. The floats are made of thick sheet iron, and the repairs cannot be any thing for many years. They will go in back water better than any other wheel. The water passes through the wheel in such a manner as to re-act on the opposite floats, and actually operates on every float at the same time. The effect is really astonishing to every beholder. Hundreds of people have seen these effects, and nothing of the kind has excited so much attention in the country, considering how recently the invention has been known.

The patentee, willing to put the right of using this wheel within the reach of every one, has, (for the present) fixed the price at twenty-five dollars.

On the capacity of Steam Boats.—Mr. Dodd, the engineer, in his examination by a committee of the house of commons, who were enquiring into the most expeditious, and the safest mode of conveying the mail to Dublin, gave the following account:

He had just arrived in London, after performing a voyage from Glasgow in a steam boat; during the voyage he experienced some extremely heavy gales of wind and high seas, and found her more sea-worthy than any vessel he had ever been in, being fully capable of going head to wind in violent gales and over high seas. He ran into Dublin against wind and tide, and a very considerable sea, and beat the mail into Wexford, by about three hours. In Milford-haven, he ran round the Waterford packet two or three times whilst she was on her course, and he writing a letter to Dublin. This voyage demonstrated that steam engines are applied to propel vessels at sea in all kinds of weather; that they have the peculiar ad-

vantage of going against winds and tides and in a calm, when another vessel could not at all proceed, would go at the rate of from seven to nine knots per hour; they are more secure than vessels with sails, as they cannot be lost on a lee-shore. While this vessel was off Port Patrick, in Scotland, it blew a complete gale of wind, and Mr. Dodd found her to go upwards of three knots and a half over the sea, and directly against the wind; during a voyage of one thousand and five hundred miles, she passed every sail she came up with on the ocean.

The burthen of this vessel, which is called the *Thames*, is upwards of 72 tons, and draws from 4 to 4 feet six of water, with passengers on board. The engine is fourteen horses power, and upon an average requires a ton of coals to work an hundred miles.

[*London paper.*

A singular act of bravery and presence of mind.—In the time of the revolutionary war, on the 6th of October, 1777, when fort Montgomery, on the Hudson river, was invested by the British troops, and afterwards on the evening of the same day carried by storm—general Campbell, who had command of the assualt, had, in the course of the afternoon, sent in a flag, demanding the surrender of the fort, upon certain terms; and that if the Americans did not comply, every man who should be found in the place in the event of a final surrender, should be put to the sword. The reply of the veteran governor, George Clinton, who commanded the fort, was to this effect: that, if they took the fort, they should buy it; which they accordingly did, and dearly too.* General Campbell after two vain attempts to carry the place, made a third and successful one, under cover of the smoke of the battle, and dusk of the evening, having previously given orders to his column to make but one fire, which was to be aimed principally at the artillerymen, to dislodge them from their pieces, and then avail themselves of the embrasures, being the most convenient places through which to rush into the fort. A sergeant of artillery, acting as gunner to a 9 pounder in the west redoubt, which piece was at that instant loaded with cannister shot, was in the act of clapping fire to it, when he received a ball in the right arm; the lin-stock fell to the platform; he took it up with his left hand, and discharged the piece; by which fire, general Campbell and a very considerable number of his men were killed—they being in solid column.

In consequence of general Campbell's fall, the command dovolved on general Robertson, who not only gave quarter, but acted with considerable humanity towards the prisoners, which, as we were afterwards informed by deserters, would not have been the case had Campbell survived, as he was heard to say, that he was determined to put his threat into execution. Our informant, who resides in this town (Patterson) was an eye witness to the above transaction.—*Patterson, (N. J.) Bee.*

Economy of fuel.—An experiment on this subject has lately been made with the most complete success at the Patapsco Cotton Factory, near Baltimore. The person who has the management of this concern, having last winter failed in producing the necessary degree of heat in so large a building, even at an enormous expenditure of fuel, and wishing to avoid the expence of a steam apparatus, applied to Mr. Mills, the architect of the Washington Monument, to remove the difficulty. The plan proposed by Mr. Mill's appearing to possess the requisites demanded, viz. a sufficient quantity of heat, perfect safety, and economy; it was determined to make the experiment—The house required to be heated is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 60 feet high, making 240,000 cubic feet. The furnace is placed against one side of the building. The fire place opens without—At 3 o'clock in the morning the fire is lighted—at about 6 o'clock in the morning the wood is nearly carbonated when the register is let down, and during the whole day an agreeable and wholesome heat is produced, which is perfectly under the control of the superintendant, who can increase or diminish the quantity of heat in each room at his pleasure. At 8 o'clock in the evening a small fire is made which keeps up the heat until 3 o'clock, when the same operation is repeated. By actual experiment made during the coldest weather this season, not more than one-eighth of a cord of dry oak wood was consumed in the 24 hours, and the rooms were at no time under the temperature of 70 degrees of Far. Last winter one cord per day was consumed with not 1 4th the effect. The furnace being almost entirely composed of soap stone and brick, and the flues of the latter material—and pure atmospheric air being the agent employed in conveying the heat, no unwholesome or disagreeable smell is produced; and what is of infinite importance the heat is equally diffused through each room; the room being as warm 50 feet distant from the flue as within 10 feet of it—and instead of cold air rushing in through any crevices which may be in the doors and windows, warm air rushes out. None of that disagreeable feeling is produced which is usual in open fire-places, where in cold weather (as is commonly said) your back is freezing while your face is burning. On the contrary you feel in the factory the mild temperature of May. To place the matter in a clear point of view, we subjoin the following statement—

A steam apparatus sufficient to heat the column of air in the Patapsco factory will cost at least	$3000
Cost of the furnace, flues, &c.	700
Difference in favor of the furnaces,	$2300
Fuel necessary for the steam apparatus, 6½ cords per week, at 4 dollars,	$26 00
Fuel necessary for the air furnace, by actual experiment, 1 cord per week,	4 00
Saved per week by the air furnace	$22 00

Mr. Mills states that his plan can with facility be adapted to any sort of large buildings where heat is required, as also to dwelling houses; and that the result as to saving and comfort will be the same. A firm impression that the public may be benefitted, and a desire that the merits of this most deserving and modest individual may be more generally known, is the sole object of the writer in making this communication.—*Fed. Gaz.*

From the Delaware Gazette.

"Aristides and Penn, Cato and Tillotson."

For the following copies of letters we are indebted to a friend, into whose hands they fell, during a late peregrination into the country:

Copy of a letter addressed by —— ——, *to Thomas Jefferson, dated 29th, 8th mo.* 1813.

Esteemed friend Thomas Jefferson—I have for years felt, at times, affection towards thee, with a wish for thy salvation: to wit, the attainment, while on this stage of time, (in the natural body) of a suitable portion of *divine life*, for otherwise we know lit-

*It was acknowledged in Rivingston's Royal Gazette, published in New York, that the British loss was upwards of seven hundred killed and wounded, when the whole American force in the fort, at the commencement of the assault, did not exceed five hundred men.

tle more than the life of nature, and therein, are in danger of becoming inferior to the beasts which perish, in consequence of declining the offers of divine life made to every rational being.

But I have long had better hopes of *thee* and have thought (particularly in our little quiet meeting yesterday) that thou hast been faithful (at least) over a few things, and wish thou mayest become ruler over more, and enter into the joy of our Lord, and unto his rest; and it occurred in order thereto, that we should become Christains, for he that hath not the spirit of Christ, is none of *his*, and this knowledge and belief is, I think, strongly insisted on by divers of the apostles, who had personally seen, and were eye witnesses to his majesty, particularly in the mount, and others who had not that in view, which, however, was insufficient to perfect them, and and was to be taken away, that they might be more effectually turned to that spirit, which leadeth into all truth, whose power alone is able to reduce the spirits of nature to suitable silence and submission.

Thy friend, —— ——

Reply by Thomas Jefferson.

SIR—I have duly received your favor, of August 29, and am sensible of the kind intentions from which it flows, and truly thankful for them, the more so as they could only be the result of a favorable estimate of my public course—as much devoted to study as a faithful transaction of the trust committed to me would permit.

No subject has occupied more of my consideration, than our relations with all the beings around us, our duties to them, and our future prospects. After hearing all which, probably, can be suggested concerning them, I have formed the best judgment I could, as to the course they prescribe, and in the due observance of that course, I have no reflections which give me uneasiness. An eloquent preacher of your religious society, Richard Mott, in a discourse of much unction and pathos, is said to have exclaimed aloud to his congregation, that, "he did not believe there was a quaker, presbyterian, methodist or baptist in Heaven." Having paused to give his congregation time to stare and to wonder, he added, that "in Heaven, God knows no distinction, but considered all good men as his children and brethren of the same family."

I believe with the quaker preacher, that he who observes these moral precepts, in which all religions concur, will never be questioned at the gates of Heaven, as to the dogmas in which all differ: that, on entering there, all these are left behind us, and the Aristides, and Catos, the Penns and Tillotsons, presbyterians and papists, will find themselves united in all the principles which are in concert with the Supreme mind—Of all the systems of morality, ancient or modern, which have come under my observation, none appears to me so pure as that of Jesus. He who follows this steadily, need not, I think, be uneasy, although he cannot comprehend the subtleties and mysteries erected on his doctrines by those, who, calling themselves his special followers and favorites, would make him come into the world to lay snares for all understandings but *theirs*. Their metaphysical heads, usurping the judgment seat of God, denounce as *his* enemies all who cannot perceive the geometrical logic of Euclid, in the demonstrations of St. Anthanasius, that three are one, and one three.

In all essential points, you and I are of the same religion, and I am too old to go into the unessentials. Repeating, therefore, my thankfulness for the kind concern you have been so good as to express, I salute you with friendship and brotherly love.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Monticello, Sept. 12, 1814.

Remarkable Preservation. A very surprising instance of female courage and fortitude lately occurred in Lyndeborough, in this state, the particulars of which were nearly as follows:

A Mrs. Cram of that town, having missed two children (one about 5, the other two years of age) from the house, after a fruitless search for them around it, was providentially led to look into the well, where she discovered her infants, one lying on its back partly on the surface of the water, the other with its head above the surface, supporting itself by the wall. The feelings of a mother were aroused—no assistance was near, nor a moment to be lost in hesitation. She instantly descended the well, caught up her infants, and ascended a few feet.—Here she remained till an elder child called a brother from a little distance, who succeeded in descending and ascending with one child, and the courageous mother had still sufficient fortitude to enable her to regain the mouth of the well with the other. Happily, neither parent nor children sustained any injury, except one of the latter being excessively chilled. The well was found by admeasurement to be 30 feet deep, and 10 feet water.—The astonished parents manifested their gratitude by a public acknowledgment to Almighty God, who had so mercifully appeared for them in the hour of danger.—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

Cutting a child's throat to save its life.—This, though extraordinary, is literally true; a fine boy, the son of Mr Peter O'Brien, ship chandler, of this city, about the age of four years, playing with some of the implements used in his father's business, entangled himself upon a hook, which passed through his windpipe; he remained in this state, suspended for a few seconds, when extricated from it, by his parent. The air which rushed from his lungs, passed into the aperture made by the instrument, and pervaded the entire of his frame (after the manner in which butchers blow meat) particularly the head, so as to obliterate his features altogether. Surgeon Wilkinson, being called in, found him in this state, felt it necessary to make a free opening through the windpipe, in order to allow of respiration. He performed this extraordinary operation with his usual success—the expedient completely succeeded. The boy breathed through the aperture and to the inexpressible joy of its parents, was shortly able to swallow some drink. The tumefaction of the body and head was then relieved by making punctures for the air to obtain vent, and a gradual, and we may now say from our own observation, a most perfect and complete recovery has been the consequence.

Limerick E. Post.

Commencement of the slave-trade—In 1434, a Portuguese captain, named Alonzo Gonzales, having doubled cape Boyador, landed in Guinea and carried off some kids, whom he sold advantageously to Moorish families, settled in the south of Spain. Six years afterwards he repeated this act of piracy; and as the practice seemed to answer, many adopted it, and in 1481, built a fort to protect this traffic. The whole stock of slaves now in America and the West Indies, whose annual consumption is supplied from Africa, is as follows:

English and North American stock, 1,500,000; French, 400,000; Spanish, 2,500,000; Portuguese, 1,000,000; Dutch and Danish, 1,000,000.

It appears, by the foregoing, that Spain alone does nearly as much as all the other states put together, in this traffic.

Important discovery.—We understand a gentleman of this city (says a *New-York* paper) has lately discovered an entire new process for manufacturing *Acetate of Copper or Verdigris*, for which he has obtained a patent from the president of the United States. The simplicity of the process is such that the most ignorant laborer may perfect the article in a very short period. It is not yet known whether the article made by this process possesses all the properties, or that it will serve *all* the purposes for which the Verdigris of Commerce is now used; but it is ascertained to be of equal value to the three great consumers of the article—the painter, the hatter and the dyer. For these purposes alone, it is a subject of congratulation to our country to be, by this discovery, rendered independent of France for supplies of so important an article.

Domestic improvements.—We are told that in the district of Maine there is established a manufactory of fine porcelain, which turns out large quantities of ware, which good judges are not able to distinguish from the best *Liverpool ware*. It is to Messrs. *King* and *Wingate*, we are told that the public are principally indebted (under the embargo) for this beneficial establishment. At the very eastern boundary of the state, so lately an howling wilderness, are also produced fine broadcloths, cutlery, &c. equal to the best English, and in large quantities.

Stone coal for manure.—From the Greensburg (Pa.) Gazette, April 29, 1815.—It is remarked in a letter written in 1793, by the Rev Dr. Muhlenberg, and published in an old volume of Agricultural Transactions, that if "Mr. *Meyer* (the *first* that used gypsum, or plaster of Paris, and recommended it so strongly to the world) is not mistaken, *stone coals pulverized, are safer, and go further in meliorating lands than gypsum.*" The doctor presumes that about 350 pounds of coal would be sufficient for one acre. If coal be really as fertilizing as plaster of Paris, it may appear strange that proofs of its efficacy have not been made public; but when it is considered that in the eastern counties of this state, plaster has hitherto remained cheap and coal comparatively dear, and that in the western counties, where coal is cheap, the lands have been fresh and required little attention—it need not surprise us that fair experiments have not been made. The period, however, has probably arrived, when our older farms begins to need a meliorating treatment. Would it not, therefore, be highly satisfactory, if some enterprizing and careful farmer, who has the means within his power, would make in the course of the present summer, experiments of the effects of pulverized stone coal on grains and grasses of various kinds and on different soils, and communicate the result through some newspaper in the fall.

A valuable discovery has been lately made by some German travellers in the isle of Egina, under the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius.—They have found eighteen marble statues, nearly as large life, and in the most antique Greek style.

It is said that a manufactory has been instituted in France for the purpose of forging English bank notes of various denominations. A parcel containing the nominal value of 20,000£. was recently received in England, and before the imposition had been discovered, several notes were put into circulation, which, however, were afterwards recalled, on the fraud being detected by the consignee.

[Now according to the decisions of the British judges and the practices of the people of the "bulwark of religion," it was no crime in the *Frenchmen* to establish a manufactory of English bank notes! This is an absolute fact. Indeed, we know that the British government, itself, has made *forgery* one of its engines of war. Witness the American "continental paper" and the French assignats—immense quantities of which were attempted to be imitated by British officers high in command. [ED. REG.

An Englishman having once asked an Irishman "if the roads in Ireland were good?" "Yes," said he, "so fine that I wonder you do not import some of them into England. Stay, let me see—there's the road to Love, strewed with roses—to Matrimony, through nettles—to Honor, through the camp—to Prison, through the law—and to the Undertaker's, through Physic." "Have you any road to Preferment?" said the Englishman—"Yes: but that is chiefly trodden by hypocrites and knaves, by pimps and panders." [*London Statesman.*

The honorable Miss Lucretia C. (a near relative of lord C—thcart) to whom nature had been lavish in regard to *design*, *spirit* and *character*, but so niggardly in *coloring* that she was fain to have recourse to *artificial* improvement, was one day intensely engaged in the examination of a graphic exhibition, when she was accosted by his lordship: "What, my fair cousin, fond of pictures?" "Of course, my lord, (she replied, with the utmost naivete) *I paint*, MYSELF"

Pheasants.—From a Philadelphia paper of Feb. 16, 1815.—We learn from Dr. Chapman, that on Saturday afternoon last he was called to Dr. Rosseau whose life for several hours was in the utmost jeopardy in consequence of his having dined on *pheasants*, which were found to have fed on the poisonous *berry of the laurel.*

We state this fact in order to caution the public against the use of the pheasant at the present time, and to suggest to the municipal authorities of the city, the propriety of prohibiting these birds being brought to market during the existence of deep snows.

The *Gazette de France* gives some curious particulars of experiments made on the 22d of October with a new diving machine, by Mr. Melville, the inventor He descended twice in the Seine, near the Pont Royal, to the depth of from 10 to 20 feet, and passed 56 minutes at the bottom. He took with him 2 swans, 2 ducks, and some bread and wine. He let loose the aquatic animals while under the water, went from the Pont Neuf to the Swimming school, and came out dressed as usual, without being the least wet. The machine does not resemble any thing of the kind hitherto employed; it is neither a barrel nor a bell, but has the form of an egg. It is not bulky and contains only five cubit feet of air. This air is prepared in such a manner, that pressure can do it no harm, but it is kept pure and fresh. Mr. Melville says that he has taken with him different animals, as cats, rabbits, dogs, &c. but the latter cannot bear this kind of air longer than five minutes, as they go mad in it; but he declares that he could stay half a day under water without the slightest inconvenience. He has the use of all his limbs and can do what he pleases, saw wood, bore gimblet holes, and pick up the smallest objects. Though his pulse rises from 120 to 160 he asserts that he feels from it an agreeable sensation, a kind of electrical effect. He promises several other interesting inventions; for instance, that he shall this winter make a little carriage, in which two persons may next summer take the most pleasant excursions at the bottom of the Seine, in the ponds of Versailles, or in any river.

New-York military stores.—According to the last returns from the commissary of military stores for this state, there are in the different depots and arsenals, the following ordnance, arms, military stores, &c. the property of the state of New-York, viz. 87 iron cannon, mounted; 2 do. dismounted; 48 brass do. mounted; 7 do. dismounted; 4 brass mortars; 24057 round shot; 589 shells; 180 rammers and sponges; 102 worms for do.; 69 ladles for do.; 491 filled cartridges; 26 blank do.; 4460 wads; 1158 rounds canister shot; 755 rounds strapped shot; 16099 muskets, complete; 12649 complete sets of accoutrements; 118 sword belts; 75 rifles; 231 pairs horseman's pistols; 22 horseman's swords; 359 artillery swords; 43 drums; 40 fifes; 87,078 flints; 384,250 cartridges; 5 markees; 150 horsemen's tents; 25 hospital do.; 777 common do.; 1042 tent poles and pins; 228 blankets; 6078 knapsacks; 3030 canteens; 853 camp kettles; 202 cutlasses, &c. [*Columbian.*

The New York state prison report, for the year 1814, makes the total number of convicts, remaining in prison on the last day of the year, to be 494, of which 213 were received into the prison during that year; and 215 had been discharged in the same term, viz. 10 by expiration of sentence, 176 by pardon, and 29 by death. Of the 494 remaining, are 419 men, and 75 women; 350 are whites, and 144 blacks; 400 are Americans, and 94 foreigners; 45 are sentenced for life, 8 for more than 15 years, 33 for more than 12, 36 for more than 9, 26 for more than 7, 115 for more than 5, and 230 for 5 years and under. Of these sentences, 18 will expire the present year. Among their crimes, 348 were sentenced for grand larceny, 73 for forgery, 21 for burglary, 14 for assault and battery, and 38 for various offences. Of the foreigners, 33 are Irishmen, 23 Englishmen, 11 West Indians, 6 Scotchmen, 4 Frenchmen, 4 Germans, 4 Nova Scotiamen, 4 Canadians, 2 Guineans, 1 Hollander, 1 Swede and 1 Portuguese.

Triangular Valve Pump.—We have lately attended an experiment made with the triangular valve pump, lately invented by Mr. Perkins. It was found to deliver double the quantity of water of the best chain pumps with the same number of men, with much less exertion and fatigue, by a new application of the power. Two holes, two inches in diameter, were made between the floor timbers of a brig, and the water let in through these holes in 16 minutes, was discharged by this new pump in one minute.

A particular description of this pump will not at present be given, as the inventor, we understand, will shortly send to England and France for patents.

From experiments made in our river, we have no doubt that the inventor will succeed in making the vessel which has one of these pumps, discharge the water, in certain cases, *by her own motion.* If this invention should prove as useful as we trust it will, it certainly will deserve the attention of every ship owner, and the patronage of the proper guardians of our gallant navy. [*Newburyport Herald.*

Mr. Meux, the famous brewer, of London, has petitioned parliament to have remitted the excise on the beer he recently lost by the bursting of his vats. 8560 barrels of ripe beer, 10 months old, were lost. Total loss 23,000*£*.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—*The author of the following is Elder E. Smith.*—Being at Aurelius, New-York, on the 17th September, 1810, I was requested to preach in a large hollow tree, in the town of Mentz, in the same state. After assembling in the tree and singing a psalm, in the tune America, I addressed the throne of grace, and delivered a discourse from Luke ii, 12. There were present in the tree, nineteen men, twelve women and four boys, from twelve to fifteen years of age, (thirty-five in all;) and it was conjectured it would have held fifteen more. Two women and nineteen men stood in a circle around the inside of the tree, which measured on the outside three feet from the ground, thirty-three feet in circumference. The top of the tree was broken off about nineteen feet high, and it was hollow to the top. The tree, though a mere shell, was green, its wood only four inches thick, was perfectly sound, excepting the door which had been cut. On the body of this extraordinary tree, there were several small green limbs, and one large one near the top.

On the same day, I examined an uncommon salt well in the town of Montezuma, New-York. It was dug more than ninety feet without finding water—a few feet further a rocky substance was discovered, supposed to be salt. This was bored, and water as salt as smart brine, burst through and filled the well. From the top of the curb to the bottom of the well, it measured 101 feet—the water ran over the top of the curb, and the owner told me it made three times as much salt from a gallon as the neighboring salt water.

The late empress Josephine's jewels.—At a lapidary's, in New Bond-street, was exhibited yesterday privately a magnificent suite of ornaments, lately the property of Josephine, and consigned to this country by her son Eugene Beauharnois; they are intended for sale, at a fixed price for the whole, viz. 50,000 guineas. They consist of three sets, comprising a diadem, tiara, aigrette, rings and broaches. The principal article is the first named: it is of rare and beautiful workmanship, and adorned with opals, said to be matchless in the whole world, being collected together with great difficulty in countries remote from France; these precious stones are surrounded by brilliants of the finest water. Among the others are sapphires, emeralds and pink topazes; the emeralds are of the deepest color and perfectly clear. A sapphire broach attracted much notice, it being of a matchless size, an inch and a half one way, and an inch the other. They have been in London only a few days, and were consigned hither for a very short space of time. The merchant to whom they were intrusted declined shewing them in the evening of yesterday; and all applicants were informed that they would not remain many hours longer in town. Eugene Beauharnois stated in his communication that the object he had in view was to raise a sum of money to pay off the demands on the estate of Josephine, and in so doing he acted agreeably to her last will and testament. [*London paper.*

The comedy of *Matrimony* was lately performed in London, the principal parts by Thomas Coutts, esq. an eminent banker worth four millions of dollars, and Miss Mellon, of the theatre Drury-lane, with accompaniments, as expressed on *his* bills—being for the *benefit* of Miss Mellon, whose last appearance was in the play of "How to grow Rich," with the afterpiece of "Fortune's Frolics."

CURE FOR POISON.—The legislature of South-Carolina have published "CESAR's *cure for poison, and the bite of a rattlesnake*," discovered by a negro slave of that name; for which the assembly purchased his freedom, and granted him an allowance of 100*l.* per annum, during life.

The Receipt.—Take plantain and wild hoar-hound roots, fresh and dried, three ounces; boil them in two quarts of water, to one quart. Of this decoction the patient must take one-third part three mornings fasting successively. If he finds relief, conti-

nue it until cured. If he finds no effect from it after the third dose, it may be discontinued. The patient must live on spare diet. If both ingredients cannot be obtained, one will answer; and in summer one handful of the roots and branches of each, will serve in place of three ounces of the roots of each. The drink of the patient to be a decoction of the root of golden rod, with a small addition of hoarhound and sassafras, strengthened by a glass of rum and sweetened.

Cæsar's *cure for the bite of a rattlesnake*—Take of the roots of plantain or hoarhound (in summer roots and branches together) and a sufficient quantity; bruise them in a mortar, and squeeze out the juice—of which, as soon as possible, one spoonful; if he is swelled, you must force it down his throat. This generally will cure; but if the patient finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another spoonful—which never fails. If the roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little water. To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco, moistened with rum.

Steam mills.—*From a Cincinnati paper*—Messrs. Printers—As several publications have lately appeared relative to the operation of steam, the result of an experiment lately tried in the Cincinnati Steam Mill may not be unacceptionable to your readers.

On one pair of Burr stones, six feet diameter, 19½ bushels of wheat were ground in 59 minutes.

On another pair of the same diameter, 17 bushels were ground in one hour.

The whole was adjudged by millers to have been ground in the best merchantable manner; and I am informed, that it still remains in the mill, for the inspection of judges.

It may be proper to remark, that the high water having stopped the mill for some days, gave the millers an opportunity of dressing the stones in the best manner.

Improvement in lamps.—M. Bordier Marcet, relative and successor of Ami Argand Marcet of Geneva, inventor of the lamps with a current of air, has been long advantageously known from the progress he had made in the art of illuminating in France. To add to the good opinion which our readers have conceived of him, we copy a certificate delivered by M. the mayor of the city of Valogne, dated May 21, 1814.

"We, the mayor and assistants of the city of Valogne, certify that after an experiment continued from October last, the merit of the reverberators with parabolic reflectors, invented by M. J. A. Bordier Marcet, is established beyond all doubt; that the wind and rain injure very little the fine light, which they reflect to a great distance; that their effect is such as to enable a person to read with ease at a distance of 20 *metres;* that the expence of oil is very trifling, each reverberator not consuming on an average more than one ounce and and one fifthteenth per hour.

"We further certify, that our very extensive city is now much better lighted with eighteen of M. Bordier's reverberators, than it was formerly with forty of the old construction."

A fact, or fair retaliation. About eighteen months since, Ali Bashaw, of the Morea, bordering on the Adriatic, fitted out and loaded two vessels for ports in that sea, to enter which, the British required every cargo to be accompanied by a licence. This the honest Greek despised. His vessels were taken, carried to Malta and condemned, with their lading, after a *regular, formal,* and what the British term, *a fair trial.* The moment the intelligence reached the bashaw, he seized the property of every British subject within his reach. They complained, remonstrated, referred him to the laws of nations and the British prize courts, he answered—"this is the true law, mere simple retaliation; *out of your property I will pay my subjects what those of your king has stolen from them, with interest; the surplus shall be returned, but I command you all to quit my dominions immediately.*" And accordingly compelled their consul, and every one of that nation, to depart without delay.—This narrative is given by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, acquainted with the fact, and who saw them at Malta. *Nat. Int.*

Newcastle, Del. 14th May, 1812.

Calcutta, June 8.—By a letter from Banka of the beginning of April, we learn that a most gallant action was fought on the 29th of March off Pulo Pangan, by captain Hall and the crew of the honorable company's cruizer "Antelope, who with the ship's boats, assisted by two armed prows, attacked and dispersed an immense fleet of Malay pirate boats, at least eighty in number, taking thirty, of which four sunk after they had struck. The engagement lasted from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. and so desperate was the resistance made by the Malays, that only 14 prisoners were taken alive out of the 30 boats which had been captured. Each of the pirate boats had four small brass guns mounted and a numerous complement of men.

When we recollect the severe loss which ships of war have frequently sustained in taking and destroying vessels of this description, we are at a loss to express our admiration of the skill and gallantry which could have enabled so small a force as that of captain Hall's, to engage successfully with such desperate odds. We are informed that capt. Hall speaks in warm terms of the conduct of his first lieutenant, Mr. Smith, as well as the rest of his officers and ship's company.

Royal banquet. *Vienna, Nov* 25, 1814. A splendid entertainment lately took place in the great hall of the riding school. One side of the galleries had been reserved for the diplomatic corps, the other for the guests of the court and the nobility. The second gallery was for all the other guests. The court occupied at one of the extremities an apartment magnificently decorated; twenty-four ladies, dressed in the most brilliant gothic costume, and covered with jewels, occupied the other extremity, seated upon chairs ranged in a single line. They were divided into four parties, distinguished by the color of their apparel. Their hats and their robes were entirely embroidered with diamonds, and reflected a most dazzling splendor.

At eight o'clock, as soon as the court of the ladies were seated, twenty-four knights, clothed in the most brilliant style, made their appearance upon horses richly caparisoned. Each knight was decorated with a scarf of the same color with his lady. After having saluted the sovereigns, they all proceeded likewise to salute their ladies, and then the game commenced. They struck down with the lance and the javelin, many casques placed at different distances. They afterwards coursed the ring, and the entertainment ended by evolutions and marches executed with the greatest precision. When the court had retired, the knights went to offer their hands to their ladies to conduct them to the dining hall, where the table was spread of forty-eight covers, magnificently served up. The appearance of this supper was very remarkable. The ball commenced at 7 o'clock. Two thousand persons were invited to it, and it was the most brilliant that had yet been

given. In general, this entertainment not only satisfied the expectations of the spectators, but even surpassed them. The beauty of the ladies, their dress, and the prodigious quantity of diamonds they wore, above all things, excited admiration.

Premature burial. On Sunday last, after the performance of the funeral service over the remains of a woman in Shoreditch church-yard, and when the coffin had been nearly covered with earth, a moan was heard from the grave, which arrested the hand of the grave digger; it was followed with another which convinced him that the sound came from the coffin. No time was lost by the persons still remaining around the grave to open it, when the woman was found struggling for breath. She was immediately carried into the vestry room, where she revived, and was shortly afterwards carried home.—*Lon paper.*

Emerick Preny, an Hungarian nobleman, who was travelling on the 31st of August, near Debreezen, alighted from his carriage to shoot some ducks, directing his servants to proceed. The report of the gun roused eight or ten shepherds' dogs that were tending numerous flocks in these extensive uncultivated plains—who tore him in pieces before assistance could arrive.—*ib.*

Daring swindler. *From a London paper of Oct* 28, 1814. Last night, a lady, with the exterior of a woman of fashion and fortune, drove up to the door of an eminent haberdasher's, in the vicinity of Soho, in a splendid carriage, with footmen in rich liveries. On alighting and entering the shop, some of the young men attended to receive her commands—but she called for the master, said she wanted a variety of things, and would not communicate with any one else. The master being apprised of her wishes, and fearful of affronting a customer of her rank and distinction, although not in the habit of attending customers, came from his parlor to serve her. She immediately proceeded to look out a variety of goods—particularly lace, of which she purchased to the amount of almost 500*£*. The articles being packed up, she desired one of her footmen to bring her banker's book from the pocket of the carriage. The footman returned and said he could not find it, on which she expressed considerable surprise and disappointment, being certain she had put it there on leaving home. Turning to the haberdasher, she then said he must send one of his young men to get the money but he declined the proposition, and went himself, conceiving it the safer course. After a drive to a remote part of the town, the carriage stopped at a very large and handsome house, the door was opened, and they went in. The haberdasher was shewn into a parlor, where there were two persons when he entered—one of them a youth, the other a grave looking middle aged gentleman. The lady not returning with the money, he expressed some surprise, of which the strangers for some time took no notice—but on his becoming impatient in consequence of suspecting a fraud, they proceeded to use violence and force him into a strait jacket. An explanation ensued, which led to a discovery that he was in a private mad-house; that the lady had been there on the preceding day, and made every preparation for the reception of her husband, whom she described as a madman who fancied that he was a haberdasher, and had been robbed and ruined by thieves and swindlers, that from the documents and references which she had furnished them with, they had no suspicion of a trick, and that on delivering him to them she drove away, but whither, they knew not, she being a perfect stranger. It appears that the lady, the coachman, and the two footmen, are all one knot of swindlers.

The bastinado. *London, Jan.* 3, 1815. The Turkish frigate called the Camel, Abdallah Hamed, commander, was recently employed in collecting the annual tribute of the inhabitants of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. While at anchor off Mytilene, the following tragical circumstance took place. A Greek, being unable or unwilling to pay the assessment, had been conveyed on board ship, and after undergoing repeated bastinadoes, was threatened with further punishment. Having next day refused compliance, his wife and daughter were, by Hamed's order, put to death, after treatment too cruel to describe. This scene took place in the presence of the wretched husband, who, maddened by the sight, devoted himself to destruction to obtain revenge for such outrages on the common feelings of nature.—While the crew were asleep, he gained the powder chamber, and fired it. An instantaneous explosion, which scattered burning fragments over the neighboring islands, announced the terrible catastrophe to the inhabitants. What remained of the frigate was speedily consumed; and, of the crew, 160 perished. The survivors, including Hamed the commander, were dreadfully mutilated.

Animal sagacity. *From a London paper.* The following remarkable proof of animal sagacity was given last week at Nousard, in France. The neighborhood had long been infested by a monstrous wolf, and the inhabitants, at length, succeeded in decoying him to a spot under which they had dug an immense pit. When it was announced that the marauder was a captive, a great crowd assembled to view him, and a fine little boy, in his eagerness to have a peep, fell in by the side of the animal. A shriek of terror instantaneously burst from the crowd—and it was supposed that the child would be instantly devoured; their expectations, however, were agreeably disappointed, the wolf seemed more intent on ruminating on his embarrassed situation, than in satisfying his appetite: a rope was then let down to the boy, and he was desired to lay hold of it, in order to be drawn out: here a ludicrous scene took place—the wolf and the boy both eagerly seized the rope, but the former possessing superior strength, succeeded in grasping it between his paws and teeth. The stoutest of the persons assembled, then prepared to end his existence with clubs and other weapons when he should ascend, but he eluded their vigilance, by several bold springs, and got off clear.—The poor boy was drawn up, without having suffered, even from the effects of fear.

Charleston market.—*Messrs. Skrine & Duke*—Please to publish for the information of the citizens generally, the following statement of articles brought to the Centre Market, from the 1st of April, 1814, to the 31st of March, 1815, inclusive, viz:

For the Quarter, ending the 30th June 1814. Beeves, 1652; Calves, 1973; Hogs, 1295; Sheep, 874; Goats, 72; Lambs, 786; Deer, 18; Fish, (strings) 5646;—Waggons and Carts from the Country, 246

For the Quarter, ending the 30th Sept 1814. Beeves, 3452; Calves, 1568; Hogs, 1060; Sheep, 783; Goats, 110; Lambs, 783; Deer, 15; Fish (strings) 3423;—Waggons and Carts from the country, 471.

For the Quarter, ending the 31st Dec. 1814. Beeves, 4066; Calves, 434; Hogs, 5142; Sheep, 906; Goats, 59; Lambs, 188; Deer, 86; Fish (strings) 6838;—Waggons and Carts from the country, 628.

For the Quarter, ending the 31st March, 1815—Beeves, 2432; Calves, 459; Hogs, 4009; Sheep, 658;

Goats, 31; Lambs, 36; Deer, 54; Fish (strings) 565; Waggons and Carts from the country, 509.

Aggregate—Beeves, 11,602; Calves, 4434; Hogs, 11,506; Sheep, 3226; Goats, 269, Lambs, 1793;—Deer, 173; Fish (strings) 18,472; 1053 waggons and carts from the country, with homespun, cider, bacon, fruit, hogs lard, butter, poultry, &c. &c.

JOHN M. HOFF, *clerk.*

CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.—*From a London paper.* On Saturday *Elizabeth Shaw* was charged by Mr. James Brooker with bigamy, she having married him during the life time of her first husband, Charles Shields, well knowing at the time of her second marriage, that her first husband was living: the prisoner is a young woman of respectable connections, and extremely interesting in her appearance. From the circumstances of the case as they were detailed, it appeared that Mr. Shields and Mr. Brooker had both been declared admirers of the lady for some time. At length the preference was given to Mr. Shields—Mr. B. was dismissed; and on the day fixed, the 23d February last, she was married at Christ Church, to Mr. S. Scarcely had they quitted church, before she repented the choice she had made, and before an hour had expired eloped from her new lord, and a second time gave permission to Mr. Brooker to address her: the preliminary steps were soon arranged, and on the 27th of February, four days after her first marriage to Mr. Shields at Christ Church, she was led to the parish church of St. George the Martyr, by Mr. Brooker, and a second time pronounced the marriage vows. It appeared from the testimony of Mr. Brooker, sen. who was present at his son's marriage, that she stated the circumstance of her previous marriage with Mr. Shields, but said it was of no force, inasmuch, as it had not been consummated. She was fully committed for trial at the assizes.

CURE FOR WENS.—*From a New-York paper.*—Mr. Editor.—Reading an account of a wen *extracted*, a friend of mine (Mr. William G. Forbes) mentioned a case wherein he had witnessed an entire cure of one of the largest wens, by the most simple means. His son was unfortunately afflicted for many years by one of those tumors, when a very respectable neighbor (Mr. Samuel Hallock) told the circumstance of a young school girl effecting a cure of one by rubbing it every day, as she passed to and from school, with the juice of MILK OR WILD COTTON WEEDS which finally destroyed the wen. This remedy was then resorted to by the young man, and in the course of the summer the tumor disappeared. This juice must be applied several times a day for a length of time, and it will give a happy result to all who may choose to adopt it for a remedy. W.

Singular accident—On Sunday last several persons of the Baptist persuasion were baptised by immersion in the East river, Corlear's Hook. Among the assembly of spectators who attended to witness the solemn performance, a number of women with a few children had got on board a sloop which lay aground careening towards the shore. On the clergyman walking into the water, the people in the sloop went to the upper side of her deck, the better to view the proceeding. The sudden change of their weight to the other side righted the sloop and threw her down off shore with such violence that the people were precipitated into the river, and the vessel's mast broken off near the deck and dropt overboard. An alarming cry was uttered, and the anxiety of the concourse directed to the scene of danger; where, after the scattered umbrellas, bonnets, &c. were picked up, and the wet females had reached the shore, it was happily found that not one of them was struck or received the least injury from the mast and rigging which fell among them, and all escaped with no other hurt than what their minds received from the fright and their bodies from the ducking.—*N. Y. Columbian.*

Singular good luck.—On the farm of Mr. Peter Hageman, at Cow Neck, Long Island, his hogs lately rooted up a quantity of gold and silver amounting to 220 dollars—the gold being English guineas. It is supposed to have lain there since the revolutionary war.

Launch of the Nelson.—On Monday the 10th of July, 1814, the Nelson, the largest line of battle ship ever built in England, was launched at the Kings Yard, Woolwich.

The following are her dimensions:

	Ft.	In.
Length on the range of the lower deck, from the rabit of the stem to the rabit of the stern post	205	1
Length from the aft part of the fife rail to the fore part of the figure head	214	0
Length of the keel for tonnage	170	10
Breadth moulded	52	11
Breadth extreme	52	8
Breadth to the out side of the main walls	54	6
Depth in the hold	23	0
Perpendicular height from the under side of the false keel to the upper part of the figure head	55	2
Perpendicular height from the under side of the false keel to the upper part of the taff-rail	65	2
Length of the foremast	118	1
Diameter	3	3
Length of the main mast	127	2
Diameter	3	2
Length of the main-top mast	77	2
Length of the main-yard	109	3
Diameter	2	2
Draft of water { Afore	24	0
Draft of water { Abaft	25	0

Burthen in tons 2617 4 94
Establishment of men 875

Gun-deck	32	32 prs.		
Middle, do.	34	24		
Upper, do.	34	18		
Quarter, do	6	12	10 car.	42 prs.
Forecastle	2	12	2	32

Diving Bell.—The gentlemen who manage the diving bell, and who, last summer, were daily bringing up curiosities from the sunken wreck of the British frigate Hussar, C. M. Pole, commander, at Hurl Gate, are now employed in diving into the hull of the sloop of war Mercury, J. Montague, commander, sunk in 1777, in the North river, opposite Mr. Roulet's seat, 7 miles from the city. From the wreck of the Mercury have been brought up, most of her guns, in a perfect state, some demijohns of liquor, bottles of wine, rum, porter, china bowls rivetted with silver, &c. &c. attached to which are oysters and clam shells. These articles, particularly the liquor, sell for enormous prices, owing, no doubt, to their improvement from nearly 40 years seclusion from the air.

A friend having put in our possession Steel's List for October, 1782, we find that the Hussar was sunk by running on the rocks at Hurl Gate in 1779, and that the Mercury went down in consequence of running foul of a cheveaux de frize in 1777.

New-York paper, 1814.

Thief catching—We have seen a recipe—*how to cook a dolphin*—which commences with—*catch him first.*—The following is an illustration.

One night last week, the Blackstone Company's store in this town was broken open, and a valuable piece of gingham stolen. A few days after, it was discovered concealed under some boards on a wharf. Tuesday night last being very dark, the gingham was replaced, and a man set to watch in a store hard by, who fearing the game might escape, attached a cord to the gingham, the other end of which he took with him into the store, and patiently waited the event. He had hardly seated himself ere he felt a *nibbling*, and very soon a *full bite*, when, rushing from his concealment, he succeeded in securing a full grown villain, who, with an accomplice, were shortly after safely lodged in the *jug*.

Providence Patriot, Jan. 7, 1815.

Modern Practice and High Authority.

Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Sergeant Best—"I see my Lord, in Mr. D—'s bill of particulars, that he charged 117*l.* for his bill of costs, in a cause where the *original* subject of litigation was only 13*l.*"!!!

Sir James Mansfield, "You know *very well* Brother Best, that *such things* ARE VERY COMMON!!!"

London Times, November 23, 1810.

Saw Fish—Two Saw Fish were caught on Saturday and Monday last, in Mr. W. S. Bennett's Mill Pond, on James Island. The one measured 14 feet long and 4 1-2 feet across the fins; the other 15 feet long, and 5 feet across the fins.

Charleston paper, July 6, 1814.

Running.—Recently two young men, sons of Mr. Josiah Dunham, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, when hunting for rabbits in a late deep snow, did actually start a red fox, well grown and firm, and after chasing him for five hours, from field to field, and wood to wood, overtook and killed him with a club.—*A severe task for a horse.*

Mortality.—Lord William Stewart, commander of the Conquestador, captain Duff, of the marines, 4 midshipmen, and 24 men, died, between the 27th June, and the 16th July, of fever.

Plymouth, (Eng.) Aug. 81.

Personal bravery—From a Milledgeville, Georgia, paper of February 23, 1814—In the heat of general Floyd's engagement, one of capt. Thomas's pieces of artillery, had, at one time, but three men left, and the matchmen were shot down in succession. At this important crisis, when the savages, rushing with the impetuosity of a torrent, seemed determined to take possession of the cannon; when ten men, out of thirteen, were weltering in their gore; and nothing but inevitable destruction appeared to await the remaining three, *Ezekel M. Attaway* with heroic firmness, wrested the traversing hand-spike from the carriage of the gun, exclaiming to his two brave comrades—"with this I will defend the piece, as long as I can stand—we must not give up the gun, boys—seize the first weapon you can lay your hands upon, and stick to your posts, until the last!" At this critical juncture, when nothing but savage destruction stared our heroes in the face, a company of musketmen, came up to their relief, and by a sharp and well directed fire, soon repulsed the enemy.

We notice this example of deliberate bravery, because we think Mr. Attaway deserves more attention and gratitude than he has received. At Newman's ever memorable battles in East Florida, this young man distinguished himself, and publicly received the approbation of that gallant officer. When Indian audacity compelled another resort to arms, to chastise them for their aggressions, Attaway was again the first, among his youthful compatriots, to enrol himself a volunteer in the ranks, for the defence of the state; and he deserves its gratitude.—No other motive than that which springs from a well directed *amor patria*, could induce him to fly to the banner of his country; for his exertions, as a respectable citizen, always insured him a decent competency.

North Carolina riflemen.—A little circumstance not otherwise important than as marking the character and skill of the North Carolina riflemen, occurred some time ago in Forsyth's corps, which we have not yet seen in any newspaper of this state, and which ought before this to have appeared in the Star. As the story is told, a schooner from the Canada side of the St. Lawrence sailed along the river at no great distance from Ogdensburg, where a centinel of this gallant corps was posted on the bank, who thought the opportunity of trying his rifle too favorable to be missed. He accordingly singled out the best dressed man on board the vessel and fairly knocked him over. The British schooner not suspecting a formidable enemy so near, immediately opened a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry, while the Carolinian stood quite unconcerned behind a large beech tree, and very leisurely reloaded his rifle. As soon as the British slackened fire, he peeped out from behind his covert and brought down another tall fellow. The schooner now thought it prudent to claw off, and had just escaped out of rifle shot (not however without a parting salute from Beech fort) when the guard from Ogdensburg came up and enquired about the firing. The sentry very coolly observed that *he had just had an engagement with a British schooner*, but she had unluckily for him succeeded in getting off with only a small loss in killed and wounded!—*Raleigh Star.*

RESIGNATION! *Washington, M. T.* 10*th Sept.* 1813.

SIR—It pleased col. Constant to put me under arrest, a day or two after the departure of the 3d regiment from New Orleans—in which situation I have continued bereft of my sword in those eventful hours of danger. It appears to me from a clause of gen. Fournoy's letter, which you were pleased to read to me, that no order or arrangement for my trial has yet taken place; which continues my privations in a degree beyond the power of human fortitude to sustain.

I have, therefore, to apply to you for alleviation of my condition; by permitting me to remain at or in the vicinity of Natchez, until informed of the seat of my trial, where I shall promptly attend.

I cannot conceive it within the spirit of our laws, that I should be carted about like an European malefactor to the assize, for the purpose of adjudication.

To a situation so horrible, and oppression so severe, any resort is preferable; I have, therefore, through you, to request of general Flournoy to accept this as my letter of resignation, to take effect on the 31st December. The distance from my home justifies the request.

In leaving the service, I am not abandoning the cause of republicanism, but yet hope to brandish the glittering steel in the field, and carve my way to a name which shall prove my country's neglect: and when the mortal part shall be closetted in the dust, and the soul shall wing its flight for the regions above, in passing by the pale-faced moon, I shall

hang my hat upon brilliant Mars, and make a report to each superlative star—and arriving at the portals of Heaven's high chancery, shall demand of the attending angel to be ushered into the presence of WASHINGTON.

I am, sir, &c. ROSS BIRD, Captain
31 U. S. reg. inf

Lieut. col. G C. Russel.

Sailor's letter. The following, says a London paper, is a genuine letter from a sailor, on his return from an India voyage:

Warren Hastings' East Indiaman, off Gravesend, March 24, 1813

Dear Brother Tom,—This cums hoppin to find you in good health, as it leaves me safe anchor'd here yesterday at P M. after a pleasant voyage, tolerable short and few squalls. Dear Tom—Hopes to find poor old father stout, and am quite out of pigtail. Sights of pigtail at Gravesend, but unfortunately not fit for a dog to chor. Dear Tom, captain's boy will bring you this, and put pigtail in his pocket when bort. Best in London at the black boy in seven diles, where go, acks for the best pigtail, pound pigtail will do and am short of shirts, only took two whereof one is wored out, and tother most, but don't forget the pigtail, as I not had a quid to chor since Thursday. Dear Tom, as for shirts, yor size will do only longer, I like them long—get one at present—best at Tower hill, and cheap—But be particular to go to 7 diles at the black-boy for the pig tail, and Dear Tom acks for pound best pig tail, and let it be good—captain's boy will put the pig tail in his pocket, he likes pig tail, so ty it up Dear Tom, shall be up on Monday, there or thereabouts—not so particular for the shirt, as the present can be washed, but don't forget the pig tail without fail, so am your loving brother. T. P.

P. S.—Dont forget the pig-tail.

Fire. Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock of the 11th July, 1814, the inhabitants of Wilmington, N. C. were alarmed by a cry of fire. This alarm immediately followed a severe clap of thunder. The lightning had struck the house near the New Market belonging to Messrs. John and E. Hall, in which John Sinclair, captain of the private armed ship General Armstrong resided, and which contained between 30 and 40 stand of arms and about 50 lbs of powder made up in cartridges. The powder exploded, carrying away the roof and making a total wreck of the building. No one was in the house except captain Sinclair, who had been some time in bed and asleep on the second floor. A storm of heavy rain was falling which prevented the fire from spreading. Lanterns were procured and a search made for the remains, if they possibly could be found, of the captain. To the astonishment of all he was discovered in the entry of the ground floor, scarcely hurt. The first notice he had of this dreadful event was, when he awoke, to find himself seated on the lower floor, with the descending ruins tumbling about his head. Two wounds he had received on the head which the doctor did not think required a dressing, and a small contusion on the right hand. He escape is next to miraculous.

Fall of Stones. M. Lemoureux, an able naturalist, an eye-witness of the fall of stones at Agen on the 5th, has transmitted the following relation to the institute, the general depot of all that is scientific and curious in France. "At eleven in the morning, the sky was pure, calm and transparent, as it is almost always in the southern provinces, and as it so rarely is on our foggy banks of the Seine. On a sudden, in the north-west, appeared at a great distance, a dark cloud with a very slow motion, and apparently circumscribed dimensions; for, at the great lattitude at which it was, its diameter did not appear more than a few feet. Presently, its motion increased, the cloud rolled over itself with a noise resembling that of continual thunder. A terrible explosion took place; the noise ceased; the cloud divided itself; at the same instant, the inhabitants of several communes were struck with terror at seeing falling around them, stones of a very considerable size, making holes in the earth several inches in depth.—The count de Villeneuve, prefect of the department has collected several of them. M. Lemoureux has sent his brother, who is very curious in such researches, to the place, to obtain all the information he can procure. The stones collected at Agen resembled those found at L'Aigle, Landes, and other places; but they are of a clearer grey and a thinner consistency. If they came from the moon, they must belong to a more refined manufacture, than we have hitherto seen. M. Lemoureux proposes to deposit these beautiful specimens at the institute, and we shall then be better able to judge of them.—*Journal de Paris, Oct.* 2, 1815.

Wonderful Travelling. The steam-boat FULTON, capt. Bunker, sailed from this place on Sunday morning, after 9 o'clock; arrived at Albany in 20 hours, remained there 7 hours; left there on Monday, after 12 o'clock, and got back here in 19 hours, before 7 o'clock yesterday morning—thus having performed a passage from New York to Albany, a distance of 160 miles, and back again, besides stopping at the different landings going and coming, in *forty-six* hours—an occurrence, we presume, never equalled in this country. The whole distance was at least 320 miles, and was run without a sail up, or any advantage whatever from the wind, in 29 hours, making a general average of 8 miles and one fifth in an hour. [The engine was stopped over 20 times on passages, 8 of which each way, were at regular landing places. And the weight on the safety-valve averaged less than 3 lbs. during the whole time; when 8 lbs. would have driven the boat nine miles an hour.] Ten or even seven years ago, nothing short of supernatural agency was supposed capable of effecting what we now see accomplished by the genius of Mr. Fulton. Since the invention of balloons, no human contrivance has given to motion and conveyance such speed and certainty, with equal safety and comfort, as the establishment of steam-boats; by which a person is now carried 160 miles in one day, and brought home the next, and performs his journey in about the same time it formerly required to go to Amboy, Sandy-Hook, or any distance of 20 miles and back again. So astonishing and beneficial is this truly admirable American invention.—*N. Y. Columbian.*

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.—*From the Philadelphia Gazette*—This bridge, over the Susquehannah, at Wright's Ferry, is finished and accommodates travellers with a safe and speedy passage over one of the largest rivers in North America. This work may be justly considered the proudest monument of the arts ever erected in the United States.

When the project was first stated, it appeared so stupendous and so far above the reach of human exertion, that it was generally ridiculed for its extravagance. Even eminent practical architects considered it as chimerical. The idea of building a permanent bridge over a bold, rapid and turbulent stream of more than a mile in extent was too vast for minds only accustomed to contemplate ordinary difficulties; and most of the few who perceived the practicability of the undertaking, believed that no

thing short of a great national exertion would be adequate to carry it into effect.

The great enterprize, however, has been accomplished by a private company in about two years. The state it is understood holds a part of the stock. but advanced no money until the work was done.

The bridge is built on 53 massy stone piers or pillars, including the abutments, all of the most substantial workmanship. The piers are 40 feet long in the direction of the stream; 12 feet thick and 23 feet high above low water. The huge columns are built in the most solid manner with very large stones (many of which may be seen in each pillar of several tons weight) and are all founded on solid rock below the bed of the river. Competent judges pronounce them amply sufficient to resist the greatest fury of the flood.

The piers are placed at equal distances of about 110 feet, measuring from and to their respective centres. The breadth of the stream is 5343 feet; the length of the bridge is 5686 feet—the excess of 353 feet is taken up in reaching from the water's edge on each side, to each side of the bank.

The superstructure is of wood—long pieces of timber are put together on architectural principles, and from pier to pier, giving the bridge a small curvature between each. Those timbers are so large, numerous and skilfully put together, that loaded waggons passing over the bridge produce scarcely any perceptible shaking of the frame.

The bridge erected on the piers is thirty feet wide, with a partition in the middle of strong frame work; which, as well as the parapet or side wall, is about five feet above the floor, weather-boarded on both sides and capped with shingles, by which the timbers are well secured against the weather—exciting the idea of great strength and durability, and the whole presenting as complete a specimen of architecture, on as great scale as any perhaps to be found in any other country. It cost about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

The citizens of Columbia, in Lancaster county, were the projectors of this great undertaking, and by their perseverance have accomplished a work which entitles them to a high rank among the benefactors of the nation.

The undertakers were Messrs. Henry and Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster county, and Mr. John Wolcot of Connecticut—the last of whom we understand was the principal architect, all of whom have a just claim to the gratitude of their country and of posterity.

The first stone was laid in September, 1812, and the bridge was opened for public use on the 1st day of Decemebr, 1814—the very day on which the contractors had, two years before, bound themselves to have it finished, and it gives us pleasure to add, that no serious accident happened during all that time, to any of the hands employed or others concerned.

The bridge is built where the main road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh crosses the river.

American Files. From the *Boston Patriot.* The writer of this article has lately seen a specimen of Files manufactured in this vicinity, which has every appearance of being equal to any which are imported. They have been used for various purposes, and are highly approved.

It deserves notice that the these files are made by a machine, wholly the invention of Mr. John Hatch, a young mechanic now residing in Hingham, where his connexions are living. It is said that no machinery has ever before been invented, even in England, for making files. For this the inventor has obtained a patent. The cost of erecting a machine of this kind is only about three hundred and fifty dollars, and when in operation, makes from eight to twelve dozen of 12 inch files in a day. A short time before the close of the late war, this machine was brought into operation. It has cost the inventor much time, labor, and expense, and claims for him the patronage of the friends of the useful arts. This young, enterprising mechanic has succeeded in his undertaking by the force of his genius and persevering application, unassisted by superior advantages. Mechanics are invited to patronize this useful acquisition.

Cast Iron.—From a late *London* publication—It has been mentioned that cast-iron, when at a certain degree of heat, may be cut like a piece of wood with a common saw. The discovery was announced in a letter from M. Duford, director of the iron-works at Montalaire, to M. D'Arcet, and published in the Annales de Chimie. This experiment was tried at Glasgow, with complete success, by a gentleman of the philosophical society there; who, in the presence of the workmen belonging to an ironmonger, cut with the greatest ease a bar of cast-iron, previously heated to a cherry red, with a common carpenter's saw, in the course of less than two minutes; the saw was not in the least injured by the operation.

British naturalization—1740, 13th year of Geo II—Chapter 3, the act entitled, "An act for the better supply of mariners and seamen to serve his majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant ships and other trading ships and privateers."

Sec. 2 "An act for the better encouraging of foreign mariners and seamen to come and serve on board ships belonging to this kingdom of Great Britain, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every such foreign mariners or seamen who shall from and after the first day of January, 1739, have faithfully served during the time of war on board any of his majesty's ships of war, or any merchant or other trading ship or ships, vessel or vessels, or privateers (which at the time of such service shall belong to any of his majesty's subjects of Great Britain) for the space of two years, shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be a natural born subject of his majesty's kingdom of Great Britain, and have and enjoy the privileges, power, right and capacities which such foreign mariner or seaman could, should or ought to have had and enjoyed in case he had been a native born subject of his majesty and actually a native within the kingdom of Great Britain.

[Statutes at large, 6th vol. p. 379.]

Musketry. It is an important fact, that 84 shots are fired by hired troops, to kill one man; the battles of Marengo and of Austerlitz, are in proof that the number killed was in that proportion.—*Aurora.*

Masonic. A short time since, the French privateer Le Puret captured the Irish brig Two Friends, when a short conversation commenced between the French and British captains; and the signals of masonry were interchanged between them: Meriencourt, the French captain, generously bestowed the prize, with her cargo, on captain Campbell, as a token of respect for the ancient and illustrious craft; and the brig proceeded unmolested on her voyage.—Several lodges have testified their approbation of this gallant Frenchman's conduct; and the Union Lodge of Limerick has resolved to present him with an elegant cup, value 100 guineas, with an appropriate inscription to commemorate this illustrious example of masonic virtue.—*Halifax paper.*

END OF SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. IX.

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